The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 27.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 27.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st July, 1892.

No. 14.—His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Chap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate Mr. G. R. Elsmie, C.S., Barrister-at-Law, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 30th June, 1892.

No. 305.—Mr. C. Johnston has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 27th April 1892.

JUDICIAL.

The 28th June, 1892.

No. 852.—The Honourable Ameer Ali, C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has

obtained privilege leave for one month, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th August 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 30th June, 1892.

No. 873.—The services of Captain T. H. Bairnsfather, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Rawalpindi.

No. 876.—With effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties as Officiating Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Colonel H. P. Peacock is appointed to officiate also as Judicial Commissioner of Coorg.

The 1st July, 1892.

No. 884.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Charles Henry Hill, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, *vice* Mr. A. Wilson, resigned.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 27th June, 1892.

No. 1593-*P*.—Specifications of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:

No. 334 *of* 1891.—Charles Arthur Marchant, Overseer, Public Works Department, for an improved style of dredger fitted with a modification of the gear patented in his Indian Patent No. 228 of 1891. (Filed 15th June 1892.)

No. 31 *of* 1892.—Hurronauth Ghose, Denonauth Ghose, and Brojonauth Ghose, respectively, of "Lall Cootee," Tallygunge, in the 24-Pergunnahs, Contractors, carrying on business as distillers under the firm of Messrs. Hurronauth Ghose & Brothers, for improvements in stills and apparatus for brewing *dawasta* or country wine. (Filed 14th June 1892.)

No. 43 *of* 1892.—George Alonzo Everett, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, England Engineer, and William Edward Vickers, of Surbiton, in the County of Surrey, England, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for effecting the complete mixture of inflammable gas or vapour with air. (Filed 13th June 1892.)

No. 52 *of* 1892.—Edward Archer, of Umballa, in British India, Clerk, Military Works Department, for improvements in envelopes, to be called "Archer's double-fold reversible envelopes." (Filed 13th June 1892.)

No. 1594-*P*.—Applications in respect of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed during the week ending 25th June 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:

No. 160 *of* 1892.—Charles Joshua King, 1st grade Preventive Officer, Bombay Custom House, residing at 3, Grant Road, Bombay, for cleaning and ventilating main sewers.

No. 161 *of* 1892.—Alfred Horatio Bell Sharpe, Engineer, 32, Foss Bank, Lincoln, in the County of Lincolnshire, England, but at present residing at Spence's Hotel, Calcutta, for combined steam boilers and air heaters for tea drying and other drying purposes.

No. 162 *of* 1892.—Henry Donald Rosseter, Major in the 2nd Durham Light Infantry Bombay, for improvements in gear for use in connection with vanishing targets for rifle practice.

No. 163 *of* 1892.—Loudoun Francis MacLean, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, of Wazirabad, Punjab India (at present proceeding to England), for improvements in gear connected with falling gate in shutters for irrigation weirs.

No. 164 *of* 1892.—Henry Edmund Collins, of No. 49 Comedan Bagan Road, Kidderpore, near Calcutta, Marine Engineer, for a new or improved bow-facing apparatus for rowing on the ratchet principle.

No. 165 *of* 1892.—James Lefevre Myers, Machinist, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, United States of America, for "machines for treating vegetable fibres.

No. 166 *of* 1892.—James Gresham, Director of Gresham & Craven, Limited, Craven Iron Works, Salford, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineers, for improvements in injectors and in their application to locomotives.

No. 167 *of* 1892.—John Jonas, of 38, Lime Street, in the City of London, England Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for plucking tea.

No. 168 *of* 1892.—William Carey Leechman, of Colombo, in the Island of Ceylon Merchant, for plates for oil and other presses.

No. 169 *of* 1892.—John Arthur Darrell Lloyd, of Trevandrum, Travancore State in the East Indies, Engineer, for automatic signals for railway level crossing gates.

No. 170 *of* 1892.—William Snell Chenhall, Mining Engineer and Analyst, and William Francis Snell Chenhall

Stock Broker's Clerk, both formerly of No. 3, Freeland Place, Tram Terminus, Eastville, Bristol (but now of 3, Balance Road, Homerton, London), England, for improvements in solidifying animal, vegetable, and mineral oils and volatile and inflammable fluids.

No. 171 *of* 1892.—William Snell Chenhall, Mining Engineer and Analyst, and William Francis Snell Chenhall, Stock Broker's Clerk, both formerly of No. 3, Freeland Place, Tram Terminus, Eastville, Bristol (but now of No. 3, Balance Road, Homerton, London), England, for an improved method for the solidification of mineral oils.

No. 172 *of* 1892.—Sorabjee Cursetjee Dhondy, Weaving Master, residing at Byculla, Bombay, for sizing compounds for cotton yarn.

SURVEYS.

The 30th June, 1892.

No. 1341—116.—Colonel Charles Strahan, R.E., is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Surveyor General, in charge of Revenue Surveys, with effect from the 1st of July 1892.

The 1st July, 1892.

No. 1348—107.—Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, C.B., R.E., is reappointed a Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade in the Survey of India Department, with effect from the 5th June 1892.

FORESTS.

The 1st July, 1892.

No. 840-*F*.—The following transfers are made in the interests of the public service:

(*i*) Mr. E. R. Murray, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 4th grade, sub. *pro tempore*, Punjab, to the Madras Presidency as permanent Deputy Conservator, 4th grade.

(*ii*) Mr. C. Somers-Smith, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Madras Presidency, to the Punjab.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th June, 1892.

No. 1144-*G*.—Colonel P. D. Henderson, C.S.I., Madras Cavalry, Resident of the 1st Class and Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 12th July, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1146-*G*.—Colonel H. P. Peacock, Bengal Cavalry, Resident of the 2nd Class, Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, and Officiating Resident at Jeypore, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st Class and as Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel P. D. Henderson, C.S.I.

No. 1148-*G*.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John Ross Bertram to be in charge of the Consulate for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. George Gordon.

No. 2633-*I*.—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 634-I., dated the 21st February, 1890, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following rule made under section 33 of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts' Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Law, 1888:

Any registers or records dealt with by Commissioners under Chapter V of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts' Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Law, 1888, may be deposited in the Office of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages with the consent of the custodians of such registers or records. In the absence of such consent, the registers or records shall be returned to their custodians.

The 28th June, 1892.

No. 1157-*G*.—Surgeon-Major H. Armstrong, Indian Medical Service (Madras), Officiating Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, was on privilege leave from the 4th to the 30th May, 1892, both days inclusive, during which period Surgeon-Captain G. F. Poynder, Medical Staff, attached to the Station Hospital, Bangalore, officiated as Residency Surgeon in addition to his other duties.

The 30th June, 1892.

No. 1172-*G*.—The services of Lieutenant A. G. Davidson, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

The 1st July, 1892.

No. 1175-*G*.—The following promotions are made in the Infantry of the Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from the 15th March, 1892:

Jemadar Ratna to be Subadar, *vice* Harbakhsh, invalided.

Havildar Rup Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ratna, promoted.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st July, 1892.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 623.—Colonel R. Alexander, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery. Dated 7th June 1892.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 624.—Lieutenant H. M. A. Lucas, Indian Staff Corps, 7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 19th May 1892. (Joined his appointment on the 15th June 1892.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 625.—Lieutenant H. A. Young, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 26th June 1892.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 626.—The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Charles Hallyburton Campbell Grace, Middlesex Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—29th October 1890.

Second-Lieutenant Edward Tennant, Royal Lancaster Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—17th November 1890.

Second-Lieutenant Tennant will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 17th November 1890, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 627.—*17th Bengal Cavalry*—

Jemadar Sayyid Zámin Ali Shah, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 241 of 1891, is permitted to resign his appointment.

No. 628.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining:

37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Kishan Chand to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 629.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. More-Molyneux, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-command, 1st Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is granted leave out of India, (p. a.) from the 6th February to the 13th April 1892, inclusive, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension service—23rd year commenced 5th January 1892.

No. 630.—The undermentioned warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under article 920-F, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Sub-Conductor W. Watson, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, Burma, for one year.

No. 631.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:

Captain F. M. Drury, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, (m. c.) for five months.

No. 632.—Lieutenant R. E. Vaughan, Indian Staff Corps, 11th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, is granted leave in India, (m. c.) for five months, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the 5th June 1892.

No. 633.—Colonel R. W. Sartorius, V.C., C.M.G., Bengal Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India.

JUDICIAL.

No. 634.—With reference to section 6 of the General Clauses Act (I of 1887) and section 27, sub-section (*1*), of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), the following draft of a notification under sections 25, 26 and 27 of the latter Act, covering a Cantonment Code which it is proposed to issue, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The Code will be taken into consideration on the expiry of three months from the date of this notification.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25, section 26, and section 27, sub-sections (*2*) and (*4*), of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council has framed the Cantonment Code printed in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 2nd July 1892 to have effect, except as stated in section 2 of the Code, in all cantonments in British India.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 27, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Code shall be published in the local official Gazettes as well as in the *Gazette of India*.

PROMOTIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 635.—Store-Sergeant James Hynds to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 22nd March 1892, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. A. Cahill, deceased.

No. 636.—Sub-Conductor George Wilkinson to be Conductor, with effect from the 24th March 1892, *vice* Conductor John Cooper, transferred to the pension establishment.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

No. 637.—Sub-Conductor John Doyle, Indian Telegraph Department, is promoted to the rank of Conductor, with effect from the 1st April 1892, to fill an existing vacancy.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 638.—*39th (The Garhwal Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—*

Havildar Náthu Sunár to be Jemadar, *vice* Atar Singh Pawár, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1892.

No. 639.—*43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—*

Havildar Ranjit Gurúng to be Jemadar, *vice* Nakul Singh Gurúng, deceased, with effect from the 27th May 1892.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 640.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Colonel Robert Parry Nisbet, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Resident, 2nd class, and Resident, Kashmir,—24th May 1892.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William Nicolay, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Rifle Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles),—22nd July 1892.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 641.—The undermentioned sowar of the Punjab Frontier Force is granted a medal inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity, for the year ending 31st March 1893, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

No. 1780, Sowar Kamyab Khan, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

(The grant of the medal to No. 1736, Lance-Dafadar Rur Singh, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, is hereby cancelled.)

No. 642.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Bombay Army is granted a medal inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

No. 586, Kot-Dafadar-Major Dwarka Singh, 1st Bombay Lancers, *vice* Kot-Dafadar-Major Chitkoji-Rao Sinday, pensioned.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 643.—*Rangoon Naval Volunteer Artillery—*

In G. G. O. No. 620 of 1892, *for* "Mr. Peter Henry Moore to be Second-Lieutenant" *read* "Mr. Peter Henry Moore to be Sub-Lieutenant."

Mr. William David Dumaine Morgan to be Sub-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 644.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Second-Lieutenant Frederick Beadon Bryant to be Lieutenant, *vice* Sullivan, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant William Pearse to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

Mr. George Totty Scott to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Pearse, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 645.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Lieutenant J. O. B. Power resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 41.—The undermentioned officers of the Royal Indian Marine are granted leave out of India, (p. a.) for six months, under Marine Circular No. 7, dated the 26th April 1892, with effect from the dates specified:

2nd grade officer E. J. C. Hordern,—18th June 1892.

2nd grade officer C. S. Hickman,—22nd June 1892.

No. 42.—1st grade officer H. B. Hooper, Royal Indian Marine, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough, (u. p. a.) for four days.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st July, 1892.

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 11th June and the 1st July 1892:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps (18th Bengal Infantry.)	Captain E. E. Taylor . .	18th June 1892 .	Jalapahar.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 25th June and the 1st July 1892.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate. or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Boyd William John Alexander. (a)	Lieutenant.	3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	12th February 1892.	Intestate .	18,476 0 0	...	31st August 1892.

(a) *Next-of-kin*—Brother—Lieutenant Edwin St. Clair Alexander, R.N.
Address—Ballochmyle, Manchline, Ayrshire.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th June, 1892.

No. 232.—Lieutenant William George Hibbert, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to State Railways.

The 28th June, 1892.

No. 233.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 16, dated the 20th January 1891, Mr. E. A. Lee, Officiating Examiner of Accounts, Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar Railway, is confirmed in that appointment.

The 29th June, 1892.

No. 234.—The services of Lieutenant F. R. F. Boileau, R.E., Military Works Department, who was appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 14th June 1892.

The 30th June, 1892.

No. 235.—Mr. A. R. Walsh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Madras for employment on Railways.

No. 236.—Mr. W. Nicholson, Superintendent of Way and Works, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' extraordinary leave under Article 366, Note 2, Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the three months' privilege leave granted, with effect from the 21st April 1892.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 30th June, 1892.

No. 237.—Mr. H. W. Smith, Assistant Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Class IV, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 25th May 1892.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1892.

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PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March, 1892.

From the 2nd April next, till further ice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the zette of India, and the Weather and op Report, will be published at Simla. er the 26th March all Notifications and er matter intended for publication in se Parts should be addressed to the iciating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
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For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th June, 1892.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	64,65,061	15	5	1,75,98,538	11	8
Public Deposits at Branches	1,11,33,476	12	3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,24,73,761	15	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,96,994	1	11
Sundries				35,48,730	5	2
RUPEES				9,86,18,025	2	0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,30,65,203	8	0
Other authorized Investments				57,32,101	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,66,10,851	12	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				74,86,895	5	7
Bills discounted and purchased				1,79,84,980	6	0
Balances with other Banks				4,23,020	10	4
Bullion				1,55,287	3	8
Dead Stock				12,36,479	0	4
Stamps				9,784	13	0
Sundries				15,23,017	4	11
				6,42,27,620	15	
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,64,79,756	10	6	3,43,90,404	2	
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,79,10,647	7	11			
RUPEES				9,86,18,025	2	

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 30th June, 1892.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 46·5.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 29th June, 1892.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 22nd June, 1892	89,61,796	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	29,16,040	1,18,77,836
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	234	
Ditto ditto Government	1,29,815	1,30,049
		1,20,07,885
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	7,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	7,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 29th June, 1892	...	1,13,07,885
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	84,80,466	
Ditto ditto Government	28,27,419	1,13,07,885
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 30th June, 1892.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 28th June, 1892.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. L. G. Dunbar has been appointed Acting Agent Delhi, during the absence on leave of Mr. D. Burne.

Mr. J. W. E. Lombard has been appointed Actin Agent at Agra, *vice* Mr. Moberly, who has bee granted leave to Europe.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1892.

No. 917.—Rai, Hira Singh, Bahadur, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th June, 1892, or the subsequent date from which he avails himself thereof.

No. 918.—Mr. A. Ewing, Assistant Surveyor 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd July, 1892, or the subsequent date from which he avails himself thereof.

The 23rd June, 1892.

No. 919.—Lieutenant C. H. D. Ryder, R.E., ssistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted ivilege leave for twenty days, under Article 1 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect om 27th June, 1892, or the subsequent date om which he avails himself thereof.

The 27th June, 1892.

No. 920.—Mr. E. C. Barrett, Deputy Superendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave r two months and twenty-nine days, under rticle 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, ith effect from the 27th June, 1892, or the subquent date on which he avails himself thereof.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT. TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 23rd June, 1892.

No. 9.—Mr. N. C. Gwynne, Surveyor, 2nd ade, Survey of India, is granted privilege ave for twenty-two days, under the provisions Section ii, Chapter XII of the Civil Service egulations, with effect from the 24th instant.

G. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Depy. Surveyor-General,
In charge Trigonometrical Branch.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1892.

No. 2-*I.E.*—Mr. J. Possmann, Engineer and lectrician of the Indo-European Telegraph epartment, is allowed furlough for one year ive months and nineteen days, under Article 40 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect rom the forenoon of the 12th May, 1892.

This cancels Notification No. 1-I.E, dated 5th May, 1892.

J. H. LANE,
Offg. Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 22nd June, 1892.

No. 3653.—Colonel F. A. Wilson, B.S.C., olitical Agent in Bundelkhand, is granted two onths and twenty-eight days' privilege leave, ith effect from the 12th July, 1892, or the subquent date on which he may avail himself of

By Order,

J. RAMSAY,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 24th June, 1892.

No. 2106-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1071-G., dated the 14th June, 1892, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant A. G. W. Moore, I.S.C., assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force on the 17th idem.

By Order,

C. HERBERT, *Captain,*
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF MILITARY WORKS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th June, 1892.

No. 18-*A.*—Lieutenant W. A. Harrison, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, held charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Jubbulpur Division, Military Works, from the 19th April to the 6th May, 1892 (both days inclusive).

J. DAY, *Capt., R.E.,*
for *Director-General of Military Works.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1892.

No. 29.—Rai Saheb Gopal Chundra Chattopadhyay, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is granted leave on medical certificate for four months, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd March, 1892.

The 24th June, 1892.

No. 30.—Mr. W. A. Johns, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, is granted furlough for nine months, from such date as his services can be spared, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Director-General.

স্বরূপ সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে স্বরূপ সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২॥০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতায় প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

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Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

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বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE CANTONMENT CODE, 1892.

MEMORANDUM.

(ANNEXURE TO THE REVISED DRAFT OF THE CANTONMENT CODE, 1892.)

1. This Code, framed under the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), provides for matters coming under one or other of the following heads:

(1) Matters hitherto provided for by rules framed under Act XXII of 1864* (for Bengal), Bombay Act III of 1867 (for Bombay), and Madras Act I of 1866 (for Madras): all such rules [except as noted in clause (3) below] had of course the full force of law.

(2) Matters hitherto provided for by the three Codes of so-called "Military Regulations."† These Codes are by no means to be confounded with mere army orders; they contained all such regulations of the Governor-General in Council as related to military subjects, including as one of those subjects the management of lands held by Government for military purposes. A good deal of misapprehension has existed regarding these "Regulations," some of which were promulgated as long ago as A. D. 1770, and some of which have legal force while others have not. Such as consist of extracts from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Regulations passed by the

* Re-enacted by Act III of 1880.

† Re-published as the "Army Regulations, India," in 1887.

Legislature before 1834 have, of course, the force of law, and others have legal force in individual cases wherever they have been incorporated expressly or by implication into the terms of agreements under which grantees were permitted to occupy portions of the above-mentioned lands. Such regulations, however, as do not come into either of the above categories are simply executive orders of Government binding only on persons in the service of Government.

(3) Matters hitherto provided for in a rule incorporated with those referred to in clause (1), but which rule was for some reason *ultra vires* either owing to its subject being one for which the Act had given no power to make a rule, or owing to the rule in question never having been formally made applicable to the particular cantonment concerned.

(4) Matters not hitherto provided for at all. Almost all these are matters regarding which rules have long been needed, and for the majority of which provision has long ago been made in municipalities.

The principal changes made either by the Code itself or by the Act under which it is framed are noted in the following paragraphs.

2. The Code will be applicable to all India instead of there being, as hitherto, a separate set of rules in each Presidency. Chapter I.

3. The Cantonment Committee is no longer a merely consultative body—"the council of the Commanding Officer." It is now by the Cantonments Act, 1889, itself the local authority. At the same time there is no reason to suppose that it was the intention of the Legislature to abandon the power to hold the Commanding Officer of a cantonment responsible to Government as the executive head of affairs for any mismanagement in those affairs; it appears to us essential to maintain this long-standing principle, and that clause (4) of section 26 of the Act gives full power to do so. The Code, therefore, provides that while the Commanding Officer will ordinarily act simply as the President of the Committee, he will still have the power on an emergency to act independently of them, provided that all such independent action is both in accordance with the law and is at once reported for the confirmation or otherwise of the Commander-in-Chief. Having this power (however rare may be its exercise), the Commanding Officer of a cantonment can still be held responsible as heretofore. Considerable executive powers are also throughout the Code vested in the President of the Committee. Chapter II.

4. The General Officer Commanding the district will no longer be President of the Cantonment Committee of the head-quarter station of his district. Throughout the Code it is constantly necessary to provide a referee, confirming authority, or authority to hear appeals from the orders of the Cantonment Authority* other than the Commander-in-Chief. The Officer Commanding the district is the only proper person who could be designated, and his being himself President would make this impossible. The Deputy Surgeon General is also no longer a member of the Cantonment Committee of the head-quarter station of the district. Chapter II.

5. The powers of the Commanding Officer of a cantonment where there is no Cantonment Committee have hitherto been somewhat ill-defined. It is now provided that such a Commanding Officer will have the same powers as a Cantonment Committee, but subject to the proviso that the Local Government may, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, modify this arrangement in any way thought desirable. Chapter II.

6. In the constitution of the Cantonment Committee, it appears desirable that all Commanding Officers should be members of the Committee, more especially in view of the altered character of that body. The only other change of Chapter II.

* "Cantonment Authority" means the Cantonment Committee or the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment, according as the cantonment is one where there is or is not a Cantonment Committee.

importance is the enabling the District Magistrate when absent from the cantonment to depute a (European) Magistrate of the 1st class to represent him.

As it may occasionally be desired to add to the Committee other officers of Government, or house-owners, or other persons, the Code enables the Commander-in-Chief to do this either permanently or temporarily.

Chapter II.

7. As regards the Cantonment Magistrate, there will no longer be in the smaller cantonments officers with powers merely "to try breaches of Cantonment rules." There must now, by section 5 of the Act, be in every cantonment (however small) outside the Presidency towns an officer appointed as the Cantonment Magistrate. The Code, therefore, proceeds on this basis. As regards the position of the Cantonment Magistrate, the Code aims at maintaining this entirely unchanged; in all executive matters he will be simply the secretary and agent of the Cantonment Authority, acting under its full control; in judicial matters his position is regulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure and other Acts of the Legislature, and is unaffected by this Code.

Chapter III.

8. Regarding control over Cantonment Committees, it is evident (in view of the very important interests of Government involved, of the constant change in the *personnel* of those Committees, and of the impossibility of continuity in their proceedings) that it is most essential, no less on behalf of the welfare of the whole community than of the interests of Government, that there should be a firm central control over their proceedings. This control is vested as heretofore in the Commander-in-Chief, who (acting as the agent and representative of the Governor-General in Council) is given power to require a Cantonment Committee to take any measures which may at any time be considered by the Commander-in-Chief or the Government necessary to the proper administration of the cantonment. Minor powers of control are also given to Officers Commanding districts, with the proviso that any exercise of such powers is to be reported at once to the Commander-in-Chief for confirmation or otherwise.

Chapter VI.

9. In the rules which deal with the management of the Cantonment Fund, the main desideratum appears to be to more carefully define (1) the procedure to be observed, and (2) the objects on which the funds may lawfully be expended, while at the same time strictly to avoid introducing any radical changes, as the existing procedure works well and there appear to be various grave disadvantages in allowing it to be in any way disturbed.

The rules on this subject have therefore been drawn up on this principle. While the matters in question have been carefully defined and set in suitable legal language, the existing procedure has been kept unchanged; the objects on which expenditure may take place are kept the same as at present; the sums which shall form the income are kept the same as at present; and the sanctioning authority for all expenditure is kept the same as at present, *viz.*, the Commander-in-Chief.

Chapter VI.

10. Regarding the amount of freedom to be given to Cantonment Committees over expenditure in cantonments, the Code gives a wide latitude in procedure. Where a cantonment is well provided with all sanitary requirements, and has an ample income to meet such requirements, it will be possible to make the control exercised over expenditure little more than nominal; where, on the other hand, a cantonment is ill-provided with sanitary appliances, and has so limited an income that it either is, or is in chronic danger of being, State-aided, there the strictest control can be exercised (in the interests of all concerned) over every item of expenditure however small.

Chapter VI.

11. As a code of law does not seem an appropriate place for a set of financial rules, especially as the latter at times require modification, when a very cumbrous procedure would be entailed, we have thought it best to leave all the financial rules which Cantonment Committees must observe to be drawn up (as now) by the Comptroller General, who will in doing so of course be guided by the views of Local Governments. It is necessary that all such rules, or modifications thereof, should receive the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief *in*

India, as otherwise modifications pressed for in one part of India might take place which would be very unsuitable in another part of India, while it is absolutely necessary that, just as there is only one Code, there should be only one set of financial rules for all cantonments wherever situated. The inconveniences of allowing local alterations in such rules are a matter of practical experience, that arrangement having been tried some years ago, and we therefore consider that the course adopted by us is the only one which promises to be satisfactory. The delegation to the Comptroller-General of the power to make such rules appears in the circumstances to be unobjectionable.

Chapters VIII to XII.

12. In the five important chapters which deal with house property in cantonments the aim of the rules is—

(i) To prevent the granting by any officer, or authority, of permission to occupy land belonging to the Government, except in the regular manner, the latter involving, in the submission of applications for a grant, the preparation of plans and compliance with various formalities.

(ii) To prevent the occupation by any person of such land until he has duly subscribed to the conditions on which alone Government permits its land to be occupied, by the execution of an agreement (or in some cases the taking of a license) in which those conditions are detailed.

(iii) To prevent the alienation of the land, owing to the loss of such documents, by carefully detailed rules regarding their registration, and by the deposit of duplicate and triplicate copies in charge of different authorities.

(iv) To carefully define the manner in which the priority of right to rent houses [which is one of the "conditions" noted in clause (ii) above] shall be exercised, with a due regard to the interests of the grantee, of the officer, and of the Government.

(v) To provide carefully detailed rules on the subject of rents and repairs which shall be fair to both landlords and tenants, and which, while recognising that the tenant is in this case an officer of Government, and therefore placed under restrictions as to residence such as do not apply in the case of private persons, shall also carefully safeguard and protect the interests of the landlord, and prevent his being put to loss owing to unfair treatment on the part of such officers as tenants.

(vi) To provide carefully detailed rules for arbitration in all disputed cases arising on the subjects referred to in clause (v).

(vii) To obviate the inconvenience of having absentee owners, by a few simple rules as regards estate agency.

In dealing with the subjects mentioned in clauses (v) and (vi), the principal provisions of sections 23, 24, 25 and 27 of the Cantonments Bill of 1888 have been incorporated in Chapters IX and X.

In the present state of the law the provisions of Chapters VIII, IX and X on the above subjects will only be applicable (except as noted in the next paragraph) to grants made after the issue of this Code. This will no doubt make a very undesirable complication in this already difficult and complicated question, but it is at present unavoidable pending a further Act of the Legislature authorising the making of rules as to conditions of occupancy applicable to all grants of whatever date.

Present grantees will have the option of applying to place their grants under the provisions of the Code, by doing which they will obtain certain tangible advantages in regard to protection from unfair and arbitrary treatment by their tenants, and in regard to a more satisfactory procedure where disputes arise on the subject of rent or repairs.

Chapters XIII to XXII.

13. In the ten chapters which refer to subjects affecting the public health, the Code aims at giving to the Cantonment Authority the widest possible powers allowed by the law over all those matters in which a strict control is now becoming recognised as of such exceptional importance in India from a sanitary point of view. The requirements of sanitary science are every year becoming greater as that science progresses, and, it being necessary that legislation should advance *pari passu* therewith, each new Code which may deal with sanitation should show an advance in this respect over those which have preceded it, especially in view of the position to which legislation on this subject has now advanced in England. It is, therefore, to be regretted that the section of the Cantonments Act, 1889, under which the rules are made (section 26) is of such very meagre scope in its sanitary aspect; and though this want may be partially remedied by a liberal use, under the authority of section 25 of the Act, of municipal enactments, still it is evident, for the reasons just noted, that such enactments cannot fail to fall short of what is required, and that a municipal enactment of, for instance, 1881 cannot meet the sanitary needs current in 1891, much less those which will be current by 1901. All, however, that could be done in this respect has been done, both by rules framed under section 26 of the Act and by a liberal use of all such municipal enactments as were suitable, and in particular of the Central Provinces Municipal Act (XVIII of 1889), which, by its more extended scope and breadth of treatment, much more nearly approaches the requirements of the case than any other Municipal Act, and has been invaluable. While, therefore, the advance may not be all that sanitary authorities would have desired, it is still considerable, and a comparison of the provisions of Chapters XIII to XXII of the present Code with those contained in Chapters III and IV of the Rules under Act XXII of 1864 will give some idea of the advance made.

As regards the Sanitary Officer, the Code recognizes that the main sanitary need of the day in India, next after a stringent control over the preparation and sale of articles of food and drink, is a Sanitary Officer for each cantonment without any other duties. It proceeds on the assumption that such an officer will be appointed, and defines his duties and responsibilities. As, however, it is necessary to provide for the existing state of things also, it is ruled that, pending such special appointment, the Sanitary Officer of a cantonment means the senior executive medical officer present. The Sanitary Officer is given in Chapter XIII complete supervision over every sanitary matter within the cantonment, together with full powers for bringing to the notice of superior authority any recommendation which he may make and which does not receive due attention.

14. As regards the much needed rules for exercising a strict control over the preparation and sale of articles of food and drink, which are the first sanitary requirement of the day in India, section 26 of the Act gives no direct power to make such rules; but to meet this we have in Chapter XVIII taken advantage of the recently passed Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891), section 137 of which contains such a power, and this will enable Cantonment Authorities to make rules for this purpose. But in adopting a municipal enactment like this, we have considered ourselves bound to adopt its restricting proviso also, to the effect that the section must be specially extended to each cantonment by the Local Government concerned. As, however, we are aware of the great inconveniences suffered in the past by cantonment rules having the force of law in one place and not in another by reason of requiring such special extension, and as the universal need of such rules as above referred to in every cantonment is undoubted, we desire to note here that we have included this proviso in the hope that all Local Governments will extend the section in question to all cantonments within their jurisdiction.

Chapters XXIII to XXXIV.

15. In the twelve chapters which deal with matters affecting the public safety and convenience the provisions of the Code are practically a selection from all the most suitable enactments of the principal municipalities. They are thus very comprehensive, and this is desirable seeing that the Code is intended to apply throughout the whole of India. Here again a comparison with Chapters

III and IV of the Rules under Act XXII of 1864 will show the extent of the advance made. By the almost entire use for this purpose of municipal enactments, rather than of rules made under the Cantonments Act, 1889, it is ensured that the provisions are those to which all dwellers in towns are already accustomed. The various subjects dealt with are sufficiently indicated by the headings of the chapters, which will be found detailed in the list, entitled "Abstract of contents." A few of these chapters have only a partial application, not being applicable in provinces where Acts of the Legislature on the same subjects are, or may be brought, in force.

16. The remaining four chapters (containing supplemental provisions) call for no special remarks. Chapters XXXV to XXXVIII.

17. Any section of the Code (except such as are made under clauses (1) to (11) of section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889) can be extended to any reasonable distance in the vicinity of the cantonment. The procedure is an application through the Commander-in-Chief to the Local Government, which has power, under section 28 of the Act, to make such extension.

18. Each chapter is provided with a foot-note showing in outline its scope.

19. The authority for each section is noted in the margin in brackets.

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Personal Assistant to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

H. B. SANDERSON, *Colonel,*
Judge Advocate-General in India,
(*Attending Committee*).

SIMLA,
The 12th November 1891.

THE CANTONMENT CODE, 1892.

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* These forms will be prepared hereafter.

Cantonment Code.

(Part I.—Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-5)

[*N.B.*—The notes in square brackets in the margin will remain there when this Code is published as law—see section 4 (2) of the Code. The numbers and years of Acts which are noted in the margin without brackets (see, *e.g.*, section 3 (*a*) of the Code) will also remain.

The figures in circular brackets in the margin are references to Major Temple's draft Code, and the notes in circular brackets in the margin (see, *e.g.*, section 5, clause (6), of the Code) are references to enactments on which sections are based, but which are not relied upon as authorities for the sections. All these references will be removed when the Code is published as law.

The footnotes to the chapters are inserted for convenience in studying the draft, and will be removed when the Code is published as law.]

THE CANTONMENT CODE, 1892.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.(a)

PRELIMINARY.

[*Clause (31).*] (1.) Title and commencement.

1. (1) This Code may be called the Cantonment Code, 1892; and

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of ———, 1892.

[*Clause (31).*] (2, 915) Extent.

2. Except as provided in sections 300, 378, 484 and 527, and except as the Governor General in Council may hereafter otherwise direct, this Code shall apply to all cantonments in British India.

[*Clause (31).*] Repeal of prior rules and regulations.

3. The following rules and regulations are hereby cancelled, namely:—

(*a*) all rules and regulations made under any enactment repealed by the Cantonments Act, 1889, or under any enactment repealed by any enactment repealed by that Act, in so far as they (*i*) *are covered by, or are inconsistent with, this Code and* (*ii*) apply to any cantonment in British India *in which the corresponding portions of this Code are for the time being in force*, and

XIII of 1889.

(*b*) the rules published under notification of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 617, dated the 4th July, 1890, in so far as they apply to any cantonment in British India.

[*Clause (31).*] (5, 7, 8) Authority for the Code.

4. (1) This Code consists of enactments extended under the authority of section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, with such restrictions and modifications as the Governor General in Council has thought fit to make, and rules made under the authority of section 26, read with section 27, sub-section (4), of the same Act.

XIII of 1889

(2) Where a section, or part of a section, consists of an enactment extended as aforesaid, the enactment is noted in brackets* in the margin of the section, and

where a section, or part of a section, consists of a rule made as aforesaid, the clause of section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, under which the rule is made is noted in brackets* in the margin of the section.

Definitions.

5. In this Code, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— (3, 4.)

(1) "Commander-in-Chief" means, as regards cantonments in the Bengal Command, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India; as regards cantonments in the Madras Command, the Commander-in-Chief in Madras, and as regards cantonments in the Bombay Command, the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay; [*Clause (31).*] (12.)

(2) "Sanitary Officer" means, where no Sanitary Officer has been specially appointed, the senior executive medical officer in military employ present on duty in the cantonment; [*Clause (31).*] (15.)

(3) "Executive Engineer" means the Engineer Officer of any circle, division or district having charge of the military works in a cantonment; [*Clause (31).*]

(4) "officer in immediate executive engineering charge of the cantonment" means the officer having charge of the military works in the absence of the Executive Engineer; [*Clause (31).*]

(5) "Government security" includes promissory notes, debentures, stock-certificates and all other securities issued by the Government of India or by any Local Government in respect of any loan contracted by it; [*Clause (31).*] (27.) (*See Act XIII of 1886, s. 3 (1).*)

(6) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway; [*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 3 (3).*] (43.)

(7) "bazar" means any land which has been specially demarcated for occupation by natives, except the lines of native troops; [*Clause (31).*]

(8) "grantee" means a person who has been granted permission, whether before or after the commencement of this Code, to occupy land belonging to the Government in a cantonment for the purposes of a building-site; and includes the successors in interest of a grantee; [*Clause (31)*] (31.)

(9) "military officer" means a commissioned or warrant officer of the army on military duty in a cantonment, and includes any European or Eurasian in Army departmental employment whom the Commander-in-Chief may for the purposes of Chapter IX place on the same footing as a military officer; [*Clause (2).*] (18.)

(10) "civil officer" means an European or Eurasian civil officer of the Government, and includes any other European or Eurasian, not being a military officer, whom the Local Government may for the purposes of Chapter IX place on the same footing as a civil officer; [*Clause (2).*] (19)

(11) "drain" includes a sewer, pipe, ditch, channel and any other device for carrying off, [*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 3 (w)*] (45.)

(a) This chapter shows the local extent of the Code and the authority on which it is based, repeals prior rules and regulations, and contains definitions of general application. Definitions required for the purposes of one chapter alone are inserted in that chapter.

* *i.e.*, square brackets.

along the surface or otherwise, sewage, polluted water, rain-water or sub-soil water;

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 6 (10).*] (51, 52.) (*12*) "offensive matter" includes kitchen refuse, dung, putrid and putrefying substances and filth of any other kind;

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 6 (14).*] (53.) (*13*) "rubbish" includes dust, dirt, bones, ashes, mortar, broken bricks, broken tiles, broken glass, broken pottery, stable and garden refuse, and refuse of any other kind not included in "offensive matter";

[*Clause (17)*] (57, 58.) (*14*) "public market" means a market maintained by the Cantonment Authority, and "private market" means a market maintained by a private person;

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 3.*] (59.) (*15*) "slaughter-house" means any place used for the slaughter of cattle, sheep, goats, kids or pigs for the purpose of selling the flesh thereof as meat;

[*Clause (17).*] (60, 61.) (*16*) "public slaughter-house" means a slaughter-house maintained by the Cantonment Authority, and "private slaughter-house" means a slaughter-house maintained by a private person;

[*Bengal Act V of 1880, s. 2*] (16.) (*17*) "medical practitioner" means any person duly qualified by diploma, degree or license to practise medicine or surgery;

[*Clause (31).*] (*18*) "vehicle" includes a hack-cart, palankin, palki, doolie, jhampan, dandi, jinrikshaw and bath-chair;

[*Clause (21).*] (66.) (*19*) "public conveyance" includes a hackney-carriage, a hack-cart and any other vehicle kept, offered or plying for hire, whether drawn by an animal or drawn, propelled or carried by men, but does not include a conveyance maintained by the Cantonment Authority under section 333 for the free carriage of infected persons or corpses or the free transport of infected articles;

[*Act XIV of 1879, s. 2.*] (65.) (*20*) "hack-cart" means any wheeled vehicle drawn by animals and used for the conveyance of goods, which is kept or offered or plies for hire;

[*Clause (21).*] (69.) [*See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 2.*] (*21*) "dairy" includes any farm, shed, milk-store, milk-shop or other place from which milk is supplied, or in which milk is kept for purposes of sale;

[*Clause (21).*] (68, 70.) [*See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 2.*] (*22*) "dairyman" includes the keeper of any cow, buffalo, goat, ass or other quadruped the milk of which is used for human consumption, any purveyor of milk and any occupier of a dairy;

[*Clause (17).*] (54.) (*23*) "sarai" means any building used for the accommodation of native travellers, and includes a choltri, zayát, dharamsála or other lodging-house or boarding-house for natives, and, where only part of a building is used as a sarai, the part so used;

[*Clause (17).*] (55.) (*24*) "keeper of a sarai" includes the owner of a sarai, any person having or acting in the care or management of a sarai, and the grantee of any land used as a sarai; and

[*Clause (15).*] (41.) (*25*) "fence" includes all necessary gates, and the posts or pillars thereof.

PART II.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER II.[a]

THE CANTONMENT AUTHORITY AND THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE.

Cantonment Committees.

Discharge of functions of Cantonment Authority by Cantonment Committee.

6. In every cantonment in which there is a Cantonment Committee, such Committee shall discharge the functions of the Cantonment Authority under this Code. [*Clause (4).*]

Constitution of Cantonment Committee.

7. (*1*) The following persons shall be members of every Cantonment Committee *ex-officio*, namely:— [*Clause (4).*] (75—82.)

the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, or, where the cantonment is the head-quarters station of a district, the officer who succeeds, or would succeed, to the command of the station during any temporary absence of the Officer Commanding the district,

the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery (if any) in the cantonment, and the Commanding Officer of each regiment or battalion forming part of the ordinary garrison of the cantonment,

the Sanitary Officer,

the Executive Engineer, or, when he is absent from the station, the officer in immediate executive engineering charge of the cantonment, if appointed in Station Orders to act in his stead,

the District Magistrate or, when he is absent from the station, a Magistrate of the first class, being a Justice of the Peace, appointed by the District Magistrate to act in his stead,

the Civil Surgeon of the district, and

the Cantonment Magistrate.

(*2*) The Commander-in-Chief may at any time appoint any other person by name or by office to be a member of any Cantonment Committee, and may revoke any such appointment.

(a) The changes made in the constitution of the Cantonment Committee are noted in the memorandum attached to the Code.

Rules for meetings of Cantonment Committees are provided in some detail in view of the more important status of these bodies, and also of the fact that in the future there may often be non-official members.

The fullest powers of control are given to the President.

Owing to the great variety of conditions under which small cantonments exist, it has been thought the best arrangement, as regards the powers of the Commanding Officer of a cantonment where there is no Cantonment Committee, to give the Local Government power (on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief) to modify the powers of the Commanding Officer as Cantonment Authority according as it may think fit, and to whatever extent it may see fit.

To the Cantonment Magistrate as secretary to the Cantonment Committee are left all executive matters, but he is to act solely as the agent and representative of the Committee, and is to be fully controlled by them. This control is to be exercised on behalf of the Committee by the president, or; in a cantonment where there is no Committee, by the Commanding Officer.

Cantonment Code.

(Part II.—General Administration.—Chapter II.—The Cantonment Authority and the Cantonment Magistrate.—Sections 8-18)

[*Clause (4).*] (78—83)

President and secretary.

8. (1) The Commanding Officer of the cantonment, or, where the cantonment is the head-quarters station of a district, the officer who succeeds, or would, succeed to the command of the station during any temporary absence of the Officer Commanding the district, shall be president of the Committee.

(2) If when any meeting is held the president is absent, the next senior combatant officer present at the meeting shall preside.

(3) The Cantonment Magistrate shall be secretary of the Committee *ex-officio*.

[*Clause (4).*] (96—99)

Holding of meetings.

9. (1) Every Cantonment Committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month on such day and at such place as may be notified in Station Orders. Meetings held under this sub-section shall be called ordinary meetings.

(2) The president may call a special meeting whenever he thinks fit.

(3) The president may adjourn any meeting from time to time.

[*Clause (4).*] (101, 102.)

Notice of meetings.

10. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall give three clear days' notice of every meeting and adjourned meeting, unless the president for sufficient reason directs a meeting or adjourned meeting to be held at shorter notice:

Provided that every member present in the cantonment shall have a reasonable opportunity of being served with the notice.

(2) Every notice shall specify the time and place at which the meeting is to be held, and shall be accompanied by an *agenda* paper specifying the business to be transacted at the meeting.

[*Clause (4).*] (103.)

Quorum.

11. No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless three members are present.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 10.*] (121.)

Minutes of the proceedings.

12. Minutes of the proceedings at each meeting shall be recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the president of the meeting or of the next ensuing meeting, and shall at all reasonable times and without charge be open to the inspection of any inhabitant of the cantonment.

[*Clause (4).*] (100.)

Meetings to be public.

13. Every meeting shall be open to the public unless the president, for a reason to be recorded in the minutes, orders otherwise.

[*Clause (4).*] (98 (2), 99, 104—112.)

Business at meetings.

14. (1) If any business is brought forward at a meeting which—

(a) was not specified in the notice of the meeting, or

(b) does not directly relate to a report made by a Sub-committee or by a member of the Cantonment Committee appointed in that behalf,

it shall, on the requisition of any three members present, be postponed to a future meeting:

Provided that the president shall not be required to postpone the consideration of any business more than once.

(2) All business relative to the imposition, abolition or modification of taxes must be transacted at a special meeting.

(3) The president may, for any reason to be recorded in the minutes, refuse to permit any motion or amendment of a motion to be discussed.

(4) The president shall preserve order at meetings, and his decision on any point connected with the conduct of business at a meeting shall, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXVI, be final.

Decision by majority of votes. [*Clause (4).*] (113, 114.)

15. (1) Except as provided in section 17, all questions coming before a meeting shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting on the matter to be decided.

(2) In case of an equality of votes the president shall have a second or casting vote.

Explanation.—This section excludes voting by proxy. (103)

Record of decisions and dissents. [*Clause (4).*] (115.)

16. (1) A declaration by the president that a motion or amendment has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the minutes, shall be conclusive proof of the fact without proof of the number of votes given for or against the motion or amendment.

(2) The dissent of any member from any decision of the Committee, together with the grounds thereof, shall, if the member so requests, be entered by the secretary in the minutes.

Exceptional powers of president. [*Clause (4).*]

17. (1) The president may place his veto upon any decision of the Committee.

(2) If the president considers that any measure which the Committee is empowered to adopt, and to which a majority of the Committee do not agree, is of essential importance to the public health, safety or convenience,

and if he is of opinion that the matter is of such urgency that delay would be seriously prejudicial to the public interests,

he may order the measure to be adopted.

(3) Any order made by the president under sub-section (2) shall have the same effect as an order of the Committee.

(4) Every order made under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be entered, with the reasons for making it, in the minutes, and a copy of the entry shall forthwith be submitted to the Commander-in-Chief, who may thereupon rescind the order, or direct that it shall continue in force, with or without modification, as he thinks fit.

Executive Sub-committees. [*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 19.*] (92.)

18. (1) With the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, a Cantonment Committee may, by order, appoint any two or more of its members to be a Sub-committee for the purpose of discharging or performing such of the functions or duties of the Committee as are specified in the order, and may delegate to the Sub-committee all or any of the powers of the Committee to be exercised for the purpose so specified.

Cantonment Code.

(Part II.—General Administration.—Chapter II.—The Cantonment Authority and the Cantonment Magistrate.—Sections 19-26.)

(2) Sub-committees appointed under this section shall be called "Executive Sub-committees."

(3) Unless the president otherwise directs, the Cantonment Magistrate shall be secretary and member of every Executive Sub-committee.

[Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 38, and Act XVIII of 1889, s. 19.] (93.)

Consultative Sub-committees.

19. (1) A Cantonment Committee may appoint out of its own body such and so many Sub-committees, consisting of such number of persons, and may refer to those Sub-committees for enquiry and report or for opinion such special subjects relating to the purposes of this Code, as it thinks fit; and may delegate to any such Sub-committee all or any of the powers of the Committee to be exercised for the purposes for which the Sub-committee is appointed.

(2) Sub-committees appointed under this section shall be called "Consultative Sub-committees."

(3) Nothing in this section shall prevent a Cantonment Committee from referring to any particular member of the Committee any special subject as aforesaid for enquiry, report or opinion, and delegating to him all or any of its powers for the purpose.

[Clause (4).] (116, 199 (2).)

Proceedings of Sub-committees.

20. The proceedings of every Sub-committee shall be conducted, so far as practicable, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the conduct of the proceedings of a Cantonment Committee:

Provided that the quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of a Sub-committee shall be two:

Provided also that the report of a Consultative Sub-committee shall be a sufficient record of the minutes of its proceedings.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 18.] (94.)

Joint Committees and their proceedings.

21. (1) With the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, a Cantonment Committee may concur with any other local authority or authorities in appointing out of their respective bodies a Joint Committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a president of such Joint Committee, and in delegating to any such Joint Committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the authorities, and in framing and modifying rules as to the proceedings of any such Joint Committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which such Joint Committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between authorities acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commander-in-Chief, if all the authorities are Cantonment Authorities, or, subject to the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force, of the Local Government in any other case shall be final.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 128.] (128, 129.)

Cessation of the existence of Cantonment Committee.

22. If at any time it appears to the Local Government that the continuance of a Cantonment Committee in any cantonment is not necessary, it may, by order published in the official Gazette, declare that the Committee shall cease to exist.

The Commanding Officer as Cantonment Authority.

Discharge of functions of Cantonment Authority by Commanding Officer.

23. In every cantonment in which a Cantonment Committee does not exist or cannot be convened, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, subject to any notification issued by the Local Government under section 24, [Clause (5).] (197, 198, 199 (1), 200.)

shall discharge the functions of the Cantonment Authority under this Code, and

may exercise any of the powers of a Cantonment Committee under sections 18, 19 and 21 in reference to the appointment of Sub-committees and Joint Committees, and the power of a president of a Cantonment Committee under section 18, sub-section (3):

Provided as follows:

the persons appointed by the Commanding Officer to be members of any Sub-Committee or Joint Committee may be any officers under his command, or any other persons (whether in the service of the Government or not) who are willing to serve voluntarily, and

the Commanding Officer may himself be president or member of any Joint Committee.

Power to limit or extend powers of Commanding Officer.

24. (1) The Local Government may, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, by notification in the official Gazette, direct, in respect of any cantonment in which a Cantonment Committee does not exist or cannot be convened,— [Clause (5).] (197.)

(a) that any of the functions of the Cantonment Authority under this Code shall be in abeyance, or

(b) that any of the functions of the Cantonment Magistrate under this Code shall be discharged by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

(2) The Local Government may, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or modify any notification issued under sub-section (1).

The Cantonment Magistrate.

Position of Cantonment Magistrate.

25. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall be the executive officer of the Cantonment Authority, and all orders of the Cantonment Authority shall be issued through him. [Clause (6).] (131, 133.)

(2) All executive acts which by this Code are directed or authorised to be done by the Cantonment Magistrate shall be done by him as the agent of the Cantonment Authority, and subject to the general control—

(a) where there is a Cantonment Committee, of the president, and

(b) where a Cantonment Committee does not exist or cannot be convened, of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

Discharge by Special Magistrate of functions of Cantonment Magistrate.

26. (1) Whenever a Special Magistrate has been appointed by the Local Government under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for the purpose of exercising powers under that [Clause (31).] (11.) X of 1882.

Cantonment Code.

(Part II.—General Administration.—Chapter III.—Control over Cantonment Authorities.—Sections 27-33. Chapter IV.—Cantonment Servants.—Section 34.)

Code in a cantonment, the Local Government may, by general or special order published in the official Gazette, authorise him to discharge any of the functions imposed by this Code on the Cantonment Magistrate, except those referred to in Chapters VIII to XII (both inclusive).

(2) When any Special Magistrate is so authorised, he shall discharge such of the said functions as the Cantonment Magistrate may assign to him, and in the discharge of those functions shall exercise the same powers as the Cantonment Magistrate.

(3) The Cantonment Magistrate may withdraw from such Special Magistrate any business pending before him under this Code.

CHAPTER III.(a)

CONTROL OVER CANTONMENT AUTHORITIES.

[*Clauses (4) and (31).*]

Administrative control of Commander-in-Chief over Cantonment Authorities.

27. The administrative control of every cantonment is vested in the Commander-in-Chief, who may at any time require the Cantonment Authority to perform any duty, to provide for any purpose or to take any measures which he or the Governor General in Council considers necessary to the proper administration of the cantonment.

[*Clauses (4) and (31).*] (117.)

Plans, estimates, returns, statements, reports and correspondence.

28. Every Cantonment Authority shall act with regard to the following matters in accordance with any rules made, orders passed or forms framed for its guidance by the Commander-in-Chief, and not being inconsistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, or this Code, namely:—

XIII of 1889

(a) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be constructed at the cost of the Cantonment Fund, and as to the authority by whom such plans are to be approved and such estimates are to be sanctioned respectively,

(b) as to returns, statements and reports to be submitted by the Cantonment Authority, and

(c) as to the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between the Cantonment Authority and any other authority or officer is to pass:

Provided that all correspondence between a Cantonment Authority and a Local Government shall pass through the Commander-in-Chief.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 124.*] (122.)

Power of Commander-in-Chief and Officer Commanding the district to call upon Cantonment Authorities and Joint Committees for information, and to record observations.

29. The Commander-in-Chief or the Officer Commanding the district may—

(a) by order in writing call for, and inspect, any book or document in the possession or under the control of any Cantonment Authority or any Joint Committee appointed under this Code,

(b) by order in writing require any such Authority or Committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to its proceedings or duties as he thinks fit to call for, and

(c) record in writing, for the guidance of any such Authority or Committee, any observations which he thinks proper in regard to its proceedings or duties.

[*Clause (31).*] (10.)

Power of Commander-in-Chief to delegate his powers or functions.

30. The Commander-in-Chief may, by notification in Army Orders, delegate any of his powers or functions under this Code, except those conferred or imposed by Chapters II, III, IV, VI, VII, IX, XIV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XXII, XXVII and XXXVI, to any Officer Commanding a district, and may, by a like notification, whenever he thinks fit, resume all or any of the powers or functions so delegated.

[*Act XVIII 1889, s. 127*] (125, 126.)

Powers of Officer Commanding the district if Cantonment Authority fails to perform duty.

31. (1) If at any time it appears to the Officer Commanding the district that any Cantonment Authority has failed to perform any duty imposed upon it by or under this Code, he may require the Cantonment Magistrate to perform the duty, and may direct that any expenses incurred in so performing it shall be paid by the Cantonment Authority out of the Cantonment Fund.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 38.*]

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate shall, in the performance and for the purposes of such duty, have all the powers of the Cantonment Authority.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 125 (1).*] (123.)

Power of Officer Commanding the district to suspend action of Cantonment Authority or Joint Committee.

32. The Officer Commanding the district may, for any sufficient reason, by order in writing, suspend the execution of any resolution or order of any Cantonment Authority or any Joint Committee appointed under this Code, or prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done in pursuance or under cover of this Code.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 125 (2).*] (124, 127.)

Orders made under section 31 or section 32 to be forwarded to Commander-in-Chief.

33. Whenever an Officer Commanding a district makes an order under section 31 or section 32, he shall forthwith forward a copy of the order, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Commander-in-Chief, who may thereupon rescind the order, or direct that it shall continue in force, with or without modification, as he thinks fit.

CHAPTER IV. (a)

CANTONMENT SERVANTS.

[*Clause (31).*] (134, 137, 145—147).

Number and salaries of cantonment servants.

34. (1) The number of servants to be employed by the Cantonment Authority, and the amount of their salaries, shall be fixed by the Cantonment Authority with the previous

(a) The powers of control given to the Commander-in-Chief and to the Officer Commanding the district are dealt with in the memorandum attached to the Code.

The Commander-in-Chief is empowered to delegate his powers (with certain exceptions) to the Officer Commanding the district.

(a) Provision is made for the appointment of servants under regular rules for prohibiting their discharge without due reason, and for requiring security from those who have charge of money.

A share in contracts, previous dismissal from employment for misconduct, and undue nearness of relationship are made disqualifications for employment.

Temporary servants may be entertained by the Cantonment Authority, and their employment will no longer require the sanction of the Officer Commanding the district.

Cantonment Code.

(Part II.—General Administration.—Chapter IV.—Cantonment Servants.—Sections 35-41.)

sanction of the Commander-in-Chief; and no alteration in the number of such servants or in their salaries shall be made without similar sanction:

(2) Provided that temporary servants may in cases of emergency be appointed without such sanction as aforesaid for any period not exceeded three months, if funds are available but no temporary servants shall, without the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, be employed more than once on the same duties in the same year.

[Clause (6).] (134, 137, 145—147.)

Control of Cantonment Magistrate over cantonment servants.

35. All servants of the Cantonment Authority shall be appointed by the Cantonment Magistrate, and shall, except where a contrary intention appears in this Code, be exclusively under his orders; and it shall be his duty—

(a) to apportion and superintend the performance of the duties of such servants under this Code;

(b) to disburse the salaries of such servants; and

(c) to deal with applications from such servants for leave of absence.

[Clause (31).] (142—144.)

Disqualifications for employment.

36. (1) No person shall be appointed to, or retained in, the service of any Cantonment Authority—

(a) if he has, by himself or his partner, any share or interest in any contract made by or on behalf of the Cantonment Authority, or

(b) if he has been dismissed for misconduct from employment under any other Cantonment Authority or under any Municipal Authority or other Local Authority or under any department of the Government, or

(c) where his proposed or actual salary exceeds ten rupees, if he is related to any other servant of the Cantonment Authority, and the Cantonment Magistrate considers the relationship a sufficient disqualification for employment:

(2) Provided that no servant who is in employment at the commencement of this Code shall be dismissed on any of the grounds hereinbefore mentioned except with the sanction of the Officer Commanding the district and with due notice.

[Clause (31).] (134 (f), 153.)

Security to be furnished by certain servants.

37. (1) The Cantonment Authority shall require each of its servants who by reason of his office is entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of moneys or securities for money to furnish security for the due discharge of the trusts of his office and for the due account of all moneys and securities for money which may come into his possession by reason of his office.

(2) The amount of any security required from a servant under sub-section (1) shall be fixed by the Cantonment Magistrate, and shall be regulated by reference to the sums likely from time to time to be in the servant's hands.

(3) Provided that the amount shall not in any case be less than the total sum likely to pass through the servant's hands in any one week.

[Clause (31).] (156, 157.)

Bond of sureties.

38. (1) Where a servant of the Cantonment Authority is required to furnish security, the Cantonment Magistrate may in his discretion accept as such security a bond executed by two sureties.

(2) Every security-bond executed under this section shall be in Form 1 of Schedule I, or as near thereto as circumstances admit, and shall be registered under the law for the time being in force relating to the registration of documents.

(3) When any such bond relates to a mortgage of immoveable property, the mortgage shall be notified by the Cantonment Magistrate to the chief revenue-officer of the district in which the property is situate.

[Clause (31).] (154, 155.)

Classes of security.

39. (1) Without the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, no security shall be accepted from or on behalf of any servant of the Cantonment Authority which is not a deposit of—

(a) cash, or

(b) Government securities, or

(c) shares in the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras or the Bank of Bombay, or

(d) debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a Local Authority (i) in exercise of powers conferred by an Act of a legislature established in British India, or (ii) under the sanction of the Governor General in Council, or

(e) the mortgage-deed of a registered first mortgage of immoveable property situate in British India.

(2) No mortgage-deed shall be accepted as security—

(f) if the property to which it relates is a leasehold, or

(g) unless the value of the property exceeds, in the opinion of the chief revenue-officer of the district in which the property is situate, by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, by one-half, the amount of the security to be furnished, or

(h) unless it sets forth that the mortgagee is the Secretary of State for India in Council, and that the mortgagee has power, in default of payment of the mortgage-money, to sell or concur in selling the mortgaged property or any part thereof without the intervention of a Civil Court.

[Clause (31).] (134 (f), 158.)

Deposit of money, securities and security-bonds.

40. The Cantonment Magistrate shall deal with all moneys and securities deposited and all security-bonds executed under this chapter in the manner prescribed in the Civil Account Code.

[Clause (31).] (159.)

Periodical examination of securities.

41. On or about the first day of January in each year the Cantonment Magistrate shall satisfy himself as to the sufficiency of the security furnished by or on behalf of each servant of the Cantonment Authority who has been required to furnish security.

Cantonment Code.

(Part II.—General Administration.—Chapter IV.—Cantonment Servants.—Sections 42-44. Chapter V.—Privileges and Liabilities of Members of Cantonment Committees and others.—Sections 45-48. Chapter VI.—The Cantonment Fund.—Section 49.)

[*Clause* (31).] (160.)

Re-delivery of securities.

42. The Cantonment Magistrate shall not deliver up any money, security or security-bond taken under section 37 or section 38 to the person or persons by whom it was furnished or executed, or to his or their representative or representatives in interest, until one year after the death of, or the vacation of his office by, the servant from or on whose behalf the same was taken.

[*Clause* (6).] (138—141.)

Procedure to be observed in punishing certain classes of servants.

43. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall not dismiss any servant whose aggregate salary exceeds forty rupees per mensem, or reduce him to a lower grade or salary, without the previous sanction of the Cantonment Authority.

(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall record his reasons in writing whenever he dismisses or fines a servant of the Cantonment Authority who has been employed as such for an unbroken period of one year or more, or whose aggregate salary exceeds fifteen rupees per mensem.

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 188.*] (474.)

Penalty on public conservancy establishments withdrawing from their duties without permission or notice.

44. If any public sweeper or other servant of the Cantonment Authority employed to remove or deal with night-soil or other offensive matter or rubbish withdraws from his duties without either obtaining the permission of the Cantonment Magistrate or giving one month's notice in writing of his intention so to withdraw,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, and shall forfeit all salary which may be due to him.

CHAPTER V. (a)

PRIVILEGES AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBERS OF CANTONMENT COMMITTEES AND OTHERS.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 28.*] (130.)

Liability of members of Cantonment Committees for loss, waste or misapplication.

45. Every person shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property under the control of a Cantonment Committee, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while a member of the Committee; and a suit for compensation for the same may be instituted against him by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 51.*] (149.)

Members of Cantonment Committees, cantonment servants and certain contractors and agents deemed to be public servants.

46. Every member of a Cantonment Committee, every servant of a Cantonment Authority, every contractor or agent for the collection of any cantonment tax, and every servant or other person employed by any such contractor or agent in the collection of any such tax shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(a) Serious losses are sometimes incurred by the Government in consequence of negligence on the part of Cantonment Magistrates and others. By this chapter Cantonment Magistrates and other members of Cantonment Committees are made liable for all such losses as are the direct consequence of negligence on their part.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 138.*] (195, 196.)

Penalty on member of Cantonment Committee or cantonment servant being interested in contract made with Cantonment Authority.

47. (*1*) If any member of a Cantonment Committee or any servant of a Cantonment Authority is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commander-in-Chief, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the Cantonment Authority, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(*2*) A person shall not, by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, be held to be interested in any contract entered into between the company and the Cantonment Authority, but he shall not take part in any proceedings of a Cantonment Committee relating to any such contract.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 46.*] (9.)

Members of Cantonment Committees and Commanding Officers not personally liable on contracts or for expenses.

48. No member of a Cantonment Committee or Commanding Officer shall be personally liable in respect of any contract lawfully made, or for any expense lawfully incurred, by or on behalf of a Cantonment Authority; but the Cantonment Fund shall be liable for and chargeable with all such contracts and expenses.

CHAPTER VI. (a)

THE CANTONMENT FUND.

Income.

[*Clause* (31).]

Income of Cantonment Fund.

49. There shall be placed to the credit of the Cantonment Fund the following sums, namely:—

(*a*) all fines mentioned in clause (*a*) of section 21 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, subject to the deductions referred to in that clause; XIII of 1889.

(*b*) the proceeds of taxes imposed under section 17 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, or levied under Act XX of 1856, in the cantonment, or continued in force in the cantonment under section 2, sub-section (*2*), of the Cantonments Act, 1889;

(*c*) rents and profits accruing from lands or other property placed by the Government under the management of the Cantonment Authority;

(*d*) all sums directed by section 8 of the Hackney-carriage Act, 1879, or by any other enactment for the time being in force, to be placed to the credit of the Fund; XIV of 1879.

(*e*) all sums which the Local Government may, by order under section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, or under any other enactment for the time being in force, direct to be placed to the credit of the Fund; I of 1871.

(a) The objects to which Cantonment Funds may be applied are practically the same as heretofore, but they are more carefully defined.

The method of drawing money is maintained under the same restrictions as heretofore.

All procedure is, while more carefully defined, maintained as heretofore.

Provision is made for the investment of the balance when convenient, and for the periodical publication of the accounts.

Cantonment Code.

(Part II.—General Administration.—Chapter VI.—The Cantonment Fund.—Sections 50-54.)

(239.) (*f*) interest realised on the investment of any balance of the Fund;

(*g*) all other moneys received under this Code; and

(*h*) all sums granted by the Governor General in Council in aid of the Fund.

[*Clause* (31).] Income to be recovered within the year for which it is due.

50. It shall be the duty of the Cantonment Authority to take such steps as may be necessary, consistent with this Code and any other law for the time being in force, for the recovery of all income of the Cantonment Fund within the year for which it is due.

Application of the Fund.

[*Clause* (7)] (201, 202, 207.) Application of the Fund.

51. (*1*) The Cantonment Fund shall be applicable, subject to the provisions of this Code, to the following purposes, namely:

(*a*) the payment of any expenses directed by section 8 of the Hackney-carriage Act, 1879, or by any other enactment for the time being in force to be debited to the Fund; XIV of 1879.

(*b*) the maintenance of the police force employed in the cantonment;

(*c*) the payment of the salaries of all servants of the Cantonment Authority;

(*d*) the maintenance of an office for the Cantonment Authority;

(*e*) the carrying out of a proper system of conservancy throughout the cantonment for all its inhabitants other than British troops, including the pay of conservancy establishments, the construction of latrines and other conservancy works, and the purchase of all necessary conservancy carts, utensils and other appliances;

(*f*) the carrying out of other sanitary measures within the cantonment, including the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious disorders, and generally the maintenance of the cantonment in a thoroughly sanitary condition;

(*g*) the provision and maintenance within the cantonment of hospitals, dispensaries, markets and slaughter-houses;

(*h*) the management and improvement of lands and other property placed by the Government under the management of the Cantonment Authority, including—

(i) the construction and maintenance of streets (other than those maintained from Imperial or Provincial Funds),

(ii) the lighting, watering and cleansing of streets,

(iii) the maintenance of public parks and gardens and the planting of trees;

(*i*) the abatement of nuisances in the cantonment;

(*j*) the survey of buildings and lands in the cantonment; and

(*k*) generally the payment of all expenses incurred in the cantonment under this Code or under any other law for the time being in force in the cantonment.

(*2*) The Cantonment Fund shall, with the general or special sanction of the Local Government, be applicable to any of the purposes mentioned or referred to in sub-section (*1*), within or without British India, beyond the limits of the cantonment in cases in which, in the opinion of the Local Government, the application of the Fund beyond those limits is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the cantonment or of any military force ordinarily quartered therein or of any detachment of any such force.

Budget Estimates and Authority for Payments.

Budget Estimate to be forwarded to Commander-in-Chief. [*Clause* (31).] (227, 228, 230.)

52. (*1*) On the first day of June in each year, or on such other date as the Commander-in-Chief, in order to meet the requirements of the Local Government, may direct, the Cantonment Authority shall forward to the Commander-in-Chief, through the proper channel, a Budget Estimate of income and expenditure for the ensuing financial year.

(*2*) The Budget Estimate shall be prepared in such form as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General in communication with the Commander-in-Chief in India.

(*3*) The Cantonment Authority shall, when preparing the Budget Estimate, carefully reconsider that portion of it which refers to the current year, and make such revision therein (in the columns provided for that purpose) as, having regard to the actuals of the year, so far as they have been recorded, and the probabilities of the remaining months of the year, may appear to it to be necessary.

Procedure when Commander-in-Chief has reviewed the Budget Estimates. [*Clause* (31). (286.)

53. (*1*) On completing his review of the several Budget Estimates, the Commander-in-Chief shall forward—

(*a*) to the Government, with such observations as he may think fit, an abstract of the Estimates, showing which of the several Cantonment Funds require State aid and to what amount such aid is required in each case, together with a copy of the Budget Estimate of each such Fund, and

(*b*) to the Controller of Military Accounts, detailed statements showing the amount of each grant-in-aid required and the purpose and the cantonment for which each is required.

Explanation.—In this sub-section "Government" means, as regards cantonments in the Bengal command, the Governor General in Council, and, as regards cantonments in the Madras and Bombay commands, the Local Government.

(*2*) Whenever the Commander-in-Chief sanctions any Budget Estimate, he shall forward the same to the Local Government for communication to the Accountant General or Comptroller and for inclusion in the Budget Estimate of Excluded Local Funds.

Consolidated estimate for each province. [*Clause* (31).] (285.)

54. As soon as possible after the receipt by it of the several Budget Estimates, the Local Government shall forward to the Commander-in-Chief for record a consolidated estimate of the receipts and expenditure of the several cantonments within the territories subject to its administration.

Cantonment Code.

(Part II.—General Administration.—Chapter VI.—The Cantonment Fund.—Sections 55-62. Chapter VII.—Contracts.—Sections 63-65.)

[*Clause* (8).] (226, 232, 273.)

Expenditure limited to amounts provided in Budget or subsequently sanctioned.

55. (1) The sum at the disposal of the Cantonment Authority for expenditure for any purpose is strictly limited to the amount provided for that purpose in the Budget Estimate, as sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief :

(2) Provided that—

(a) if it appears to the Commander-in-Chief that an additional allotment is necessary for any special purpose, he may sanction the same, at any time during the year to which the Estimate relates, up to the amount of any balance in hand to the credit of the Fund ;

(b) the Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, re-appropriate any sum from one head or sub-head of the Budget to another.

(3) A copy of every order made under sub-section (2) shall be sent by the Commander-in-Chief or the Officer Commanding the district, as the case may be, to the Accountant General or Comptroller.

Explanation 1.—No payment may be made from the Cantonment Fund unless it is provided for either (a) in the Budget as sanctioned, or (b) under an additional allotment, or (c) by re-appropriation.

Explanation 2.—Savings under one head or sub-head of the Budget cannot be applied to expenditure under another head or sub-head without the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief.

[*Clause* (31).]

Expenditure not to be incurred in anticipation of succeeding year's Budget.

56. The Cantonment Authority shall not incur any expenditure in anticipation of, or accumulate outstanding debts against, the succeeding year's Budget.

[*Clause* (8)] (208, 209.)

Payments how made.

57. Money may be paid from the Cantonment Fund—

(a) where a charge does not exceed ten rupees in amount, on the order of the Cantonment Magistrate, in cash, and

(b) where a charge exceeds ten rupees in amount, by cheque signed—

(i) where there is a Cantonment Committee, by the president, or,

(ii) where a Cantonment Committee does not exist or cannot be convened, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

Investment of balance.

[*Clause* (9).] (233, 234, 238, 241, 242.)

Investment of balance of Cantonment Fund.

58. (1) The Local Government may, with the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief, direct that any balance of the Cantonment Fund which is not required for expenditure within twelve months be invested in Government securities, and may, when necessary, direct the sale of the whole or any of the securities in which any balance has been so invested.

(2) The purchase and sale of the securities shall be effected, and the investment shall be held, under the rules prescribed in the Civil Account Code for securities purchased and sold for and held in trust by officers of the Government.

Accounts.

Accounts to be kept.

59. The Cantonment Authority shall keep such accounts of receipts into and expenditure from the Cantonment Fund as may be prescribed by rules made by the Comptroller General in communication with the Commander-in-Chief in India. [*Clause* (11).] (243—271.)

Audit of accounts.

60. The accounts of Cantonment Funds shall be audited by the Accountant General or Comptroller in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General in communication with the Commander-in-Chief in India. [*Clause* (11).] (274—281.)

Consolidated account of actuals.

61. After the accounts of all Cantonment Funds in a Province have been audited, an abstract thereof shall be forwarded by the Local Government to the Commander-in-Chief for record. [*Clause* (31).] (272, 284.)

Publication of accounts.

62. The Cantonment Authority shall publish the accounts of the Cantonment Fund annually in such form and in such manner as it may consider best adapted for making them known to the inhabitants of the cantonment. [*Clause* (11).] (288.)

CHAPTER VII. [a]

CONTRACTS.

Limitation of power to make contracts under which money is to be received into the Cantonment Fund.

63. (1) Leases or other contracts under which money is to be received into the Cantonment Fund shall not ordinarily be made by the Cantonment Authority for a longer period than twelve months. [*Clause* (10).] (164, 396.)

(2) If in any case the Cantonment Authority desires to make such a contract for a longer period than twelve months, it shall before doing so obtain the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief.

Limitation of power to make contracts involving expenditure.

64. No contract involving expenditure from the Cantonment Fund shall be made by the Cantonment Authority unless provision for the expenditure has been made in the Budget Estimate as sanctioned, added to or altered under Chapter VI. [*Clause* (10).] (167.)

Officers by whom contracts are to be executed.

65. (1) Every contract made by the Cantonment Authority shall, except as provided in sub-section (2), be executed by the Cantonment Magistrate. [*Clause* (10)] (171, 174.)

(a) The object of the rules regarding contracts is to ensure system and regularity in the mode of entering into them, and the proper conduct of sales, tenders and auctions, these being all matters in which carelessness on the part of Cantonment Magistrates entails loss to the Government.

Cantonment Code.

(Part II.—General Administration.—Chapter VII.—Contracts.—Sections 66-74.)

(2) Every contract made by the Cantonment Authority for the execution of works shall, when the value or amount of the contract exceeds two hundred rupees, be executed by the Executive Engineer.

[Clause (10).] (173.)

Consent of Cantonment Authority required before Cantonment Magistrate executes certain contracts.

66. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall not execute on behalf of the Cantonment Authority any contract the value or amount of which exceeds fifty rupees without the consent of the Cantonment Committee or, where a Cantonment Committee does not exist or cannot be convened, of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment:

(2) Provided that in a case of urgency the Cantonment Magistrate may, with the consent of the president, execute on behalf of a Cantonment Committee any contract the value or amount of which exceeds fifty rupees but does not exceed two hundred rupees, but he shall in every such case submit to the Committee at its next meeting a report of the action taken and the reasons therefor.

[Clause (10).]

Draft of contract for farming octroi collections to be referred to Commander-in-Chief.

67. The Cantonment Magistrate shall not execute on behalf of the Cantonment Authority any contract for the farming of octroi collections unless a draft of the same has been referred, through the Officer Commanding the district, to the Commander-in-Chief, who shall, if he considers it desirable to do so, refer the draft to the Local Government with a view to obtaining legal opinion thereon.

[Clause (10).] (172.)

Form of contracts executed by Cantonment Magistrate.

68. Every contract executed by the Cantonment Magistrate on behalf of the Cantonment Authority the value or amount of which exceeds fifty rupees, except a contract for the sale of moveable property, shall be in writing, shall be signed by the Cantonment Magistrate and shall be drawn up in the prescribed form (if any).

Explanation 1.—The prescribed form for a contract for the execution of a work is the form in use for that purpose in the Public Works Department under the orders of the Local Government.

Explanation 2.—The prescribed form for any other contract is the form (if any) prescribed by the Governor General in Council for the purpose. Copies of any forms so prescribed will be obtainable on application to the Cantonment Magistrate.

[Clause (10).] (176, 182.)

Obligation of Cantonment Magistrate to proceed by tender or auction in certain cases.

69. (1) Unless the Commander-in-Chief otherwise specially directs, or it is impracticable, the Cantonment Magistrate shall publicly invite tenders, or give notice of a public auction, before he executes on behalf of the Cantonment Authority any lease or other contract the value or amount of which exceeds five hundred rupees.

(2) Every sale of moveable property by the Cantonment Magistrate shall be made by public auction unless the Cantonment Authority in any case otherwise directs.

Clause (10).] (183, 184.)

Time of payment for moveable property sold privately by Cantonment Magistrate.

70. Where the Cantonment Magistrate sells moveable property otherwise than by public auction, payment for the same shall be made not later than three days after delivery of the property.

Security for fulfilment of contract.

71. (1) The Cantonment Authority may fix the amount of security (if any) to be deposited for the fulfilment of any contract (other than a contract based upon a tender or auction) executed by the Cantonment Magistrate on its behalf. [Clause (10

(2) Where security is required, it shall be of the nature and shall be dealt with in the manner prescribed in Chapter IV for security taken from a servant of the Cantonment Authority :

(3) Provided that re-delivery of securities to a depositor may be made at any time after the expiry of one month from the completion of the contract to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority.

Power of Cantonment Magistrate to rescind contract made with servant of Cantonment Authority or of Government.

72. The Cantonment Magistrate may rescind any contract executed by him on behalf of the Cantonment Authority if he finds after due enquiry that the tender or the auction bid on which the contract was based was made by a person who at the time of making the tender or bid belonged to, or was directly or indirectly connected with, the service of the Cantonment Authority or of the Government. [Clause (10 (191.)

Power of Commander-in-Chief to rescind contract executed by Cantonment Magistrate.

73. (1) The Officer Commanding the district, or the Cantonment Authority, may call for the proceedings of the Cantonment Magistrate in respect of any contract executed by him or any tender which he has accepted, or any auction or other sale which he has effected, and, if he or it finds that any of the provisions of this chapter have been contravened, may refer the matter for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. [Clause (10 (169, 192

(2) The Commander-in-Chief may rescind any contract or revoke any transaction so referred to him, and may direct that no payment in pursuance of any such contract or transaction shall be made from the Cantonment Fund.

(3) Any loss to which the Cantonment Authority may become liable by reason of any order made by the Commander-in-Chief under sub-section (2) shall be borne by the Cantonment Magistrate.

Procedure as to Tenders and Auctions.

Publication of notice in case of tenders or auction.

74. (1) Whenever the Cantonment Magistrate determines to invite tenders or to hold a public auction, he shall give public notice in one or more of the following modes, namely: [Clause (10) (177, 178, 18 186.)

(a) advertisement in the official Gazette,

(b) advertisement in a local newspaper,

(c) proclamation by public written notice in English or in such vernacular languages as may be convenient,

(d) proclamation by beat of drum,

(e) any other mode of giving public notice customary in the neighbourhood:

Provided that the notice is made as public locally as is reasonable in the circumstances of each case.

Cantonment Code.

(Part II.—General Administration.—Chapter VII.—Contracts.—Sections 75-78. Part III.—Occupation of Land.—Chapter VIII.—Applications to hold Land.—Sections 79-81.)

(2) The notice shall, when published in the manner specified in clause (a), clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1), be in Form 2 or Form 3, as the case may be, of Schedule I, or as near thereto as circumstances admit, and shall, when published in any other manner, contain such of the particulars mentioned in the said Form 2 or Form 3, as the case may be, as the Cantonment Magistrate thinks sufficient.

[*Clause* (10).] (178, 179.) Provisions as to tender forms, earnest-money and security.

75. (1) All tenders shall be submitted in a form (if any) prescribed by the Commander-in-Chief.

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate may fix the price (if any) to be paid for blank forms of tender.

(3) The Cantonment Magistrate may fix the amount of earnest money (if any) required to accompany any tender, and the amount of security (if any) to be deposited for the fulfilment of the contract created by the acceptance of any tender:

Provided that the amount shall not in either case be less than one-twelfth of the gross total of the value or amount of the tender.

(4) Where earnest money is required, it shall be deposited in cash.

(5) Where security is required, it shall be of the nature and shall be dealt with in the manner prescribed in Chapter IV for security taken from a servant of the Cantonment Authority:

Provided that re-delivery of securities to a depositor may be made at any time after the expiry of one month from the completion of the contract to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority.

(6) The date for depositing security shall be not later than one month after the acceptance of the tender.

[*Clause* (10).] (180.) Opening of tenders.

76. At the appointed day and hour the Cantonment Magistrate shall open the tenders publicly, and, if any of the persons tendering or their agents are in attendance, in their presence.

[*Clause* (10).] (186, 187.) Provisions as to time of payment, security and compensation for non-payment in case of auctions.

77. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate may appoint the time or times (if any) for payment of money due as the result of an auction, and may fix the sum (if any) to be deposited as security for payment and the sum (if any) to be paid as compensation in the event of failure by the purchaser to carry out the contract:

Provided that a sum fixed under this sub-section shall not be less than one-twelfth of the amount of the accepted bid.

(2) The provisions of sub-sections (5) and (6) of section 75 shall apply to any security taken under this section.

[*Clause* (10).] (181, 188.) Cantonment Magistrate not bound to explain his action as to tender or bid.

78. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall not be bound to give any explanation of his reasons for accepting or rejecting any particular tender or bid to any person or authority except the Cantonment Authority.

(2) Any explanation given to the Cantonment Authority under this section may, if the Cantonment Magistrate thinks fit, be given in confidence.

PART III.

OCCUPATION OF LAND.

CHAPTER VIII. [a]

APPLICATIONS TO HOLD LAND.

Applications for building-sites.

Cantonment Authority not to permit irregular occupation of land.

79. The Cantonment Authority shall not permit any land belonging to the Government in the cantonment to be enclosed, or any house, hut, shed, stable or building of any kind to be erected on such land, except in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter and Chapter IX. [*Clause* (1).]

Applications for building-sites outside bazars.

80. Every application for permission to occupy, for the purposes of a building-site, land (outside bazars) belonging to the Government in a cantonment shall be submitted to the Cantonment Magistrate in writing, and shall contain the following particulars, namely: [*Clause* (1).] (289-291.)

(a) the situation, area and boundaries of the land;

(b) the materials to be used in the intended buildings; and

(c) the period after the date of occupation within which the intended buildings are to be completed.

Documents to accompany such applications.

81. Every such application shall be accompanied by— [*Clause* (1).] (292, 293, 295.)

(a) a plan in triplicate, on a scale of one hundred and ten feet to the inch, authenticated by the Executive Engineer, showing—

(i) the boundaries of the land,

(ii) the roads or lands adjoining, and

(iii) all buildings intended to be erected on the land;

(b) a ground plan and elevation of the principal building intended to be erected, showing the dimensions of the same;

(c) a specification of the buildings intended to be erected;

(d) an approximate statement of the intended outlay on the buildings;

(e) a certificate from the Executive Engineer that there is no departmental objection to the application being granted; that the land is or is not within two thousand yards of a fortified place, and

[a] The provisions of this chapter aim at preventing irregular permissions to squatters and others to occupy Government land, and at ensuring that every application for the grant of a site in cantonments shall be made in regular form, and be accompanied by such plans and other documents as will both furnish information on all necessary details and render the site capable of identification with absolute certainty at all future times.

Provision is also made for allowing existing grantees of sites in cantonments to have their grants placed under the Code.

Cantonment Code.

(Part III.—Occupation of Land.—Chapter VIII.—Applications to hold Land.—Sections 82-86. Chapter IX.—Conditions of Occupancy.— Sections 87-88.)

that the land is not in his opinion likely to be required for any public purpose; and

(*f*) a certificate from the applicant that he has read the form of agreement prescribed in accordance with section 113, and is willing to execute an agreement in that form.

[Clause (1).] (293, Expln., 294.)

Disposal of such applications.

82. (*1*) Every such application shall, if the procedure prescribed by section 80 and section 81 has been correctly observed, be submitted by the Cantonment Magistrate as soon as convenient to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

(*2*) If the Commanding Officer considers that the occupation of the land in the manner proposed will not be objectionable, either as regards the health or comfort of the troops or in any other respect, he shall attach to the application a certificate to that effect, and shall forward the application through the proper channel to the Commander-in-Chief.

(*3*) The Commander-in-Chief may sanction or reject any such application, as he thinks fit:

(*4*) Provided that, if the land applied for is within two thousand yards of a fortified place, the Commander-in-Chief shall not accord his sanction without the express orders of the Governor General in Council:

(*5*) Provided also that, if it is intended to set apart for occupation by civil officers the house to be erected on the land, the Commander-in-Chief shall not accord his sanction without the concurrence of the Local Government.

[Clause (1).] (289—291.)

Applications for building-sites in bazars.

83. (*1*) Every application for permission to occupy for the purposes of a building-site land situate in a bazar shall be submitted to the Cantonment Magistrate in writing, and shall contain the following particulars, namely:

(*a*) the situation, area and boundaries of the land;

(*b*) a description of the building intended to be erected; and

(*c*) the materials to be used in the intended building.

(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate may sanction or reject any such application, as he thinks fit.

Applications in respect of land granted before the commencement of this Code.

[Clause (31).] (289.)

Applications by existing grantees to hold under Chapter IX.

84. Any grantee of land (outside bazars) occupied before the commencement of this Code may apply for permission to hold the land under the provisions of Chapter IX.

[Clause (31).] (290—293.)

Particulars required in respect of such applications.

85. Every application made under section 84 shall be submitted to the Cantonment Magistrate in writing, shall show the situation, area and boundaries of the land, and shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) a plan, in triplicate, on a scale of one hundred and ten feet to the inch, authenticated by the Executive Engineer, showing—

(*i*) the boundaries of the land,

(*ii*) the roads or lands adjoining, and

(*iii*) all buildings standing on the land; and

(*b*) a certificate from the applicant that he has read the form of agreement prescribed in accordance with section 113, and is willing to execute an agreement in that form.

[Clause (31).] (293, Expln., 294.)

Disposal of such applications.

86. (*1*) Every such application shall, if the procedure prescribed by section 85 has been correctly observed, be submitted by the Cantonment Magistrate as soon as convenient to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment for transmission through the proper channel to the Commander-in-Chief.

(*2*) The Commander-in-Chief may sanction or reject any such application, as he thinks fit.

CHAPTER IX. ([a])

CONDITIONS OF OCCUPANCY.

Conditions applicable in case of building-sites (outside bazars) granted after the commencement of this Code.

[Clause (2).] (296, 308, 323, 328.)

Conditions applicable in case of building-sites (outside bazars) granted after commencement of this Code.

87. Every permission given in pursuance of an application to occupy land (outside bazars) for the purposes of a building-site shall be deemed to have been granted on the conditions specified in sections 88 to 110, both inclusive.

[Clause (2).] (309.)

Execution of agreement.

88. The applicant shall not use or occupy the land, or erect any building thereon, until he has duly executed an agreement in the prescribed form, and has registered the same

([a]) The two main conditions exacted by the Government in return for the permission to build houses on its land are—

(*i*)—that the Government shall have the first claim to rent the house to the exclusion of any other person: this claim it passes on to its officers, but modified by a proviso that the claim shall not be exercised so long as there is another suitable available; and

(*ii*)—that the Government may resume the land at any time on paying compensation for all buildings which have been erected thereon with the concurrence of proper authority.

The principal aim, therefore, of this chapter is to enunciate these two conditions, and to ensure that they are duly subscribed to by every grantee. With this object a carefully drawn form of agreement is prescribed, in which these and all minor conditions are to be detailed, and which shall be signed by the grantee in all cases before he is put in possession of the land.

Provision is also made for setting apart certain houses for the exclusive use of civil officers, and carefully detailed rules are provided for the exercise, under due restrictions, of the right of priority of claim to rent houses in the three cases (*a*) of a military officer, (*b*) of a civil officer and (*c*) of departmental and regimental military officers, *inter se*. This is preferable to any arrangement for setting apart portions of a cantonment for particular classes or sub-divisions of the community, a method now out of date.

The subjects of tenancy, rents, repairs, &c., are all provided for by rules aimed both at placing all such matters on a just and equitable basis, such as should be equally satisfactory to both landlords and tenants, and also at protecting landlords from unfair treatment by unscrupulous tenants.

Disputes are to be settled by arbitration.

Cantonment Code.

(Part III.—Occupation of Land.—Chapter IX.—Conditions of Occupancy.—Sections 89-97.)

under the law for the time being in force relating to the registration of documents.

Explanation.—"The prescribed form" means a form prepared in accordance with section 113 and published in the *Gazette of India*. Copies of the form will be obtainable on application to the Cantonment Magistrate.

[*Clause* (2).] (309.)

Form of agreement not to be varied.

89. Any material variation made in the prescribed form of agreement without the express sanction of the Governor General in Council shall not be binding on the Government.

[*Clause* (2).] (300.)

Erection of buildings.

90. Buildings may be erected on the land only in accordance with the agreement or, where a proposed building, alteration or addition is not provided for by the agreement, with the written permission of the Cantonment Authority.

[*Clause* (2).] (301.)

Commencement and completion of buildings.

91. The buildings to be erected on the land in accordance with the agreement shall be commenced within six months from the execution of the agreement, and shall be completed within the period fixed in that behalf by the agreement, or within such further period (if any) as the Cantonment Authority may, by order in writing, allow.

[*Clause* (2).]

Right of the Government to require the grantee to let the house to a military or civil officer.

92. (*1*) In view of the special objects with which land is taken up by the Government for use as a cantonment, and of the necessity of securing, in the interests of the State,

(*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 23* (*1*).)

that military officers on duty in cantonments shall not be compelled to reside too far, in the case of regimental officers, from the men under their command, and, in the case of departmental officers, from the locality in which their duties chiefly lie, and

that civil officers shall be provided with accommodation in cantonments,

the Government reserves a right, subject to the provisions hereinafter in this chapter contained, to require the grantee at any time to let the house erected on the land to any military officer or civil officer to the exclusion of any other person.

Clause (2).] (310, 324.)

Exercise of the Government right in behalf of a military officer where the house is not already occupied by a military officer.

93. Whenever the Cantonment Authority considers that the right reserved by section 92 should be exercised in behalf of any military officer, it may, if the house is not already occupied by a military officer, and if it has not been set apart under section 95 for occupation by civil officers, by notice require the grantee to let the house to the military officer named in the notice, and for that purpose to cause the existing tenant (if any) to vacate the same:

Provided that the grantee may at his option apply to the Cantonment Magistrate to enforce the vacation of the house under the provisions of section 115.

[*Clause* (2).] (325.)

Exercise of the Government right in behalf of a military officer where the house is occupied by another military officer.

94. If the house is occupied by a departmental military officer, and the Cantonment Authority considers that it should, in view of the requirements stated in section 92, be vacated in favour of a regimental officer, or *vice versâ*, it may by notice require such departmental officer to vacate the house in favour of such regimental officer, or such regimental officer to vacate the house in favour of such departmental officer, as the case may be;

and may, if necessary, by further notice require the grantee to permit the change of tenancy.

[*Clause* (2).] (310, 329—332.)

Exercise of the Government right in behalf of a civil officer.

95. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may at any time, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief given with the concurrence of the Local Government, set apart the house for occupation by civil officers.

(*2*) If the house has been so set apart, the arrangement shall not be revoked without the concurrence of the Local Government.

(*3*) If, while the house is so set apart, the Cantonment Authority at any time considers that the right reserved by section 92 should be exercised in behalf of any civil officer, it may, if the house is not already occupied by a civil officer, by notice require the grantee to let the house to the civil officer named in the notice, and for that purpose to cause the existing tenant (if any) to vacate the same:

Provided that the grantee may at his option apply to the Cantonment Magistrate to enforce the vacation of the house under the provisions of section 115.

[*Clause* (2).] (327, 333.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 23* (*1*).)

Procedure to be observed before the Government right is exercised.

96. (*1*) Whenever a military officer or a civil officer considers that a notice should be issued in his behalf under section 93, section 94 or section 95, he may request the Commanding Officer of his regiment, or (in the case of a military departmental officer) the local head of his department, or (in the case of a civil officer) the District Magistrate to make an application to that effect to the Cantonment Authority.

(*2*) On receipt of any such application the Cantonment Authority shall enquire into the case, and it shall not issue the notice unless it is satisfied—

(*a*) that the circumstances are such as to require its intervention, and

(*b*) that no other suitable house is available, having regard both to the rank of the officer and the locality in which his duties chiefly lie.

[*Clause* (2).] (311.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 23* (*13*).)

Government right not to be exercised in respect of certain houses.

97. No notice shall be issued under section 93 or section 95 if the house—

(*a*) is occupied as a bank, and has been so occupied continuously during the last preceding twelve months, or

(*b*) is occupied as an hotel, shop or school, and has been so occupied continuously during the last preceding three years, or

Cantonment Code.

(Part III.—Occupation of Land.—Chapter IX.—Conditions of Occupancy.—Sections 98-105.)

(*c*) is occupied by a railway-administration, or

(*d*) is appropriated by the Government for use as a public office or for any other purpose.

[*Clause* (2).] Sanction to be obtained before the house is occupied as a bank, hotel, shop or school or by a railway-administration.

98. (*1*) In view of the privilege granted by section 97, the house shall not be occupied—

(*a*) for the purposes of a bank, hotel, shop or school without the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief obtained through the Cantonment Auhority, or

(*b*) by a railway-administration without the previous sanction of the Government obtained through the Cantonment Authority.

Explanation.—In this sub-section "Government" means, as regards cantonments in the Bengal Command, the Governor General in Council, and, as regards cantonments in the Madras and Bombay Commands, the Local Government.

(*2*) The Commander-in-Chief shall not sanction the occupation of the house for the purposes of a bank, hotel, shop or school unless he is satisfied that the number of houses in the cantonment, as compared with the strength of the existing or probable garrison, renders it unlikely that such occupation would—

(*a*) cause any difficulty in obtaining accommodation in the cantonment, or in the part of the cantonment in which the house is situate, for military officers or civil officers, or

(*b*) necessitate the acquisition of land at some future time for the extension of the cantonment.

[*Clause* (2).] (298.) Grantee to inform intending tenant, not being a military or civil officer, of his liability to ejectment.

99. To prevent hardship in the enforcement of the right reserved by section 92, it shall be the duty of the grantee, before he lets the house to any person other than a military officer or (if the house has been set apart for occupation by civil officers) a civil officer,

to inform the tenant of his liability to ejectment, and to send to the Cantonment Authority a report, countersigned by the tenant, stating that he has so informed him.

[*Clause* (2)] (311.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 23* (2).) Rent offered to be stated in notice.

100. Every notice issued under section 93 or section 95 shall state the amount of the monthly rent which, with the approval of the Cantonment Authority, the proposed tenant offers to pay for the house.

[*Clause* (2).] (311, 312.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 23* (*1*).) Time to be allowed for giving possession of house.

101. (*1*) If the house is unoccupied, any notice issued under section 93 or section 95 may require the grantee to give possession of the same to the proposed tenant within seven days from the service of the notice.

(*2*) If the house is occupied, no notice issued under section 93, section 94 or section 95 shall require its vacation in less than thirty days from the service of the notice.

Claims to compensation barred.

102. Neither the Cantonment Authority nor any military officer or civil officer shall be liable to pay compensation to any person for any loss incurred in consequence of any notice issued under section 93, section 94 or section 95; and [*Clause* (2).] (322.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 23* (*12*).)

the grantee shall not be liable to pay compensation to any occupier for any loss so incurred, where he has duly informed the occupier of his liability to ejectment.

Terms of tenancy applicable to military and civil officers.

103. (*1*) Every lease to a military officer or civil officer shall, unless the officer of his own accord makes a special agreement to the contrary, be deemed to be a lease from month to month, terminable without notice in the case of the departure of the officer from the cantonment on duty or on medical certificate, or by fifteen days' notice to the grantee in any other case. [*Clause* (2).] (319—321.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 24.*)

(*2*) Every notice under sub-section (*1*) must be in writing, signed by or on behalf of the tenant, and the Cantonment Magistrate shall, if the tenant so desires, cause it to be served on the grantee free of charge.

(*3*) If a military officer or civil officer who leaves the cantonment on duty or on medical certificate has occupied the house during a portion only of the calendar month in which he so leaves, he shall be liable to pay as rent for that portion a sum bearing the same proportion to the monthly rent as the period bears to the whole month:

Provided that the sum shall not in any case be less than one-fourth of the monthly rent.

Responsibility of joint tenants for rent.

104. Where two or more military officers or civil officers occupy the house, whether each pays a share of the rent direct to the grantee or not, one of them shall be responsible for the whole rent, as follows:— [*Clause* (2).] (314.)

(*a*) where an arrangement has been made between the grantee and one of the tenants for the payment of the whole rent, the tenant who made the arrangement; and

(*b*) where no such arrangement has been made,—

(*i*) if the terms of tenancy commenced at the same time, the senior tenant, as seniority is reckoned in the service of the Government, and

(*ii*) if the terms of tenancy commenced at different periods, the first occupant.

Reference to arbitration.

105. If the grantee and his tenant, being a military officer or a civil officer, disagree on any question relating to rent or repairs, the question shall, subject to section 120, be referred for settlement to a Committee of Arbitration under the provisions of Chapter X: [*Clause* (2).] (316—318.)

Provided as follows:

(*a*) an offer of rent made in a notice in accordance with section 100 shall be deemed to have been accepted, unless the (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 23* (*7*).)

Cantonment Code.

(Part III.—Occupation of Land.—Chapter IX.—Conditions of Occupancy.—Sections 106-111.)

grantee applies within fifteen days from the service of the notice for a Committee of Arbitration;

(*b*) after such acceptance, or the decision of a Committee of Arbitration, the amount of such rent shall not be called in question by either party except in the circumstances mentioned in clause (*b*) of section 119;

(See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 25 (4).)

(*c*) when a Committee of Arbitration has decided on any question relating to repairs, no such question in respect of the same house shall again be brought before a Committee of Arbitration within twelve months from the date of the decision.

(411.)

Explanation.—In this section "repairs" includes such repairs as are usually made in the neighbourhood to buildings of the same class as that to which the house in question belongs, but does not include additions, improvements or alterations except in so far as they are necessary to carry out such repairs as aforesaid, or have been made with the grantee's consent.

[*Clause* (2).] (315.)

Procedure where military or civil officer fails to pay rent or damages.

106. If the house has been vacated in compliance with a notice issued under section 93, section 94 or section 95 in favour of a military officer or a civil officer, and the tenant fails to pay the rent due for the use and occupation of the house, or to pay for any damage caused by an unreasonable use of the same, the grantee may, when the sum due to him on account of rent or damages (if any), or both, is equal to three months' rent, apply to the Officer Commanding the district for an order revoking the notice; and on receipt of any such order the Cantonment Magistrate shall by notice require the tenant to vacate the house.

[*Clause* (2).] (313.)

Government right not to be exercised in behalf of certain officers.

107. If any Cantonment Authority is satisfied that a military officer or civil officer in whose favour a house was vacated as aforesaid—

(*a*) made any default in payment of the rent, or

(*b*) used the house in an unreasonable manner, or

(*c*) failed to comply with any reasonable conditions imposed upon him by the grantee, or

(*d*) gave up his occupation of the house during any temporary absence from the cantonment,

the Cantonment Authority shall not require any grantee to let a house to him within five years from the date of such default, act or failure.

Explanation 1.—This section applies whether the default, act or failure occurred in the same or any other cantonment, or with respect to a house belonging to the same or any other grantee.

Explanation 2.—"Temporary absence" means an absence for any reason other than departure from the cantonment on duty or on medical certificate.

[*Clause* (2).]

Assignment of grantee's interest.

108. (*1*) Whenever the grantee intends to assign his interest in the land, or in the house erected on the land, by sale, gift or exchange, he or the intended assignee shall give the Cantonment Magistrate one month's notice in writing before the assignment is completed, and the Governor General in Council shall have power within that period to veto the assignment.

(*2*) If in any case the Cantonment Authority considers it desirable that the said power of veto should be exercised, it shall report the case to the Commander-in-Chief by telegram.

[*Clause* (2).] (297.)

Penalties for breach of conditions whose breach is not otherwise provided against.

109. (*1*) If the grantee commits any breach of the conditions specified in sections 88 and 91, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require him to vacate the land, and to remove all or any buildings or materials which he may have erected or collected thereon, and, if any agreement has been executed, may cancel the same.

(*2*) If the grantee commits any breach of the conditions specified in section 90, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require him to remove any building or part of a building in respect of which the breach has been committed, or to alter the same to its satisfaction.

(*3*) The grantee shall not be entitled to compensation for any loss resulting from the issue of any notice under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*).

(*4*) If the grantee permits the house to be occupied for the purposes of a bank, hotel, shop or school, or by a railway-administration, without obtaining the sanction required by section 98, the privilege granted by section 97 in the case of a house so occupied shall be withdrawn.

(*5*) If both the grantee and the assignee fail to give notice, as required by section 108, of any intended assignment, the assignee shall be deprived of the benefit of sections 97, 104, 106 and 107.

[*Clause* (2).] (299.)

Right of the Government to resume the land.

110. The Government may resume the land or any portion thereof at any time after giving one month's notice, and on payment of compensation for the buildings standing thereon:

Provided that no compensation shall be paid for any buildings standing on the land which have been erected without authority.

Explanation.—No compensation will be payable for the land or for anything in or on the land except buildings.

Conditions applicable in case of building-sites in bazars granted after the commencement of this Code.

[*Clause* (2).] (296, 303.)

Conditions applicable in case of building-sites in bazars.

111. Every permission given in pursuance of an application to occupy for the purposes of a building-site land situate in a bazar shall be deemed to have been granted on the following conditions, namely:

(304—305.)

License or agreement.

(*1*) The applicant shall not use or occupy the land, or erect any building thereon, until he has either—

(*a*) received from the Cantonment Magistrate a license in the prescribed form, or

Cantonment Code.

(Part III.—Occupation of Land.—Chapter IX.—Conditions of Occupancy.—Sections 112-115.)

(*b*) executed an agreement drawn up as nearly as may be in the form prescribed for a license.

Explanation 1.—The prescribed form of license means a form prepared in accordance with section 113 and published in the *Gazette of India*. Copies of the form will be obtainable on application to the Cantonment Magistrate.

Explanation 2.—The applicant may at his option execute an agreement instead of taking a license.

(305.) Form of license not to be varied.

(*2*) Any material variation made in the prescribed form of license without the express sanction of the Governor General in Council shall not be binding on the Government.

(300.) Erection of buildings.

(*3*) Buildings may be erected on the land only in accordance with the license or agreement, or, where a proposed building, alteration or addition is not provided for by the license or agreement, with the written permission of the Cantonment Magistrate.

(301). Commencement and completion of buildings.

(*4*) The buildings to be erected on the land in accordance with the license or agreement shall be commenced within six months from the issue of the license or execution of the agreement, and shall be completed within the period fixed in that behalf by the license or agreement.

(299.) Right of the Government to resume the land.

(*5*) The Government may resume the land or any portion thereof at any time after giving one month's notice, and on payment of compensation for the buildings standing thereon:

Provided that no compensation shall be paid for any buildings standing on the land which have been erected without authority.

Explanation.—No compensation will be payable for the land or for anything in or on the land except buildings.

Conditions applicable in case of land granted before the commencement of this Code.

[*Clause* (*31*).] (296, 308, 309, 323, 328.) Conditions applicable in case of existing grants.

112. (*1*) When permission has been given to a grantee to hold under the provisions of this chapter land (outside bazars) occupied before the commencement of this Code, the grantee shall execute an agreement in the prescribed form, and shall register the same under the law for the time being in force relating to the registration of documents.

(*2*) On the registration of such agreement, the grantee shall be deemed to hold the land on the conditions specified in sections 89 to 108 (both inclusive), section 109, sub-sections (*2*), (*3*) and (*4*), and section 110.

Explanation.—"The prescribed form" means a form prescribed in accordance with section 113 and published in the Gazette of India. Copies of the form will be obtainable on application to the Cantonment Magistrate.

Supplemental Provisions.

[*Clause* (*31*).] (307, 309.) Form of agreement, or license, and annexure of site-plans.

113. (*1*) Every agreement executed or license given under this chapter to occupy or hold land shall, unless the Governor General in Council in any case expressly sanctions a variation in the form of agreement or license,—

set forth that the permission to occupy or hold the land confers no proprietary right therein,

specify the conditions on which permission to occupy or hold the land is granted, as stated in this chapter, and

contain a form of endorsement to be used in all cases of assignment by a grantee of any of the rights vested in him under the agreement or license.

(*2*) Every agreement to occupy land outside bazars shall contain a clause obliging the grantee to adhere, except with the written permission of the Cantonment Authority, to the particulars given in or with his application under Chapter VIII as to the buildings to be erected, the period within which they are to be completed, the materials to be used therein, the outlay to be incurred thereon and the dimensions of the principal building.

(*3*) Every agreement or license to occupy land situate in a bazar shall specify the situation, area and boundaries of the land, and shall contain a clause obliging the grantee to adhere, except with the written permission of the Cantonment Magistrate, to the particulars given in his application under Chapter VIII as to the building to be erected and the materials to be used therein.

(*4*) To every agreement to occupy or hold land outside bazars a site plan of the land shall be annexed. Such plan shall show the dimensions of the land in feet, shall be authenticated by the Executive Engineer as agreeing with the land, and shall be endorsed with the date of its preparation, the name of the grantee and the signature of the Officer Commanding the district or his principal Staff Officer.

Record of copies of agreements, licenses and site-plans. [*Clause* (*31*).]

114. (*1*) Two copies of all agreements executed or licenses given under this chapter shall be prepared under the orders of the Cantonment Magistrate and authenticated by his signature.

(*2*) Two copies of all site-plans annexed to such agreements shall be prepared, at the cost of the grantee, under the orders of the Executive Engineer, and authenticated by the signature of that officer.

(*3*) One of the aforesaid copies of each agreement, license or plan shall be delivered to the Cantonment Magistrate, and the other shall be forwarded to the Quarter Master General for record at head-quarters.

Explanation.—In this sub-section "Quarter Master General" means, as regards cantonments in the Bengal Command, the Quarter Master General in India; as regards cantonments in the Madras Command, the Quarter Master General, Madras, and as regards cantonments in the Bombay Command, the Quarter Master General, Bombay.

Procedure where occupier fails to vacate house after issue of notice. [*Bengal Act II of 1888, ss. 447 and 448.*] (334, 335.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 23* (*11*).)

115. (*1*) If the occupier of any house fails to vacate the same on a requisition made by the grantee in pursuance of a notice issued under section 93 or section 95, the Cantonment Magistrate may by notice require him to vacate the house.

(*2*) If the occupier refuses to obey any such notice,

(*a*) the grantee shall, during the continuance of the refusal, be discharged from liability for non-compliance with the notice served upon him, and

Cantonment Code.

(Part III.—Occupation of Land.—Chapter IX.—Conditions of Occupancy.—Sections 116-117. Chapter X.—Committees of Arbitration.—Sections 118-124.)

(*b*) the occupier shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the refusal continues.

[*Clause* (28).] (845.)

Power of entry.

116. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier or, if there is no occupier, to the grantee or owner of any land or building, at any time between sunrise and sunset,

enter on the land or into the building for the purpose of resuming any land, or of compelling the vacation of any land or building, or of removing any building or any materials of or collected for any building.

[*Clause* (31).] (39.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 27* (14).)

Meaning of "house."

117. For the purposes of this chapter, the word "house" includes the land and buildings appurtenant to the house; and if any question arises whether any land or building is appurtenant to the house, it shall be decided by the Cantonment Magistrate, and, subject to revision by the District Magistrate, his decision shall be final.

CHAPTER X. [a])

COMMITTEES OF ARBITRATION.

[*Clause* (31.)]

Application of chapter.

118. This chapter applies only in the case of houses situate on land occupied or held under the provisions of Chapter IX.

[*Clause* (31).] (410.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, ss. 23* (3), *25* (1).)

Cases in which Committee of Arbitration may be convened.

119. The Commanding Officer of the cantonment may, on the application of any person interested, convene a Committee of Arbitration in any of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) where a notice has been served on a grantee requiring him to let a house to a military officer or a civil officer, and the grantee is aggrieved by the amount of rent offered, or

(*b*) where a grantee and his tenant, being a military officer or a civil officer, disagree as to any change in rent proposed in consequence of dilapidations or additions to buildings or for any similar reason, or

(*c*) where a tenant who is a military officer or a civil officer is unable to induce a grantee to execute reasonable repairs, or

(*d*) in any other case in which a grantee and his tenant, being a military officer or a civil officer, are unable to agree on any question relating to rent or repairs.

[*Clause* (31).] (413.)

Grounds for refusing to convene Committee.

120. The Commanding Officer of the cantonment may in his discretion refuse to convene a Committee of Arbitration on the ground that the application therefor is groundless or frivolous or for any other sufficient reason.

(a) This chapter shows the cases where Committees of Arbitration may be convened, how they are to be composed and by what rules their proceedings are to be guided. The rules aim at ensuring a result which shall be both fair to each party and effective.

[*Clause* (31).] (408, 409, 412.)

Procedure for convening Committee.

121. (*1*) Whenever the Commanding Officer of the cantonment determines to convene a Committee of Arbitration, he shall cause an order to that effect to be published in Station Orders.

(*2*) Such order shall be published as soon as is convenient after the receipt of the application from the person at whose instance the Committee is convened.

(*3*) The Commanding Officer shall direct the Cantonment Magistrate to serve on the parties concerned a notice, containing a copy of the order aforesaid, stating the question to be decided, and requiring the parties to nominate members of the Committee in accordance with section 122.

(*4*) The Committee shall assemble within seven days of the completion, in the manner prescribed by section 122, of the appointment of the members.

Composition of Committee.

122. (*1*) Every Committee of Arbitration shall consist of three persons, who shall be— [*Clause* (31)] (416.) *See Cantonments Bill of 1888, ss. 23* (3), *25* (1).

(*a*) the District Magistrate or, when he is absent from the station, a Magistrate of the first class appointed by the District Magistrate to act in his stead;

(*b*) a person to be nominated by the military officer or civil officer concerned; and

(*c*) a person to be nominated by the grantee concerned:

(*2*) Provided that, whenever any person bound hereby to nominate a member of a Committee fails to make such nomination within seven days from the service of a notice under section 121, or whenever any person so nominated neglects or refuses to act, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith appoint some person to be a member of the Committee in his stead:

(*3*) Provided also that any person to be nominated or appointed a member of a Committee of Arbitration must be a person who is not directly or indirectly interested in the matter under reference, and whose services are immediately available for the purposes of the Committee, and that the nomination of any person who is so interested, or whose services are not so available, shall be deemed to constitute a failure to make a nomination. (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 27.*)

[*Clause* (31).] (417.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, ss. 23* (4), *25* (2).)

President.

123. The District Magistrate or the Magistrate appointed by him to act in his stead shall be the president of the Committee.

[*Clause* (31).] (311.)

Calculation of rent.

124. (*1*) For the purpose of determining the amount of the monthly rent to be paid for any house, a Committee of Arbitration shall ascertain the capital cost of all buildings and authorised additions as registered in the register of occupation maintained under Chapter XII, and shall deduct from such capital cost such sum on account of dilapidations as shall be assessed by the Executive Engineer.

(*2*) The amount of rent determined upon shall be a percentage on such capital cost *minus* such deduction as aforesaid, and such percentage shall be the percentage certified by the District

Cantonment Code.

(Part III.—Occupation of Land.—Chapter X.—Committees of Arbitration.—Sections 125-127. Chapter XI.—Estate Agency.—Sections 128-131.)

Magistrate to be customarily paid for the time being in the neighbourhood by tenants.

Explanation 1.—"Capital cost" includes any reasonable price at which an estate has been purchased.

Explanation 2.—The percentage certified by the District Magistrate shall include the taxes (if any) levied upon the land, or such proportion thereof as the District Magistrate may certify to be customarily paid for the time being in the neighbourhood by tenants.

[*Clause (31).*] (419, 420.) (*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, ss. 23 (5), 25 (3).*)

Decision to be by vote.

125 (*1*) The decision of every Committee of Arbitration shall be determined by the majority of the votes of the members present at a meeting of which notice of the time and place therefor has been served on each of the members of the Committee.

(*2*) If only two members attend a meeting as aforesaid, and there is an equality of votes, the president shall have a second or casting vote.

[*Clause (31).*] (421, 422.)

President's report.

126. (*1*) The president shall, as soon as may be convenient, forward to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment a report signed by himself in which the grounds for the decision of the Committee shall be clearly specified.

(*2*) The report shall contain a statement that, previous to the submission thereof, the president invited each member of the Committee to record thereon under his signature, within seven days of such invitation, any dissent from the report.

(*3*) If no dissent is so recorded, it shall be presumed that all the members have agreed to the decision contained in the report.

[*Clause (31).*] (424.)

Requisition on grantee to carry out repairs, and tenant's right to do so in default and to recover expenses.

127. (*1*) Whenever a Committee of Arbitration has decided that repairs are necessary, and the extent to which they are necessary, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forward the president's report, as soon as may be after the receipt thereof, to the Cantonment Magistrate, and the Cantonment Magistrate shall thereupon by notice require the grantee, concerning whose land or buildings the report has been made, to make such repairs in accordance with the decision, within a period to be specified in the notice.

(*See Cantonments Bill of 1888, s. 25 (5), (6)*)

(*2*) If the grantee fails to comply with the notice within the period specified therein, the tenant may, if he so desires, make the repairs himself, and may deduct the expense thereof from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the grantee; but in that case the grantee shall not be punishable for breach of the notice.

CHAPTER XI. (a)

ESTATE AGENCY.

[*Clause (27).*] (404.)

Obligation of absentee owner to appoint agent.

128. Every absentee owner shall appoint as his agent some person who resides within the cantonment or within ten miles thereof, or within such further distance therefrom as the Cantonment Authority may, by order, specify in this behalf.

(a) The object of this chapter is to obviate the inconvenience caused where no one can be found who can be rapidly communicated with and required to carry out directions given under the Code.

[*Clauses (27) and (31).*] (405.)

Presumption as to agency.

129. (*1*) Whenever the Cantonment Magistrate becomes aware that an absentee owner has not appointed an agent as required by the last foregoing section, he may by notice require any person hereinafter referred to to act as the agent of the absentee owner or show cause why he should not be required so to act.

(*2*) A notice under sub-section (*1*) may be served on any person who is residing within the cantonment, or within such distance therefrom as is prescribed by or under the last foregoing section, and who

(*a*) is proved to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Magistrate to be doing, or to have recently been doing, any of the following things with respect to any building or land belonging to or under the control of the absentee owner, namely:

(*i*) making repairs,

(*ii*) acting as care-taker,

(*iii*) giving or taking a lease,

(*iv*) receiving or paying rent, or

(*v*) acting as agent, representative or owner; or

(*b*) is occupying the estate in respect of which an agent has not been appointed.

Illustration 1.—Any person who negotiates a lease on behalf of another acts as an agent.

Illustration 2.—Any person who intervenes between an owner and a third party in respect of any matter regarding an estate acts as a representative.

Illustration 3.—Any person who fells timber, sells grass or keeps up a garden acts as an owner.

[*Clauses (27) and (31).*] (406.)

Acceptance and termination of agency.

130. (*1*) If any person on whom a notice under section 129 has been served—

(*a*) fails to show cause why he should not act as agent, or

(*b*) makes no objection within the time specified in the notice to acting as agent,

he shall be deemed to be the agent of the absentee owner, and shall be registered as such in the register of occupation or the register of private land (as the case may be) maintained under Chapter XII.

(*2*) Where a person has become an agent under this section, he shall no longer be deemed to be, or be registered as, such agent whenever he—

(*c*) ceases to reside within the cantonment or within such distance therefrom as is prescribed by or under section 128, or

(*d*) shows cause to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Magistrate why he should not be required to act as agent.

[*Clause (27).*] (407.)

Notice to appoint agent.

131. In either of the following cases, namely:

(*a*) where no person can be found under the procedure prescribed by section 129 to act as agent, or

Cantonment Code.

(Part III.—Occupation of Land.—Chapter XII.—Registration of Immoveable Property.—Sections 132-139.)

(*b*) where any person has ceased to be an agent under the circumstances mentioned in sub-section (*2*) of section 130,

the Cantonment Magistrate shall cause a notice to be served on the absentee owner requiring him to appoint some person residing within the cantonment, or within such distance therefrom as is prescribed by or under section 128, to be his agent.

CHAPTER XII. ([a])

REGISTRATION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Plans.

[*Clause* (*3*).] (336, 337.)

General plan.

132. The Executive Engineer shall maintain a general plan of the cantonment on a scale of twenty-four inches to the mile showing all necessary details, and distinguishing in particular—

(*a*) all houses (if any) which have been set apart under section 95 for occupation by civil officers, and

(*b*) all land (if any) which does not belong to the Government, and all houses (if any) situate thereon.

[*Clause* (*3*).] (339.)

Bazar plans.

133. The Cantonment Authority shall maintain a plan on a scale of eighty-eight feet to the inch of each bazar in the cantonment.

[*Clause* (*3*).] (340, 345, 346.)

Estates and streets to be distinguished.

134. (*1*) Every site or estate shall be shown on the appropriate plan under a distinguishing number, and the numbers for each bazar shall form a separate series.

(*2*) Every street shall be shown on the appropriate plan by its name or under an alphabetical letter or under a number.

[*Clause* (*3*).] (35, 341—344.)

Dating and authentication of plans.

135. (*1*) Every plan prepared under this chapter shall on completion be dated, and be authenticated by the signature of the Executive Engineer.

(*2*) Whenever a general plan is altered, the alteration shall be explained on the plan in a memorandum dated and signed by the Executive Engineer.

[*Clause* (*6*.]

Preservation of site-plans.

136. The Cantonment Magistrate shall preserve in his office every copy of a site-plan delivered to him under section 114.

[*Clause* (*3*).] (341.)

Plans not to be destroyed without sanction.

137. No plan relating to land in a cantonment shall be destroyed without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

([a]) To preserve the property of the Government in the land from becoming alienated in the course of years, the maintenance of proper plans and the careful registration of all sites granted and of all changes in occupancy are of the utmost importance. This chapter aims at providing as many safeguards as possible in these directions in order to counterbalance, as far as may be, the serious results which so frequently occur to the Government from ignorance, laziness or negligence in these important matters.

Registers.

Register of occupation.

138. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register of occupation, showing, in regard to all land (outside bazars) held by grantees (whether the grant was made before or after the commencement of this Code), and the houses situate thereon, the following particulars, namely: [*Clause* (*3*).] (347, 348.)

(1) the name of the cantonment;

(2) a reference to any similar register kept before the commencement of this Code;

(3) the date of registry of the site,

(4) the number of the site as shown on the general plan;

(5) the dimensions of the site;

(6) in the case of grants made before the commencement of this Code, the date of the permission to occupy the site and the date of the agreement (if any) executed by the grantee under Chapter IX, and

in the case of grants made after the commencement of this Code, the date of the agreement executed by the grantee under Chapter IX;

(7) the name and description of the grantee at the time of registry;

(8) the name and description of the grantee's agent at the time of registry;

(9) the nature of the grantee's right—

(*a*) under this Code, or

(*b*) under any other law, including particulars of any special right of occupancy;

(10) the value of buildings on the site at the time of registry;

(11) the dates of authorities to add to buildings and;

(12) particulars of changes occurring from time to time, whether—

(*a*) by assignment,

(*b*) by alterations or additions,

(*c*) by decisions of Committees of Arbitration,

(*d*) in dimensions,

(*e*) in value, or

(*f*) in agency.

Register of bazars.

139. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register of bazars, showing, in regard to all land in bazars (whether occupied before or after the commencement of this Code), and the houses situate thereon, the following particulars, namely: [*Clause* (*3*).] (349.)

(1) the name of the bazar;

(2) the date of registry of the site;

(3) the number of the site, as shown on the bazar plan;

(4) the dimensions of the site;

(5) in the case of grants made before the commencement of this Code, the date of the permission to occupy the site, and

Cantonment Code.

(Part III.—Occupation of Land.—Chapter XII.—Registration of Immoveable Property.—Sections 140-145.)

in the case of grants made after the commencement of this Code, the date of the license given to, or of the agreement executed by, the grantee under Chapter IX;

(6) the name and description of the grantee at the time of registry; and

(7) particulars of changes occurring from time to time by assignment.

[Clause (3).] (350, 351.)

Register of private land.

140. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register of private land showing, in regard to all land (if any) which is private property, and the houses situate thereon, the following particulars, namely:

(1) the name of the cantonment;

(2) a reference to any similar register kept before the commencement of this Code;

(3) the date of registry of the estate;

(4) the number of the estate as shown on the general plan;

(5) the dimensions of the estate;

(6) the name and description of the owner at the time of registry;

(7) the name and description of the owner's agent at the time of registry;

(8) particulars of the owner's right, namely:

(*a*) reference to any acknowledgment by the Government, or

(*b*) reference to any other proof; and

(9) particulars of changes occurring from time to time, whether—

(*a*) by assignment,

(*b*) by alterations or additions,

(*c*) in dimensions, or

(*d*) in agency,

[Clause (3).] (352.)

Register of assignments.

141. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register of assignments, in which he shall from time to time enter references to all assignments of immoveable property—

(*a*) registered in his own office, where he is himself sub-registrar or registrar of the cantonment, or

(*b*) appearing in the copies forwarded to him by the registrar of the district under section 32, sub-section (*2*), of the Cantonments Act, 1889, XIII of 1889.

as the case may be.

(*2*) The register of assignments shall contain the following particulars, namely:

(*a*) a serial number for each assignment;

(*b*) the date of registry;

(*c*) the distinguishing number of the estate or site as recorded in the register of occupation, the register of bazars or the register of private land, as the case may be;

(*d*) the name of the assignor;

(*e*) the name of the assignee;

(*f*) the nature of the assignment, namely:

(*i*) sale,

(*ii*) mortgage,

(*iii*) gift,

(*iv*) exchange, or

(*v*) bequest,

(*g*) the date of the assignment; and

(*h*) where the cantonment has been constituted a sub-district or district for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, references to the Indexes No. I, No. II and No. III kept in the cantonment under sections 54 and 55 of that Act. III of 1877.

Reference in other registers to the register of assignments.

142. Reference, when possible, to serial numbers in the register of assignments shall be sufficient record in the register of occupation, the register of bazars or the register of private land of changes made by assignment. [Clause (3).] (355.)

Annual inspection of register of occupation, register of bazars and register of private land.

143. The Cantonment Authority shall make an inspection of the register of occupation, the register of bazars and the register of private land in the month of July in each year, on such day as it may by notice determine, and shall ascertain whether all the changes referred to in clause (*12*) of section 138 or in clause (9) of section 140 which have taken place during the last preceding twelve months have been duly entered in the appropriate register. [Clause (3).] (358.)

Power to require information in view to the proper maintenance of such registers.

144. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate may by notice require all grantees, owners or occupiers to furnish him with all information necessary for the proper maintenance of the register of occupation, the register of bazars and the register of private land, and may make all necessary enquiries with respect to changes affecting any of those registers, and may by notice— [Clause (3).] (359, 360.)

(*a*) require any grantee, owner or occupier, or any adult dweller in any house, to answer within a specified time any such enquiries, and

(*b*) require proof, by documentary or other evidence, of the truth of any verbal or written statement or answer made or given to him under this section.

(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate may by order in writing delegate to any one or more such persons as the Cantonment Authority may approve all or any of the powers conferred upon him by this section.

Power of Entry.

Power of entry.

145. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier or, if there is no occupier, to the grantee or owner of any land or building, at any time between sunrise and sunset, [Clause (28).] (845.)

enter on the land or into the building for the purpose of enquiring into occupation, ownership, agency or rights, or into any other matter required to be entered in the register of occupation, the register of bazars or the register of private land.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XIII.—Sanitary Supervision.—Sections 146-149.)

PART IV.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY AND CONVENIENCE.

CHAPTER XIII. (a)

SANITARY SUPERVISION.

[*Clause* (31).] (475, 483.)

Division of responsibility for sanitation.

146. In every cantonment the following officers shall, for the purposes of sanitation, have control over, and shall be responsible for the sanitary condition of, the parts of the cantonment mentioned or referred to opposite their names respectively, namely:

(*a*) the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery (if any), and the Commanding Officer of each regiment or battalion permanently or temporarily quartered in the cantonment;	his regimental lines, including the regimental bazar and all latrines used by the troops and followers under his command or control:
(*b*) the Executive Engineer;	all yards, works, workshops and other places used by establishments under his charge, and all Christian burial-grounds:
(*c*) the executive officer of the commissariat department;	all transport-lines, cattle-yards, slaughter-houses, bakeries and other places used by establishments under his charge:
(*d*) the head of any other military department occupying as such any part of the cantonment;	all blocks of buildings, workshops and other places used by establishments under his charge:
(*e*) the Cantonment Magistrate;	the Sudder Bazar, all streets and all other parts of the cantonment not under the control of any officer mentioned in clause (*a*), clause (*b*), clause (*c*) or clause (*d*).

[*Clause* (31).] (476—478, 482.)

Weekly sanitary report.

147. (*1*) Every officer mentioned in clauses (*a*) to (*c*) (both inclusive) of section 146 shall forward to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment a weekly sanitary report, stating that the parts of the cantonment over which he has control as aforesaid have been inspected by him, and are, in his opinion, in a sanitary condition or otherwise, as the case may be.

(*2*) Whenever any such officer reports that any part of the cantonment under his control as aforesaid is not in his opinion in a sanitary condition, he shall specify the defects and may make such suggestions for remedying the same as he thinks fit.

(*3*) The weekly sanitary reports of the officers mentioned in clauses (*a*) to (*d*) (both inclusive) of section 146 shall be forwarded through the Cantonment Magistrate.

(*4*) Where there is a Cantonment Committee, every weekly sanitary report shall be laid before the Committee at the first meeting held after the receipt of the report.

[*Clause* (31).]

Duties and powers of Sanitary Officer.

148. (*1*) The Sanitary Officer shall exercise a general sanitary supervision over the whole cantonment, and shall report every insanitary practice and every insanitary condition of things, whenever or wherever existing therein, both to the officer responsible under section 146 and to the Cantonment Authority, and shall attach to his report such recommendations for the remedy of the same as he may consider suitable:

(*2*) Provided that when the remedy is within the power of the officer responsible under section 146, and that officer intimates to the Sanitary Officer that he intends to apply a suitable remedy, the Sanitary Officer may at his discretion defer making any report to the Cantonment Authority.

(*3*) If any recommendation made to the Cantonment Authority by the Sanitary Officer is not carried into effect within a reasonable time, the Sanitary Officer may request the Cantonment Authority to forward a copy of his report to the Officer Commanding the district, and shall at the same time himself send a copy of the report to the Deputy Surgeon-General of the district.

(*4*) The Cantonment Authority on receiving such a request shall forthwith forward a copy of the report, together with any remarks it may wish to make, to the Officer Commanding the district.

Cantonment Magistrate's duties in respect of sanitation.

[*Clause* (6).] (484.)

149. It shall be the duty of the Cantonment Magistrate,—

(*a*) subject to the provisions of this Code, to make, and supervise the carrying out of, all arrangements (including the provision and maintenance of a sufficient number of animals, vehicles, receptacles and implements, and of places for keeping the same) necessary for—

(*i*) the removal of night-soil and other offensive matter and rubbish from latrines, urinals, streets and all other places, public and private, from which the removal of the same by the public conservancy establishments is directed by the Cantonment Authority,

(a) This chapter provides for a complete sanitary supervision (1) by continuing the present system (under more carefully defined rules) of making some one officer directly responsible for all sanitary matters within each portion of the cantonment; (2) by requiring that all that portion of the cantonment which is directly in the Cantonment Magistrate's charge shall be divided into conservancy blocks, with a conservancy overseer, whose duties are carefully detailed, over each block; and (3) by requiring a Sanitary Officer to exercise a general sanitary supervision over the whole cantonment, making him responsible for bringing to the notice of the Cantonment Authority every insanitary practice and every insanitary condition of things, and giving him large powers for ensuring that his recommendations are attended to.

The Sanitary Officer will recommend, the Cantonment Authority order, and the Cantonment Magistrate carry out, sanitary measures.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XIII.—Sanitary Supervision.—Sections 150-151. Chapter XIV.—Conservancy and Drainage.—Sections 152-155.)

(*ii*) the surface cleansing of all streets and public places, and

(*iii*) the maintenance in a sanitary condition of public and private privies, latrines and urinals, of all sources of water-supply and the lands in the vicinity thereof, of markets, slaughter-houses, places for the disposal of the dead, encamping-grounds, sarais and fair grounds, of all other places likely to create a nuisance, and generally of every part of the cantonment;

(*b*) to make frequent inspections of all parts of the cantonment with a view to ensuring that all orders of the Cantonment Authority on sanitary matters are duly obeyed, and that all conservancy establishments satisfactorily perform their duties; and

(*c*) subject to the provisions of this Code and to the control of the Cantonment Authority, to take all necessary steps for remedying any defects in the sanitary condition of the cantonment of which he may become aware.

Clause (31).] (479, 480.)

Reports by conservancy overseers.

150. (*1*) The parts of the cantonment referred to in clause (*e*) of section 146 shall be divided for conservancy purposes into as many blocks as the Cantonment Authority may direct, and a conservancy overseer shall be placed in charge of each block.

(*2*) Every conservancy overseer shall report daily to the Cantonment Magistrate on the sanitary condition of his block.

[*Clause (31).*] (481.)

Duties of conservancy overseers.

151. The duties of every conservancy overseer shall include the following, namely:

(*a*) to visit daily every latrine and urinal in his block;

(*b*) to ascertain whether each such latrine and urinal is in a sanitary condition, and whether any prescribed rules as to the use of dry earth, tar or any other deodorant, or as to any other like matter, are duly observed;

(*c*) to ascertain whether all receptacles, utensils and other conservancy appliances are complete and in good repair, and cleaned, tarred or deodorized in the prescribed manner;

(*d*) to ascertain whether the prescribed arrangements for the removal of night-soil and other offensive matter and rubbish have been properly carried out, and whether the sweeper attached to any latrine is present;

(*e*) to inspect all vessels, carts or other vehicles employed by the Cantonment Authority for the removal of night-soil and other offensive matter, and to ascertain whether they are in good repair, and properly tarred or deodorized;

(*f*) to visit daily all such trenches and other places for the deposit or disposal of night-soil and other offensive matter and rubbish as may be placed under his charge, and to ascertain whether all rules as to the deposit and disposal of night-soil and other offensive matter and rubbish are duly observed;

(*g*) to see that all streets in his block have been properly swept;

(*h*) to bring to the notice of the Cantonment Magistrate the commission of any offence which is punishable under Chapter XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XXI or XXVII; and

(*i*) to report to the Cantonment Magistrate any neglect of duty on the part of any sweeper or other servant of the public conservancy establishments.

CHAPTER XIV. (a)

CONSERVANCY AND DRAINAGE.

Conservancy.

Private privies, latrines and urinals to be under control of Cantonment Authority.

152. All private privies, latrines and urinals, wheresoever situated within a cantonment, and all receptacles and utensils used in connection therewith, shall be under the survey and control of the Cantonment Authority. [*Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 190.*] (438.)

Prohibition of cesspools.

153. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority shall not authorise the making or use of any cesspool in the cantonment. [*Clause (31).*

(*2*) The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the grantee, owner or occupier of any land or building to close any cesspool belonging to the land or building and to provide a proper receptacle in lieu thereof. [*Clause (13).*]

Power to prevent private privy, latrine or urinal being put to public use.

154. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner of any privy, latrine or urinal not to put the same to public use. [*Clause (13).*] (439.)

Provision of privies, latrines and urinals on private premises.

155. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building to provide, in such manner as it may direct, any privy or urinal, or additional privies or urinals, which should in its opinion be provided for the building. [*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 280, and Act XVIII of 1889, s. 69.*] (440, 441.)

(a) This chapter provides—

(*1*) that no latrine, either public or private, shall be constructed in cantonments, except on the standard plan approved for the purpose by the Commander-in-Chief;

(*2*) that the provision of an insufficient number of latrines or receptacles, which causes both insanitation and hardship to the people, shall be prohibited; and

(*3*) that, in the arrangements for *removal* of offensive matter to the place of *disposal*, the removal establishments shall not be allowed to fall below a certain fixed scale, such scale being that which is now recognised by all sanitary authorities as the absolute minimum at which sanitation can be expected.

The above deal with the three main causes to which are to be attributed the gravest of the evils under which cantonment conservancy at present labours.

The chapter also gives the widest powers at present allowed by the law to compel private persons to conform to those rules which sanitary science now demands as necessary for their well being. These powers are selected from the enactments in force in the principal municipalities of India, and consequently are such as all dwellers in towns are accustomed to.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XIV.—Conservancy and Drainage.—Sections 156-163.)

(2) The Cantonment Authority may by notice require any person employing more than twenty workmen or labourers for any period exceeding one month, or any person being the grantee, owner or occupier of any land on which a block of six or more huts stands, to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit, and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 69.*] (442.)

Protection of private privies.

156. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner, grantee or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as it may direct, any door or trap-door of a privy opening on to any street.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 70 (2), and Clauses (13) and (31).*] (443, 444.)

Control over construction of new private privies, latrines and urinals.

157. (1) No new private privy, latrine or urinal shall be constructed in any cantonment, and no existing private privy, latrine or urinal shall be rebuilt, except on the approved standard plan.

(2) No private privy, latrine or urinal which has been newly constructed or rebuilt shall be opened for use until it has been inspected by the Cantonment Magistrate and passed by him as conforming, in respect both of the manner in which it is constructed and of the utensils with which it is supplied, with the approved standard plan.

(3) The Cantonment Authority may by notice require any person who constructs, rebuilds or opens any privy, latrine or urinal without its permission in writing or contrary to its directions or to the provisions of this section, or

who opens, constructs or rebuilds any privy, latrine or urinal which the Cantonment Authority has ordered to be removed or not to be made,

to remove the privy, latrine or urinal, or to make such alteration therein as it may think fit.

Explanation.—"The approved standard plan" means a standard plan for the construction and furnishing of privies, latrines or urinals which has been approved by the Commander-in-Chief. Copies of such plans will be obtainable on application to the Cantonment Magistrate.

[*Clause (13).*]

Removal of insanitary private latrine or urinal.

158. (1) If any private latrine or urinal fails, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, whether by reason of the manner in which it is constructed or of the manner in which it has been kept, or for any other reason, to comply with the requirements of sanitary knowledge, and is in consequence likely to create a nuisance, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the grantee or owner of the land or building to which it belongs to remove it, and to substitute fresh earth, to a depth of two feet, for the earth on which the latrine or urinal stood:

(2) Provided that, where the insanitary condition of any such latrine or urinal is not fairly attributable to any neglect on the part of the said grantee or owner, the Cantonment Authority shall either—

(a) bear the whole cost of the construction of a new latrine or urinal to be substituted therefor, or

(b) provide in lieu thereof all necessary accommodation in a public latrine or urinal situate within a reasonable distance from the land or building.

[*Clause (13).*] (443.)

Cleansing, repair or alteration of private privy, latrine or urinal.

159. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner, grantee or occupier of any building or land to cleanse or purify, or to repair or alter or put in good order, within a period to be specified in the notice, any privy, latrine or urinal belonging to the building or land, in such manner with respect to the site, materials, dimensions or construction thereof, the supply of utensils or of water thereto, or the use of disinfectants or deodorants therein, as may be prescribed in the notice.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 93, and Clause (12).*] (448.)

Penalty for allowing offensive matter to flow or be put upon street or public place.

160. Whoever, without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority, causes or allows the water of any privy, urinal or sink, or any other offensive matter, to soak, flow, drain or be put upon any street or public place, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 66 (1).*] (849.)

Employment of public sweepers.

161. The Cantonment Authority may, with respect to any building or land, or to any privy, latrine, urinal or other receptacle for offensive matter pertaining to any building or land, provide for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers,—

(a) with the consent of the occupier of the building or land, upon any terms that may be agreed upon between them, or

(b) without such consent, if the occupier fails to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority for the performance of such duties, upon any terms it may think fit to impose.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 310.*] (492-494.)

Provision and maintenance of public latrines and urinals.

162. (1) The Cantonment Authority shall provide and maintain public latrines and urinals, and shall place them in proper and convenient situations as near as circumstances admit to the dwelling-places of the persons for whose use they are intended:

(2) Provided that, except with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, no public latrine or urinal shall be placed within fifty feet, and no trench latrine shall be placed within two hundred feet, of any inhabited building.

(3) Every public latrine and urinal shall be constructed either for the exclusive use of males or for the exclusive use of females, and, whenever any public latrine or urinal for the use of males is constructed so as to be under the same roof as a latrine or urinal for the use of females, it shall be so constructed as to be entirely separated therefrom.

[*Clause (31).*]

Rules as to provision of public latrines and establishments therefor.

163. (1) In the provision of public latrines, the Cantonment Authority shall be guided by the following rules, namely:

(a) such number of latrines shall be provided as will admit of there being one com-

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XIV.—Conservancy and Drainage.—Sections 164-170.)

partment for the use of every fifteen adult persons resorting to the latrines ;

(*b*) no latrine shall be constructed for the use of more than five hundred persons ;

(*c*) every latrine, other than a trench latrine, shall be provided with proper closed iron receptacles in the proportion of not less than two for every hundred persons using the latrine, and with one iron or glazed earthen pan for each compartment ;

(*d*) for every latrine, other than a trench latrine, there shall be provided, (*i*) for the cleansing thereof, sweepers in the proportion of not less than one for every hundred persons using the latrine, and, (*ii*) for the removal of night-soil therefrom, air-tight iron filth carts in the proportion of not less than one for every five hundred persons using the latrine, or, where carts cannot be used, sweepers in the proportion of not less than three for every five hundred persons using the latrine ;

(*e*) for every trench latrine, there shall be provided digging sweepers in the proportion of not less than one for every two hundred persons using the latrine :

(*2*) Provided that, if in any case it is impracticable, owing to want of funds or for any other sufficient reason, to observe the foregoing rules, the Commander-in-Chief may modify them to such extent as he may consider necessary.

(*3*) No public latrine shall be constructed or re-built in any cantonment except on a standard plan approved by the Commander-in-Chief.

Bengal Act I of 1888, s. 298.] (497.)

Receptacles or places for temporary deposit of offensive matter and rubbish.

164. The Cantonment Authority shall, whenever necessary, provide and maintain in proper and convenient positions receptacles or places for the temporary deposit of offensive matter and rubbish.

Bombay Act II of 1888, s. 68, and Bengal Act I of 1888, s. 298 and 299.] (447, 449.)

Collection of offensive matter and rubbish for public removal.

165. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owners, grantees or occupiers of any buildings or land in the cantonment to cause all offensive matter and rubbish to be collected from their respective buildings or land, and to be deposited (for removal by the public conservancy establishments), at such times and in such receptacles or places (whether provided under section 164 or not) as the Cantonment Authority may prescribe in the notice :

(*2*) Provided that no owner, grantee or occupier shall be required to deposit any offensive matter or rubbish in any receptacle or place situated at a greater distance than one hundred and fifty feet from the nearest boundary of his premises.

(*3*) If any person, after the issue of a notice under sub-section (*1*), deposits, or causes or permits to be deposited by his servants or by any other person, any offensive matter or rubbish in any place not prescribed by the notice, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

Penalty for not removing, or improperly removing, offensive matter or rubbish, or for keeping filth receptacle in a noxious state.

166. (*1*) Whoever, being the owner, grantee or occupier of any building or land, [*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 94, and Clause (12).*] (451, 452.)

keeps, or allows to be kept, for more than twenty-four hours, or

keeps, or allows to be kept otherwise than in some proper receptacle, of a pattern (if any) approved by the Cantonment Authority,

any night-soil or other offensive matter or any rubbish in or upon the building or land, or

suffers any such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or

neglects to employ proper means, approved or prescribed by the Cantonment Authority, for cleansing and purifying the same, or

neglects to cause the contents thereof to be removed at the time or in the manner approved or prescribed as aforesaid,

shall (unless the act or neglect is attributable to any sweepers provided by the Cantonment Authority under section 161) be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(*2*) Whoever, being the owner, grantee or occupier of any building or land, deposits, or causes or suffers to be deposited, in any such receptacle as aforesaid any matter (except as a deodorant) other than that for which the receptacle is intended to be used shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees. [*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 312.*] (451.)

Removal and disposal by Cantonment Authority of offensive matter, rubbish and carcasses.

167. The Cantonment Authority shall appoint places for the disposal of night-soil and other offensive matter and rubbish, and of the carcasses of animals, and [*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 55.*] (486.)

may, by public notice, which may be general for the whole cantonment or special for any portion thereof specified in the notice, give directions as to the route, time, manner and conditions by, at, in and under which offensive matter, rubbish and carcasses may be removed to such places.

Vesting in Cantonment Authority of offensive matter and rubbish removed by its servants.

168. All night-soil and other offensive matter and rubbish removed by the servants of the Cantonment Authority under this chapter shall belong to the Cantonment Authority. [*Act XX of 1891, s. 117.*]

Penalty for careless removal of offensive matter or rubbish.

169. Whoever, being engaged in the removal of night-soil or other offensive matter or rubbish, neglects to sweep away or otherwise effectually remove any portion thereof that may fall or spill on to any street or public place shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees. [*Clause (12).*] (490.)

Penalty for detaining filth cart or receptacle in street or public place.

170. Whoever causes or permits any cart or receptacle used for the removal of night-soil or other offensive matter or rubbish to be detained longer than is reasonably necessary in any street or public place shall be punishable with [*Clause (12).*] (491.)

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XIV.—Conservancy and Drainage.—Sections 171-176.)

fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, ss. 385 and 471.*] (487, 488.)

Further provisions as to removal and disposal of carcasses.

171. (1) If any person, being the occupier of any building or land in or upon which an animal dies, or in or upon which the carcass of an animal is found, or having the charge of an animal which dies in a street or public place, neglects within three hours after the death of the animal, or, if the death occurs at night, within three hours after sunrise, either—

(*a*) to remove and dispose of the carcass in accordance with any directions given by notice under section 167, or

(*b*) to report the death of the animal, with a view to the removal and disposal of the carcass, to the Cantonment Magistrate or to some officer (if any) appointed by him to receive such reports,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

(2) The Cantonment Authority may cause the carcass of any animal to be removed and disposed of at any time after three hours from the death of the animal, or, if the death occurs at night, after three hours from sunrise, with or without the consent of the person who is or has been in charge of the animal or its carcass.

(3) Whenever any carcass is so removed and disposed of by the Cantonment Authority, the person who is or has been in charge of the animal or its carcass shall pay such sum (if any) to the Cantonment Authority for the removal of the carcass as that Authority may have prescribed by notice under section 167.

[*Clause (12).*] (489.)

Penalty for depositing carcass in street or public place.

172. Whoever, by himself or his servant, or by any other person, deposits, or causes or permits to be deposited, the carcass of any animal in any street or public place, except after making the report prescribed in section 171, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

Drainage.

(*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 233.*) (459.)

Powers where private drain is not adapted to the general drainage system of the cantonment.

173. (1) Where a drain connecting any building or land with a public drain is sufficient for the effectual drainage of the said building or land, and is otherwise unobjectionable, but is not, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, adapted to the general drainage system of the cantonment,

the Cantonment Authority may discontinue or destroy the said drain, and cause any work necessary for that purpose to be done;

but shall in that case provide another drain which shall effectually drain the building or land and be in communication with a public drain.

(2) All expenses incurred under this section shall be paid by the Cantonment Authority.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 273, and Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 277.*] (462, 464.)

Power to require proper drainage of building or land insufficiently drained.

174. If any building or land within one hundred feet of a public drain, or of some other place set apart for the discharge of drainage, is at any time not drained to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority by a sufficient drain or pipe communicating with a public drain or other place as aforesaid,

the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner or grantee of the building or land, within fifteen days after the service of the notice, to construct or lay from the building or land a covered or open drain or pipe of such materials, size and description, at such level and with such fall, as the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for the drainage of the building or land,

and, for the purpose of efficiently draining any building or land, may by notice require any courtyard, alley or passage between two or more houses to be raised, or to be paved with such materials, and to be kept in proper repair in such manner, as it may specify in the notice.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 282.*] (466.)

Power to compel drainage of group of buildings by a combined operation.

175. If it appears to the Cantonment Authority that any group or block of buildings belonging to separate owners might be drained more economically or advantageously in combination than separately, and a drain of sufficient size already exists or is about to be constructed within one hundred feet of any part of the group or block of buildings, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the group or block of buildings to be drained by a combined operation;

and may, by the same notice, require the expenses of the work to be paid by the owners or grantees of the buildings or of the land on which they stand in such proportions as may to the Cantonment Authority seem fit:

Provided that, not less than fifteen days before any work under this section is commenced, the Cantonment Authority shall give to each owner or grantee concerned an estimate of the expenses about to be incurred in respect of such work and the proportion payable by each owner or grantee.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 230.*] (468.)

Authority to occupiers of estates to carry drains through land occupied by other persons.

176. (1) If it appears to the Cantonment Authority that the only means, or the most convenient means, by which the owner or grantee of any building or land can cause any drain leading therefrom to empty into a public drain is by carrying the same into, through or under land belonging to or occupied by some person other than the said owner or grantee,

the Cantonment Authority, after giving that person a reasonable opportunity of stating any objection, may,

if no objection is raised, or if any objection which is raised appears to the Cantonment Authority to be invalid or insufficient,

by notice require that person to permit the said owner or grantee to carry any such drain as aforesaid into, through or under his land in such manner as may be specified in the notice.

(2) After the service of the notice the Cantonment Authority may, by order in writing, authorise the said owner or grantee to carry his drain into, through or under the said land in the manner aforesaid,

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience—Chapter XIV.—Conservancy and Drainage.—Sections 177-188.)

and every such order shall be a complete authority to the person in whose favour it is made, or to any agent or person employed by him for this purpose,

after giving to the owner or occupier of the land reasonable written notice of his intention so to do, to enter upon the land with assistants and workmen at any time between sunrise and sunset, and to construct the said drain,

and thereafter, upon the necessity arising and after the like notice, to repair and alter the same, or to construct a new drain in place thereof, in such manner and at such times as may be specified in any notice issued by the Cantonment Authority in that behalf.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 278.*] (471.)

Power to complete private drains by carrying them through public land.

177. The Cantonment Authority may, after notice, lay down and construct such portions of the drains referred to in section 174 and section 175 as require to be carried through or under any public drain, aqueduct or street, and may by the said notice require the expenses thereby incurred to be paid by such of the persons referred to in those sections as are specified in the notice.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 243.*] (456.)

Covering of private drain.

178. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner of any drain to provide and apply to the same within ten days after the service of the notice such covering as may be prescribed in the notice.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 281.*] (470.)

Power to control construction of private drain.

179. When any drain is being constructed or laid by a private person, the Cantonment Authority may cause the work to be supervised while in progress by or under the orders of the Executive Engineer,

and from time to time during the progress of the work may, upon the advice of the Executive Engineer, by notice require any such person to make any reasonable alterations in the drain or additions thereto, or to abandon any part or parts of the work whenever a requisition to that effect appears upon such advice to be necessary to secure the complete and satisfactory execution of the work.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 95.*] (460, 461.)

Penalty for making or altering without permission a drain leading into a public drain.

180. Whoever without the permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the public drains shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, ss. 240 and 471.*]

Penalty for carrying a private drain under a building.

181. Whoever, except with the written permission of the Cantonment Authority, causes a drain to be so constructed as to pass beneath any part of a building shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 70 (2).*] (444.)

Removal or alteration of private drain constructed or opened without authority.

182. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require any person who constructs any new drain without its permission in writing or contrary to its directions or to the provisions of this Code,

or who opens or constructs any drain which the Cantonment Authority has ordered to be removed or stopped up or not to be made,

to remove the drain or to make such alteration therein as it thinks fit.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 287.*] (455.)

Removal of obstruction from private drain.

183. If any private drain is obstructed, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the occupier of the building or land in or on which the drain is situated to cause the obstruction to be removed within six hours after the service of the notice.

[*Clause (13).*] (443.)

Cleansing, repair or alteration of private drain.

184. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner, grantee or occupier of any building or land to cleanse or purify, or to repair or alter or put in good order, within a period to be specified in the notice, any drain belonging thereto.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 226.*] (467.)

Maintenance of drain kept up for the benefit of certain premises only.

185. Whenever any drain in, alongside of or under any street is constructed or continued, whether at the cost of the Cantonment Fund or not, for the sole use and benefit of any building or land adjoining or near to the street, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner, grantee or occupier of the said building or land to repair, flush, cleanse or empty the drain or to take such other order therewith as the Cantonment Authority may deem necessary.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 274.*] (472.)

Construction and maintenance of road-side culverts.

186. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owners, grantees or occupiers of buildings or land fronting or abutting on any street to construct, alter or maintain, within fifteen days after the service of the notice, culverts, of such plan, size and material as the Cantonment Authority may prescribe, over the drains at the entrances to their buildings or land.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 106.*] (436.)

Penalty for altering, obstructing or encroaching upon public drain.

187. Whoever without the permission of the Cantonment Authority alters, obstructs or encroaches upon any public drain shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Clause (28).*] (849(2).)

Power to enter where public sweepers employed.

188. Whenever the Cantonment Authority has provided, with respect to any building or land or to any privy, latrine, urinal, or other receptacle for offensive matter pertaining to any building or land, for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers,

the persons employed by it to perform such duties may enter into or on the building or land at all reasonable times so far as may be necessary for the proper discharge of their duties, and the Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, at any time between sunrise and sunset enter therein or thereon for the purpose of ascertaining whether such duties have been duly performed.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience—Chapter XIV.—Conservancy and Drainage.—Section 189. Chapter XV.—Water-supply. —Sections 190-194.)

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 61, and Clause (28).*] (850.)

Inspection of private privy, latrine, urinal or drain.

189. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier or, if there is no occupier, to the owner or grantee of any building or land in which any privy, latrine, urinal or drain is situated, inspect any such privy, latrine, urinal or drain at any time between sunrise and sunset, and

may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where such Magistrate or person may think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from the privy, latrine, urinal or drain.

(*2*) If, on such inspection, it appears that the opening of the ground was necessary for the prevention or removal of a nuisance, the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner, grantee or occupier of the building or land; but if it is found that no nuisance exists, or, but for such opening, would have arisen, the ground shall be closed and made good as soon as may be, and the expense of opening, closing and making it good shall be borne by the Cantonment Authority.

CHAPTER XV. (a)

WATER-SUPPLY.

Definitions.

190. In this chapter, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

[*Clause (19).*]

(*1*) "source of public water-supply" means all public wells, tanks, rivers, streams, springs, channels and other sources from which water is or may be made available for public use, whether or not they are used for the purposes of or form part of an artificial system for supplying water,

and includes any well situate on private premises from which water is taken for the use of any persons other than the occupier of the premises; and

(*2*) "water-works" includes all wells, tanks, rivers, streams, springs, channels, lakes, cisterns, pumps, reservoirs, conduits, aqueducts, tunnels, mains, hydrants and fountains, and all lands, bridges, buildings, engines, machinery, works, materials and things used for the purposes of or forming part of an artificial system for supplying water.

[*Act XIX of 1884, s. 2 (5).*] (48)

Control of Cantonment Authority over public water-supply.

191. (*1*) All sources of public water-supply within a cantonment, except such as are for the time being under the control of the Public Works Department, shall be under the control of the Cantonment Authority.

[*Clause (19).*] (500.)

(*2*) In every cantonment in which there are no water-works, the Cantonment Authority shall take all necessary measures for maintaining a supply of pure water, for guarding from pollution water which is used for human consumption, and for preventing polluted water from being so used.

Protection of catchment area.

192. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may by public notice declare any particular area to be the catchment area of any source of public water-supply.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 267, and Clause (19).*] (505, 506.)

(*2*) If without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority any person—

(*a*) erects any building for any purpose whatever within any such catchment area, or

(*b*) extends, alters or applies to any purpose different from that to which the same was previously applied any building already existing within such an area, or

(*c*) within such an area carries on any operation of manufacture, trade or agriculture in any manner, or does any other act whatsoever, whereby injury may arise to any source of public water-supply, or whereby the water thereof may be fouled or rendered less wholesome,

the Cantonment Authority may by notice require him to remove such building or extension, undo or modify such alteration, or cease from such application, operation or act.

Power to prevent fouling of source of public water-supply by person engaged in offensive trade.

193. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner, grantee or occupier of any building or land wherein or whereon gas-works are situated or any offensive trade or manufacture is carried on, by himself or his servant or agent, to cease, within twenty-four hours from the service of the notice, from any act whereby any source of public water-supply in the cantonment is fouled.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 152.*] (511.)

Power to prevent fouling of source of public water-supply by fishing, boating or gathering plants.

194. The Cantonment Authority may by public notice prohibit fishing, boating or the gathering of flowers or plants, generally or by any particular method specified in the notice, in any source of public water-supply in the cantonment, whenever it considers that such fishing, boating or gathering of flowers or plants is likely to cause danger to the public health.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 330, and Clause (19).*] (510.)

(a) A strict control by the Cantonment Authority over all sources of water-supply capable of being used for drinking, or of being introduced into articles of food or drink, is of the first importance to the public health.

This chapter therefore aims at providing—

(1) that all sources of water-supply to which the public either have, or can by any means obtain, access, and which are or may be used for drinking purposes, shall be strictly kept from being fouled, and that all fouling be punished,

(2) that impure water shall be declared so in as public a manner as possible by means of a conspicuous placard notifying the fact to all, natives being utterly careless in such matters; and

(3) that no well or other source of water-supply be allowed within fifty feet of a latrine, urinal, cesspool, drain or place for the deposit of offensive matter, and that wherever such a state of things exists it be promptly put an end to.

As a means of ensuring that drinking water is not fouled, the Cantonment Authority is required to set apart sufficient places for bathing and washing.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 273, and Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 277.*] (462, 464.)

Provision is made for the protection of catchment areas [illegible]ing fouled.

Power [illegible] water-works are left under the control of the [illegible]per drain[illegible]rks Department; but powers are taken to punish or land [illegible]maging them or trespassing on them, and also to drained. [illegible] issue of water from them should such control be drained [illegible]e required to be exercised by the Cantonment

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XV.—Water-supply.—Sections 195-203.)

[*Clause (19).*] (527, *Ill.* 2.)

Penalty for bathing or washing at public well or spring so as to foul the water.

195. Whoever bathes, or washes any animal, or any clothes, cloth, wool, leather, skin, utensil or other thing, by the side of any public well or spring in such a manner as to let the water flow back or percolate into the well or spring, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Act XIX of 1884, s. 37, and Clause (19).*] (509.)

Penalty for fouling source of public water-supply used for drinking purposes.

196. (*1*) If any person—

(*a*) bathes in any source of public water-supply which is used for drinking purposes, or

(*b*) washes, throws or causes or permits to enter therein any dog or other animal, or

(*c*) washes or cleanses therein any clothes, cloth, wool, leather, skin, utensil or other thing, or

(*d*) throws or allows to flow therein any offensive matter or rubbish, or

(*e*) causes or allows the water of any sink, drain, steam-engine or boiler, or any other filthy or polluted water belonging to him or under his control, to flow therein, or

(*f*) does any other act whereby the water thereof is fouled or is likely to be fouled,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section, the Cantonment Authority may by public notice declare what sources of public water-supply are used for drinking purposes.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 323, and Clause (19).*] 514, 515.)

Power to stop use of any source of public water-supply for drinking purposes.

197. (*1*) If it appears to the Cantonment Authority, on the advice of the Sanitary Officer, that the water in any source of public water-supply is likely, if used for drinking purposes, to engender or cause the spread of any infectious disorder, it may by public notice prohibit the removal or use of the said water for the purpose of drinking or of being mixed with any article of food or drink, or of washing vegetables or cooking-utensils, or of being used in any other manner which is likely to cause its introduction into any article of food or drink.

(*2*) Whenever a notice is issued under this section, a notice-board shall be put up near the well, tank or other place to which the notice relates, stating that the water is impure.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 156 (1).*] (512.)

Maintenance of source of private water-supply used for drinking purposes.

198. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner of, or the person having control over, any private well, tank, stream, spring, channel, reservoir or other place, the water of which is used for drinking purpose, to keep and maintain the same in good order and repair, and to clear the same from time to time of silt, refuse or decaying vegetation, and may also require him, in such manner as it may think fit, to protect any such well from pollution by surface drainage.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 156 (2).*] (513.)

Power to stop use of and to close source of private water supply used for drinking purposes.

199. Whenever the water of any private well, tank or reservoir used for drinking purposes is proved to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority to be unfit for drinking, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner or the person having control thereof to desist from using such water and from permitting others to use it in any manner likely to cause its introduction into articles of food or drink;

and if, after such notice, the water of such well, tank or reservoir is used by any person in any such manner as aforesaid, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner or the person having control thereof to close such well, either temporarily or permanently, or to enclose or fence such well, tank or reservoir in such manner as it may direct, so that the water thereof may not be so used.

[*Clause (19).*] (517.)

Penalty for placing latrine, &c., near source of public water-supply, and *vice versâ*.

200. Whoever places any latrine, urinal, cesspool or drain, or uses for the deposit of offensive matter or rubbish any place, within fifty feet of any source of public water-supply,

and whoever makes any well, tank or reservoir within fifty feet of any latrine, urinal, drain or place used for the deposit of offensive matter or rubbish,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 72, and Clause (19).*] (518.)

Removal or closing of latrine, &c., near source of public water-supply, or filling up of the latter.

201. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require any grantee, owner or occupier on whose land any latrine, urinal, cesspool or drain, or any place used for the deposit of offensive matter or rubbish, or any stable or other place for keeping animals, for the time being exists within fifty feet of any source of public water-supply,

at his option, within eight days after the service of the notice, either to remove or close the latrine, urinal, cesspool, drain, stable or place, or to fill up the source of water-supply.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 106.*] (436.)

Altering, obstructing or encroaching upon public water-channel.

202. Whoever without the permission of the Cantonment Authority alters, obstructs or encroaches upon any public water-channel shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, ss. 250 and 251, and Bombay Act III of 1888, ss. 281 and 471.*] (519, 544, 545.)

Laying of gas-pipes and water-pipes.

203. (*1*) All pipes for the conveyance of gas shall be laid at the greatest practicable distance from any water-pipe, and no pipe for the conveyance of gas shall, except when it is necessary for the purpose of crossing, be laid at a distance of less than four feet from any water-pipe.

(*2*) Whenever it is necessary to lay a gas-pipe across a water-pipe, or a water-pipe across a gas-pipe, the pipes shall be laid at the greatest

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XV.—Water-supply.—Sections 204-213.)

practicable distance apart from each other, and shall be placed at right angles, or as nearly at right angles as the situation will admit.

(3) Whenever a gas-pipe crosses a water-pipe, it shall be of such length that no joint of it shall be nearer to the water-pipe than four feet, and it shall for a distance of six feet on either side of the water-pipe be sufficiently bedded in with good sound clay or other fit material.

(4) No gas-pipe or water-pipe shall be laid in a drain or on the surface of an open channel; and no water-pipe shall be laid in any other position where the pipe is likely to be injured or the water therein polluted.

(5) The Cantonment Authority may by notice require any person who has laid or ordered, or permitted to be laid, any gas-pipe or water-pipe in contravention of any of the provisions of this, section to remove or relay the same, or otherwise deal therewith as it may think necessary.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 269 (3).*] (520.)

Power to control removal of water from water-works.

204. The Cantonment Authority may by public notice direct that water carried away by any person from any cantonment water-works shall be taken for his private use only and not for sale, and that, except with the written permission of the Cantonment Magistrate, no water shall be carried away from any such works in a cask, cart or pakhál.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 270.*] (521.)

Power to assign portion of water-works for use for a special purpose.

205. (1) The Cantonment Authority may by public notice assign and set apart any portion of the cantonment water-works and the water therein for use by the public for such purpose only as it thinks fit.

(2) A copy of every such notice shall be affixed on a conspicuous spot on or near the portion of the works to which it relates, indicating the purpose for which the same is assigned and set apart.

[*Act XIX of 1884, s. 35.*] (522.)

Penalty for obstructing or diverting water belonging to water-works.

206. Whoever unlawfully obstructs the flow of flushes, draws off, diverts or takes water from any water-works, or from any water or stream by which any water-works are supplied, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 161.*] (538.)

Power to cut off water where private supply is wasted.

207. If any pipes, works or fittings connected with the supply of water from cantonment water-works to any building or land are at any time found to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause a waste of water, the Cantonment Authority may cause the water to be turned off or cut off from the building or land after giving notice in writing of not less than twenty-four hours to the occupier,

and may recover from the occupier and pay to the Executive Engineer the expense incurred in so turning off or cutting off the water.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 163.*] (539.)

Penalty for wasting private suplpy.

208. The occupier of any building or land in which water supplied from cantonment water-works is from negligence or other circumstances under the control of the said occupier wasted, or

in whose building or land the pipes, works or fittings for the supply of water are found to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause any waste of water,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Penalty for trespassing on water-works.

209. (1) If any person trespasses upon land occupied by water-works, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days. [*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 150, and Clause (19).*] (507.)

(2) If any person so trespassing refuses to leave such land on being requested so to do by any servant of the Cantonment Authority, or by any person authorised in that behalf by the Cantonment Magistrate, he shall be punishable with further fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with further imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, and may be removed from the land by such servant or other person.

Penalty for damaging water-works.

210. Whoever unlawfully breaks, injures or causes damage to any water-works, or without due authority opens or removes any lock, cock or pipe belonging thereto, [*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 151.*] (508.)

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

Bathing and Washing Places.

Public bathing-places.

211. The Cantonment Authority shall set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing, and may assign any such place or any part thereof for the exclusive use of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders; [*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 54.*] (523.)

and may specify the times at which and the sex of the persons by whom places or parts so set apart or assigned may be used.

Public washing-places.

212. The Cantonment Authority shall set apart suitable places for washing animals and for washing clothes, cloth, wool, leather, skins, utensils or any other thing, [*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 54.*] (524.)

and may assign any such place or any part thereof exclusively for the washing of animals suffering from dangerous cattle-disease, or for the washing of clothing, bedding or other things which have been exposed to the infection of any infectious disorder and have not been freed from infection in such manner as the Cantonment Authority may have prescribed.

Regulation of public bathing and washing.

213. (1) The Cantonment Authority may by public notice prohibit bathing, or the washing of animals, clothes, cloth, wool, leather, skins, utensils or other things, in any public place not set apart for the purpose. [*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 54.*] (525, 526.)

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XV.—Water-supply.—Sections 214-216. Chapter XVI.—Markets.—Sections 217-221.)

(2) Whenever the Cantonment Authority has assigned bathing-places for the exclusive use of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders, or places for the washing exclusively of diseased animals or infected clothing, bedding or other things, it may by public notice prohibit bathing by such persons or the washing of such animals or things in any public place not assigned for the purpose.

(74.) *Explanation.*—"Washing an animal" includes driving or throwing an animal, or permitting it to go, into water.

(3) Whenever the Cantonment Authority has specified the times at which, or the sex of the persons by whom, any public bathing-place may be used, it may by public notice prohibit bathing thereat at times or by persons other than those specified.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 54.*] (527.)

Power to prohibit certain acts.

214. The Cantonment Authority may by public notice prohibit the doing of any act which in its opinion—

may render water in or adjacent to any place set apart for bathing or washing foul or unfit for use, or

may cause inconvenience or annoyance to persons using or being in the neighbourhood of any bathing or washing place.

Illustration.—Bathing in a street, or bathing at a well or tank so situated that bathing causes annoyance to any section of the inhabitants of the cantonment, is an act which may be prohibited by public notice.

[*Bengal Act IV of 1866, s. 66 (15), and Clause (12).*] (818.)

Penalty for annoying people using a public bathing-place.

215. Whoever obstructs or incommodes any person bathing at a place set apart as a bathing-place by wilful intrusion or by using such a place as a landing-place, or by anchoring or otherwise fastening or keeping boats or by washing animals at or near such place, or in any other way, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Clause 28.*] (851.)

Powers of entry and inspection.

216. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier or, if there is no occupier, to the owner or grantee of any building or land, at any time between sunrise and sunset enter into or upon the building or land—

(*a*) for the purpose of ascertaining whether any source of public water-supply in the cantonment is being fouled by gas-works or by the carrying on of any offensive trade or manufacture; or

(*b*) for the purpose of ascertaining whether any source of water-supply in the cantonment, the water of which is used for drinking purposes, is kept and maintained in good order and repair and free from pollution, or whether the use of the water for drinking purposes would be likely to engender or to cause the spread of any infectious disorder.

CHAPTER XVI. [a]

MARKETS.

Provision and maintenance of public markets.

217. (1) The Cantonment Authority may by public notice appoint such places as it thinks fit for the purpose of being used as public markets, and define and alter the limits of any such place. [*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 399, and Clause (17).*] (647.)

(2) The Cantonment Authority may

build and maintain upon such places as aforesaid such shops, warehouses, stalls, sheds, pens, standings and other buildings or conveniences, and

make, alter and maintain such drains, roads, passages and approaches in or for such places,

as may in its opinion be necessary for the purposes of a public market.

Rents and charges in public markets.

218. The Cantonment Authority may charge such rents, tolls and fees as to it may seem proper for the right to expose goods for sale in any public market, and for the occupation or use of shops, warehouses, stalls, sheds, pens and standings therein; and [*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 407.*] (647, 648.)

may farm the rents, tolls and fees leviable in respect of any public market or part thereof for any period not exceeding one year at a time on such terms and conditions as to the Cantonment Authority may seem fit, or

may sell, by auction or by private contract, the privilege of occupying or using any shop, warehouse, stall, shed, pen or standing in any public market for such term and on such conditions as may to it seem proper.

Power to fix limits of existing private markets.

219. The Cantonment Authority may by public notice fix and define the limits of any private market existing at the commencement of this Code. [*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 359.*] (660.)

Establishment of private markets.

220. The Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, grant permission in writing to any person to establish a private market at such place, upon such terms and conditions, and for such purposes, as to it may seem proper. [*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 196.*] (656.)

Power to make rules for public markets.

221. (1) The Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide, with respect to [*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 406, and Clause (17).*] (649.) XIII of 1889.

(a) A strict control over the preparation and sale of articles of food and drink is one of the first sanitary requirements of the day in India. Chapters XVI, XVII and XVIII aim at giving the Cantonment Authority the very widest powers in this respect of which the law at present admits.

In the case of many of such articles this control is only obtainable by the establishment and maintenance of regular markets for them, and Chapter XVI provides for this.

Markets may be established either by the Cantonment Authority itself or by private persons, and may range from an expensive building, like the Bombay market, to a mere field or other space within specified limits, where people congregate for barter, and which is declared a market. The conditions under which markets exist depend on local customs, differing widely in the different provinces of India, and this chapter therefore aims at investing the Cantonment Authority with such ample powers as will enable it to meet the requirements of its particular locality. The powers so given in respect of public markets relate mainly to nuisances, obstructions, conservancy, sanitation, ventilation, and water-supply, while power is given to make the owners or lessees of private markets conform as far as possible to similar rules.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XVI.—Markets.—Sections 222-228.)

any public market, for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(*a*) fixing the days on which and the hours during which the market may be kept open for use;

(*b*) preventing nuisances or obstruction in the market or in the approaches thereto;

(*c*) keeping the market in a cleanly and proper condition, removing offensive matter and rubbish therefrom, and maintaining public latrines and urinals for the use of persons frequenting the market;

(*d*) the proper ventilation of buildings, and the provision therefor of a sufficient supply of pure water;

(*e*) the provision of convenient passages between the shops, warehouses, stalls, sheds, pens and standings; and

(*f*) generally the control of the market.

(*2*) In making any rules under clause (*c*), the Cantonment Authority shall prohibit the placing of latrines within one hundred yards of a market.

(*3*) Where there is a Cantonment Committee, rules under this section may be made only at a special meeting.

(*4*) No rule made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief and the Local Government.

[*Clause* (*17*).] (661 (*a*).)

Power to make rules for private markets.

222. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may by notice declare that all or any rules in force under section 221 in a public market shall apply, with such modifications (if any) as it may think fit, to any private market specified in the notice.

(*2*) In any cantonment in which there is no public market, the Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide, with respect to any private market, for all or any of the matters referred to in clauses (*a*) to (*f*) (both inclusive) of section 221; and the provisions of sub-sections (*2*), (*3*) and (*4*) of that section shall apply with respect to any rules so made.

XIII of 1889.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, ss. 399 and 407, and Clause* (*17*).] (667.)

Provision of conveniences for weighing and measuring.

223. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may provide and maintain in any public market, and may by notice require the owner or lessee of any private market to provide and maintain in his market, such buildings, places, machines, weights, scales and measures for weighing and measuring goods sold in the market as the Cantonment Authority may think fit.

(*2*) The Cantonment Authority may charge such fees as to it may seem proper for the weighing or measuring goods in buildings or places, or with machines, weights, scales or measures provided by it under this section.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 200, and Clause* (*17*).] (661.)

Further powers for regulation of private markets.

224. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner or lessee of any private market, by himself or his agent, to do any of the following things, namely:

(*a*) to construct and maintain such drains in and for the market of such materials and of such description as the Cantonment Authority may direct;

(*b*) to cause the market or any portion thereof to be roofed and paved with such materials and in such manner, and to be provided with such latrines and urinals, as the Cantonment Authority may direct;

(*c*) to make such alterations in the stalls, shops, doors, passages or other parts of the market, or in the approaches thereto, as the Cantonment Authority may direct;

(*d*) to provide for such supply of water to the market as the Cantonment Authority may direct;

(*e*) to report to the Cantonment Magistrate the breach by any person using the market of any rule in force under section 222.

Power to close public market.

225. The Cantonment Authority may, with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, at any time by public notice close, permanently or for such period as may to it seem proper, any public market or any portion thereof.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 400.*] (655.)

Power to close new private market at a year's notice.

226. Every permission granted under section 220 to establish a private market shall imply the following conditions, namely:

[*Clause* (*17*).] (657.)

(*a*) the market shall, on the requisition of the Cantonment Authority, made by notice with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, be closed within one year from the service of the notice;

(*b*) no person shall have any claim to compensation for any loss or damage which he may incur in consequence of any such notice:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 227 or section 228.

Power to close new private market for failure to comply with requisition.

227. If the owner or lessee of any private market established after the commencement of this Code fails to comply with any requisition made upon him by notice under section 224, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require him to close the market permanently or for any period specified in the notice.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 403, and Clause* (*17*).] (662.)

Power to close any private market in other cases.

228. (*1*) If any private market is, by reason of its position, construction or arrangement, unfit, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, for the purposes of a market, or is, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, a nuisance to the neighbourhood,

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 198.*] (661 (*c*).)

the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner or lessee to close the same, or any portion thereof, permanently or for any period specified in the notice.

(*2*) Where a private market existing at the commencement of this Code, or any portion thereof, is closed on a requisition made by the Cantonment Authority under this section, the Cantonment Authority shall pay to the owner

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XVI.—Markets.—Sections 229-236. Chapter XVII.—Slaughter-houses.—Section 237.)

and lessee reasonable compensation for any loss or damage which they may incur in consequence of the closure.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 198, and Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 408.*] (651, 656, 660, 663—665.)

Notification of documents relating to market.

229. (*1*) A copy of the following documents, namely,—

the table of rents, tolls and fees chargeable,

all rules in force under section 221 or section 222, as the case may be, and

every notice issued under section 219, section 225, section 226, section 227 or section 228,

shall be affixed, in English and the vernacular, to some conspicuous spot in the market to which the original relates.

(*2*) Until a copy of a rule or notice has been so affixed, no person shall be dealt with for disobeying the rule or notice.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, ss. 406 and 471, and Clause (17).*] (650, 664.)

Penalty for disobeying market rule.

230. Whoever disobeys any rule in force under section 221 or section 222 shall, subject to the provision of section 229, sub-section (*2*), be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 409, and Clause (17).*] (653, 664.)

Power to expel person disobeying market rule and to determine his tenure of shop, &c.

231. The Cantonment Magistrate may expel from any market any person carrying on trade or business therein who, or whose servant, has been punished for disobeying any rule for the time being in force in the market under section 221 or section 222, and

may prevent such person, by himself or his servants, from further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying any shop, warehouse, stall, shed, pen, standing or other place therein, and

may determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such shop, warehouse, stall, shed, pen, standing or place.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, ss. 401 and 471, and Clause (17).*] (654.)

Penalty for selling without permission in public market.

232. (*1*) If any person without the permission of the Cantonment Authority sells or, exposes for sale, any animal or article within a public market, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate may summarily remove from the market any person found so selling or exposing for sale any animal or article.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 160.*] (658.)

Penalty for opening private market without permission.

233. If any person, by himself or his agent or servant, establishes a market after the commencement of this Code without obtaining the permission of the Cantonment Authority under section 220, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which he keeps the market open.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 52.*] (666.)

Penalty for encroaching on approaches or passages of market.

234. Whoever causes any encroachment in or on any of the approaches, roads or passages to or in any market shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

[*Clause (17).*]

Inspection of market by Sanitary Officer and Cantonment Magistrate for sanitary purposes.

235. The water-supply of every market, the arrangements for the removal and disposal of offensive matter and rubbish therefrom, and all other arrangements for maintaining the same in a sanitary condition, shall be frequently inspected by the Sanitary Officer and the Cantonment Magistrate.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Clause (28).*] (856.)

Powers of entry and inspection.

236. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times,—

(*a*) enter into any private market, or any shop, warehouse, stall, shed, pen, standing or other place in a private or public market,—

(i) for the purpose of ascertaining whether any rules made under this chapter and applicable to such market are being obeyed, or

(ii) for the purpose of expelling from such market, or of preventing from carrying on any trade or business, or occupying any shop, warehouse, stall, shed, pen, standing or other place therein, any person whom the Cantonment Magistrate is empowered by this chapter to so expel or prevent; and

(*b*) enter into and inspect any private market which has been established without the permission of the Cantonment Authority, or which is kept open after notice of closure has been given under this chapter.

CHAPTER XVII. (a)

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 399, and Clause (17).*] (675, 677.)

Provision and maintenance of public slaughter-houses.

237. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, appoint such places as it thinks fit for the purpose of being used as public slaughter-houses, and define and alter the limits of any such place.

(a) The principal objects of this chapter are to secure—

(1) that animals be slaughtered only at certain specified places carefully chosen by the Cantonment Authority;

(2) that, as a rule, all slaughtering places be under the direct management of the Cantonment Authority, and that where, as a special case, a private slaughter-house is allowed, it shall only be established with the express sanction of the Commander-in-Chief; and that all private slaughter-houses shall be governed by rules similar to those applicable to public slaughter-houses, and be liable to be discontinued at one year's notice, or, in the case of disobedience to requisitions or for other good reason, at any time; and

(3) that slaughter-houses shall be under strict control, not only as regards the many ways in which such places generally offend from a sanitary point of view, but also as regards various practices which result in much cruelty to the animals brought for slaughter.

Special powers are given to meet the case of ceremonial slaughter.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XVII.—Slaughter-houses.—Sections 238-242.)

(2) The Cantonment Authority may

build and maintain upon such places as aforesaid such pens, standings, enclosures and other buildings or conveniences, and

make, alter and maintain such drains, roads, passages and approaches in or for such places,

as may in its opinion be necessary for the purposes of a public slaughter-house.

(3) The Cantonment Authority may by public notice direct that any place appointed under sub-section (1) shall be used for the slaughter of animals of such description only as may be specified in the notice.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 407.*] (675, 679.)

Rents and charges in public slaughter-houses.

238. The Cantonment Authority may charge such rents, stallages, tolls and fees as to it may seem proper for the right to slaughter animals in any public slaughter-house, and for the occupation or use of pens, standings, enclosures and buildings therein, and

may farm the rents, stallages, tolls and fees leviable in respect of any public slaughter-house or part thereof for any period not exceeding one year at a time on such terms and conditions as to the Cantonment Authority may seem fit, or

may sell, by auction or by private contract, the privilege of occupying or using any pen, standing, enclosure or building in any public slaughter-house for such term and on such conditions as may to it seem proper.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 403.*] (687.)

Establishment of private slaughter-houses.

239. The Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, grant permission in writing to any person to establish a private slaughter-house at such place, upon such terms and conditions, and for the slaughter of such description of animals, as to it may seem proper.

[*Clause (17.*]

Position of new slaughter-houses.

240. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 237 or section 239, the Cantonment Authority shall not establish, or permit the establishment of, a slaughter-house at any place situate within three hundred feet of—

(a) a nulla or watercourse, or

(b) an inhabited dwelling, or

(c) a latrine or urinal, or

(d) a place used for the deposit of night-soil or other offensive matter, or

at any place at which the location of a slaughter-house would, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, be objectionable to any class of residents in the cantonment.

[*Clause (17).*] (676.)

Outer and inner yards.

241. (1) In every public slaughter-house, and in every private slaughter-house established under section 239, there shall be two separate enclosures, to be called respectively the outer yard and the inner yard.

(2) The outer yard shall be used for the confinement of animals proposed for slaughter, and the inner yard for the confinement of animals selected for slaughter; and every outer and inner yard shall be so situated or constructed that the animals confined therein or approaching thereto shall not be able to see, or, so far as it is practicable to avoid it, to smell the odours arising from, the place of slaughter.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 406, and Clause (17).*] (680.) XIII of 1889

Power to make rules for public slaughter-houses.

242. (1) The Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide, with respect to any public slaughter-house, for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(a) fixing the days on which and the hours during which the slaughter-house may be kept open for use and the slaughter of animals permitted therein;

(b) preventing nuisances or obstruction in the slaughter-house or in the approaches thereto;

(c) keeping the slaughter-house in a cleanly and proper condition, removing offensive matter and rubbish therefrom, and maintaining public latrines and urinals for the use of persons frequenting the slaughter-house;

(d) the proper ventilation of buildings, and the provision therefor of a sufficient supply of pure water;

(e) the provision of convenient passages between the pens, standings, enclosures, buildings and yards;

(f) the inspection, selection and marking of animals for slaughter, and the removal of animals from the outer to the inner yard, and from the inner yard to the place of slaughter, and fixing the days on which and the hours during which such inspection, selection, marking and removal shall be carried on;

(g) the treatment while in the slaughter-house of animals proposed or selected for slaughter;

(h) prohibiting the keeping of animals at a slaughter-house for more than twenty-four hours;

(i) the method of slaughter, and the removal and disposal of blood, offal, skins, horns, feet and the refuse of carcasses, and of other offensive matter;

(j) the destruction and disposal of animals which are offered for slaughter and are from disease or for any other reason unfit for human consumption, the destruction of carcasses which from disease or for any other reason are found after slaughter to be unfit for human consumption, and the marking of carcasses fit for human consumption;

(k) admittance into the slaughter-house or yards, and the conduct of persons carrying on business or trade or working for gain therein; and

(l) generally the control of the slaughter-house.

(2) Where there is a Cantonment Committee, rules under this section may be made only at a special meeting.

(3) No rule made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief and the Local Government.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XVII.—Slaughter-houses.—Sections 243-250.)

[*Clause* (17).] (691 (*a*).)

Power to make rules for private slaughter-houses.

243. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may by notice declare that all or any rules in force under section 242 in a public slaughter-house shall apply, with such modifications (if any) as it may think fit, to any private slaughter-house specified in the notice.

(*2*) In any cantonment in which there is no public slaughter-house, the Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide, with respect to any private slaughter-house, for all or any of the matters referred to in clauses (*a*) to (*l*) (both inclusive) of section 242; and the provisions of sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*) of that section shall apply with respect to any rules so made.

XIII of 1889.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 405, and Clause* (17).] (691.)

Further powers for regulation of private slaughter-houses.

244. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner or lessee of any private slaughter-house, by himself or his agent, to do any of the following things, namely:

(*a*) to provide and maintain receptacles for the blood, offal, skins, horns, feet and refuse of slaughtered animals and for other offensive matter;

(*b*) to construct and maintain such drains in and for the slaughter-house, of such materials and of such description, as the Cantonment Authority may direct;

(*c*) to cause the slaughter-house or any portion thereof to be provided with such pens, standings, enclosures, fences, buildings, outer and inner yards, latrines and urinals, as the Cantonment Authority may direct;

(*d*) to make such alterations in the pens, standings, enclosures, fences, buildings or yards of the slaughter-house, or in the approaches to the slaughter-house, as the Cantonment Authority may direct;

(*e*) to provide for such supply of water to the slaughter-house as the Cantonment Authority may direct;

(*f*) to provide such proper means and materials for the inspection, selection and marking of animals for slaughter, for the slaughter of animals, and for the removal and disposal of the carcasses, blood, offal, skins, horns, feet and refuse thereof, as the Cantonment Authority may direct;

(*g*) to report to the Cantonment Magistrate the breach by any person using the slaughter-house of any rule in force under section 243.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 400.*] (686.)

Power to close public slaughter-house.

245. The Cantonment Authority may, with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, at any time by public notice close, permanently or for such period as may to it seem proper, any public slaughter-house or any portion thereof.

[*Clause* (17).] (688.)

Power to close new private slaughter-house at a year's notice.

246. Every permission granted under section 239 to establish a private slaughter-house shall imply the following conditions, namely:

(*a*) the slaughter-house shall, on the requisition of the Cantonment Authority, made by notice with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, be closed within one year from the service of the notice;

(*b*) no person shall have any claim to compensation for any loss or damage which he may incur in consequence of any such notice:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 247 or section 248.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 403, and Clause* (17).] (692.)

Power to close new private slaughter-house for failure to comply with requisition.

247. If the owner or lessee of any private slaughter-house established after the commencement of this Code fails to comply with any requisition made upon him by notice under section 244, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require him to close the slaughter-house permanently or for any period specified in the notice.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 198, and Clause* (17).] (691 (*c*).)

Power to close any private slaughter-house in other cases.

248. (*1*) If any private slaughter-house is, by reason of its position, construction or arrangement, unfit, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, for the purposes of a slaughter-house, or is, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, a nuisance to the neighbourhood,

the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner or lessee to close the same, or any portion thereof, permanently or for any period specified in the notice.

(*2*) Where a private slaughter-house existing at the commencement of this Code, or any portion thereof, is closed on a requisition made by the Cantonment Authority under this section, the Cantonment Authority shall pay to the owner and lessee reasonable compensation for any loss or damage which they may incur in consequence of the closure.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 408, and Clause* (17).] (681, 687, 693.)

Notification of documents relating to slaughter-house.

249. (*1*) A copy of the following documents, namely:

the table of rents, stallages, tolls and fees chargeable,

all rules in force under section 242 or section 243, as the case may be, and

every notice issued under section 245, section 246, section 247 or section 248,

shall be affixed, in English and the vernacular, to some conspicuous spot in the slaughter-house to which the original relates.

(*2*) Until a copy of a rule or notice has been so affixed, no person shall be dealt with for disobeying the rule or notice.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, ss. 406 and 471, and Clause* (17).] (682, 694.)

Penalty for disobeying slaughter-house rule.

250. Whoever disobeys any rule in force under section 242 or section 243 shall, subject to the provision of section 249, sub-section (*2*), be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Cantonment Code.

(*Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XVII.—Slaughter-houses.—Sections 251-260.*)

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 409, and Clause (17).*] (684, 694.)

Power to expel person disobeying slaughter-house rule, and to determine his tenure of shop, &c.

251. The Cantonment Magistrate may expel from any slaughter-house any person carrying on trade or business therein who, or whose servant, has been punished for disobeying any rule for the time being in force in the slaughter-house under section 242 or section 243, and

may prevent such person, by himself or his servants, from entering into or further carrying on any trade or business in such slaughter-house, or occupying any pen, standing, enclosure, building or other place therein, and

may determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such pen, standing, enclosure, building or place.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, ss 409 and 471, and Clause (17).*] (685.)

Penalty for using public slaughter-house without permission.

252. (*1*) If any person without the permission of the Cantonment Authority enters into or carries on any trade or business in a public slaughter-house, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate may summarily remove from the slaughter-house any person found so entering or carrying on trade or business therein.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 341, and Clause (17).*] (689.)

Penalty for opening private slaughter-house without permission.

253. If any person, by himself or his agent or servant, establishes a slaughter-house after the commencement of this Code without obtaining the permission of the Cantonment Authority under section 239, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which he keeps the slaughter-house open.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 342, and Clause (17).*] (690.)

Penalty for using unauthorised slaughter-house.

254. Whoever, having reason to believe that a private slaughter-house has been established after the commencement of this Code without such permission as aforesaid, carries on any trade or business in such slaughter-house shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 403, and Clause (17).*]

Penalty for using private slaughter-house after notice of closure.

255. Whoever, having reason to believe that the Cantonment Authority has by notice required the closing of a private slaughter-house, carries on any trade or business in such slaughter-house after the expiry of the period specified in the said notice shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

[*Clause (17).*] (696.)

Penalty for encroaching on roads, passages or approaches in or to slaughter-house.

256. Whoever causes any encroachment in or on any of the roads, passages or approaches in or to any slaughter-house shall be punishable with fine which may extend to rwenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

[*Clause (17).*] (698.)

Power to prohibit on grounds of public health the slaughter of any particular description of animal.

257. Whenever it appears to the Cantonment Authority to be necessary for the preservation of the public health, it may by public notice prohibit, for any period specified in the notice, or for such further period as it may from time to time by a like notice prescribe, the slaughter at a slaughter-house of any animal of a description specified in the notice.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 348, and Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 412.*] (697, 699, 700.)

Power to prohibit slaughter except at a lawful slaughter-house, and sale of meat of animal slaughtered elsewhere.

258. (*1*) In any cantonment in which there is a slaughter-house lawfully existing (other than a slaughter-house maintained by the Commissariat Department), the Cantonment Authority may by public notice prohibit the slaughtering, cutting up or skinning of any animal or any specified description of animal, at any place within the cantonment other than such a slaughter-house, or the selling or offering for sale within the cantonment of the meat of any animal not slaughtered in such a slaughter-house.

(*2*) Any meat brought into a cantonment in contravention of a notice published under sub-section (*1*) may be seized by the Cantonment Magistrate, and may be sold or otherwise disposed of as he may direct.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall apply to the slaughter of animals on the occasion of any festival or ceremony, or to the sale of cured or preserved meat.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 57.*] (704.)

Power to prohibit or regulate ceremonial slaughter likely to disturb the public peace.

259. Whenever it appears to the Cantonment Magistrate to be necessary for the preservation of the public peace or order, he may, subject to the provision of any local enactment and of any rules under any such enactment for the time being in force, and with the consent of the District Magistrate,

by public notice prohibit or regulate the slaughter, within the cantonment, of animals, or of any specified description of animals, on the occasion of any festival or ceremony, and prescribe the mode and route in and by which meat shall be conveyed from the place where such animals are slaughtered.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Clause (28).*] (856, 857.)

Powers of entry and inspection.

260. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times,—

(*a*) enter into any private slaughter-house, or any pen, standing, enclosure or other place in any private or public slaughter-house,—

(i) for the purpose of ascertaining whether any rules made under this chapter and applicable to such slaughter-house are being obeyed,

or

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XVII.—Slaughter-houses.—Section 261. Chapter XVIII.—Control over certain Trades, Callings and Occupations.—Sections 262-266.)

(ii) for the purpose of expelling from such slaughter-house, or of preventing from carrying on any trade or business, or occupying any pen, standing, enclosure, building or other place therein, any person whom the Cantonment Magistrate is empowered by this chapter to so expel or prevent;

(*b*) enter into and inspect any private slaughter-house which has been established without the permission of the Cantonment Authority, or which is kept open after notice of closure has been given under this chapter; and

(*c*) enter into and inspect any building or place in which such Magistrate has reason to believe that any animal is being or is about to be slaughtered, cut up or skinned, or that the meat of any animal is being or is about to be sold or offered for sale, after such slaughter, cutting up, skinning, sale or offering for sale has been prohibited by public notice under section 258.

Application of chapter to Commissariat slaughter-houses.

[*Clause* (17).] (702.)

Application of chapter to Commissariat slaughter-houses.

261. The following portions of this chapter, namely, section 240, section 241, section 242, clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*), section 250, section 260, and so much of section 249 as relates to the affixing of rules in force under section 242, shall apply to slaughter-houses maintained by the Commissariat Department.

CHAPTER XVIII. ([a])

CONTROL OVER CERTAIN TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 332, Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 346, Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 394, and Act XVIII of 1889, s. 82.*] (777, 778.)

Licensing of offensive or dangerous trades.

262. (*1*) No person shall use any place within a cantonment for any of the following purposes, namely:

(*a*) melting tallow or sulphur; or

(*b*) boiling bones, rags, offal, blood or paddy; or

(*c*) depositing or washing soiled clothes for profit; or

(*d*) as a soap-house, oil-boiling-house, dyeing-house or tannery; or

(*e*) as a brick-kiln, pottery or lime-kiln; or

(*f*) as a knacker's yard; or

(*g*) for storing fish, offal, hides, horns, hoofs, bones, skins, hair or any other thing from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise; or

(*h*) as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise; or

(*i*) as a yard or depôt for trade in rags, hay, straw, thatching-grass, wood, coal or any other highly inflammable material,

except under a license granted by the Cantonment Authority.

(*2*) The Cantonment Authority may, with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief granted with the concurrence of the Local Government, by public notice declare that sub-section (*1*) shall apply to the carrying on of any trade, calling or occupation not mentioned or referred to in that sub-section which is, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, dangerous to life, health or property, or likely to create a nuisance.

Licensing of shops for sale of medicines or drugs.

263. No person shall use any place in a cantonment for the sale of medicines dispensed upon prescription or drugs intended to be used in the composition of such medicines, except under a license granted by the Cantonment Authority.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 368.*] (777 (*n*).)

Places in which animals may be kept for profit.

264. No person shall keep any animal for profit in a cantonment except at a place licensed by the Cantonment Authority for the purpose, or provided by the Cantonment Authority under section 270.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 335.*] (770.)

Explanation.—The words "animal kept for profit," as used in this chapter, mean an elephant, camel, horse, pony, mule or ass, milch cow or other horned beast, sheep, lamb, goat, kid or pig, which is kept for the purpose of trade or business.

General provisions as to licenses granted under section 262, 263 or 264.

265. (*1*) Every license granted under section 262, section 263 or section 264 shall specify the conditions to be observed by the licensee.

[*Act XV II of 1889, s. 82 and Claus* (20).]

(*2*) Such licenses shall ordinarily be granted for one year, and shall be renewable annually.

(*3*) The Cantonment Authority may impose a fee not exceeding one rupee on the grant and on every renewal of any such license.

Conditions to be specified in licenses granted under section 262, 263 or 264.

266. The conditions to be specified in a license granted under section 262, section 263 or section 264 may include rules to provide for any of the following among other matters, namely:

[*Clause* (20).] (770, 779, 780.)

(*1*) in the case of any building or place which is the subject of a license—

(*a*) paving, cubical space, ventilation, light, drainage, water-supply, cleansing or over-crowding,

(*b*) all arrangements necessary for keeping the building or place in a sanitary and safe condition, and for the health and security of the residents thereof, and of persons working in, using or frequenting the same,

(*c*) the prevention of nuisance to persons residing in the neighbourhood or to the public;

([a]) The object aimed at in this chapter is to give the Cantonment Authority the widest powers possible for controlling all trades or occupations which are calculated to affect injuriously either life, health or property.

Control is also provided for over a few trades in which the public convenience is specially affected.

Provision is made for a liberal use of licenses, and wide powers of inspection and search are given.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XVIII.—Control over certain Trades, Callings and Occupations.—Sections 267-272.)

(2) in the case of any manufactory or place of business by the use of which smoke is produced—

(a) the height and dimensions of chimneys in connection with the furnaces or steam-boilers employed,

(b) the use of steam-whistles or steam-trumpets;

(3) in the case of any place used for a purpose mentioned in clause (a), clause (b) or clause (d) of section 262—

effectually destroying or rendering harmless or inoffensive any offensive vapour or gas issuing from any boiler, mixer or other vessel, or from any room, chamber or other place;

(4) in the case of a dyeing-house—

(a) the spreading and hanging of articles while undergoing the process of dyeing,

(b) the disposal of refuse material;

(5) in the case of any yard or depôt referred to in clause (i) of section 262—

(a) the quantity of materials which may be stored therein or in any specified portion thereof,

(b) the taking of special precautions against fire;

(6) in the case of any place used for the sale of medicines dispensed upon prescription or drugs intended to be used in the composition of such medicines—

(a) the qualification of persons employed in compounding, mixing, preparing, dispensing or selling any such medicine or drug,

(b) preventing the adulteration of medicines or drugs,

(c) preventing the sale of medicines and the use of drugs which have deteriorated or have become noxious, unwholesome, inert, lessened in efficacy or changed in operation;

(7) in the case of any place used for keeping animals for profit—

(a) fencing,

(b) the number of animals which may be kept,

(c) feeding,

(d) all arrangements necessary to ensure the keeping of the animals and the produce thereof in a healthy condition and fit for human consumption or use, as the case may be,

(e) the combination of human dwellings with any such place,

(f) the letting for hire of any animal which through infirmity of temper or for any other reason is dangerous to the person using it or to passers-by.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 332.*] (786.)

Power to refuse a license.

267. (1) The Cantonment Authority may in any case, in its discretion, refuse to grant or renew a license under section 262, section 263 or section 264.

(2) Every order refusing to grant a license shall be in writing, and shall set forth the grounds on which it is made.

Power to prohibit or regulate offensive or dangerous trade.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 83.*] (784.)

268. If it is shown to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority that any place licensed under section 262 is a nuisance to the neighbourhood, or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the occupier of the place to discontinue the use thereof for the purpose for which it was licensed, or to use the place in such manner as will in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

Power to provide places for carrying on of offensive or dangerous trades.

[*Clause (20).*] (781.)

269. The Cantonment Authority may provide places for the carrying on of any trade, calling or occupation mentioned or referred to in section 262,

and may build and maintain upon any such place such buildings, and make, alter and maintain such pens, standings, enclosures, fences, drains, roads, passages and approaches therein and therefor, as it considers necessary for the purposes of such place,

and may permit the use of such places upon such terms and conditions and by such persons as to it may seem proper.

Public stables, sheds and standings for animals kept for profit.

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 264.*] (771.)

270. The Cantonment Authority may provide and maintain public stables, sheds or standings for the accommodation of animals kept for profit, and may charge reasonable fees for the use thereof.

Penalty for carrying on certain trades or callings without a license, except at places provided by the Cantonment Authority.

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 273 (2), and Clause (20).*] (782.)

271. (1) Whoever carries on any trade, calling or occupation mentioned or referred to in section 262 without a license granted under that section, except in a place provided by the Cantonment Authority for the purpose under section 269, and whoever uses any place for any purpose mentioned in section 263 without a license granted under that section,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

[*Bengal Act III of 1888, s. 336.*] (772, 773.)

(2) If any animal is kept at any place in contravention of section 264, the person keeping the animal, and the grantee, owner or occupier of the land or building on which it is kept, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

Penalty for breach of conditions of license.

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 273 (3), and Clause (20).*] (774, 785.)

272. If the holder of a license granted under section 262, section 263 or section 264 commits any breach of the conditions of the license, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing breach, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XVIII.—Control over certain Trades, Callings and Occupations.—Sections 273-277.)

[Bombay Act VI of 1888, s. 384 (c), and Clause (20).] (775, 776.)

Penalty for feeding certain animals on filth, or dealing with filth for that purpose, or permitting certain animals to graze in prohibited place.

273. (1) Whoever feeds with night-soil, dung, stable-litter, refuse or any other deleterious or offensive matter any animal which is kept for dairy purposes or may be used for food, or suffers or permits any such animal to be fed with or to feed upon any such matter, or

wilfully feeds or waters any such animal with any substance or liquid which would result in injury to the health of human beings, or wilfully suffers or permits any such animal to be fed or watered with, or to feed upon or drink, any such substance or liquid, or

sells, buys, disposes of or procures any such matter, substance or liquid as aforesaid for the purpose of being consumed by any such animal, or

suffers or permits any such animal to graze on land on which grazing has for sanitary reasons been prohibited,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

(2) Articles in respect of which a conviction has been obtained under this section shall be dealt with under the provisions of section 517 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. [X of 1882.

[Act XX of 1891, s. 137.] [XIII of 1889.

Power to regulate manufacture, preparation and sale of food and drink.

274. (1) The Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(a) prohibiting the manufacture or preparation for sale of any specified articles of food or drink in any premises not licensed by the Cantonment Authority;

(b) regulating the grant and withdrawal of licenses to premises for the manufacture or preparation for sale of such specified articles of food or drink;

(c) regulating the hours and manner of transport within the cantonment of any specified articles of food or drink;

(d) fixing the places in which meat, milk, butter, bread, aërated waters, ginger-beer, ice or any other article of food or drink specified in the rules may be sold or exposed for sale, or the places in which any such article may not be sold or exposed for sale:

(2) Provided that no person shall be punishable for breach of any rule made under clause (a) or clause (d) of sub-section (1) by reason of the continuance of such manufacture, preparation or exposure for sale, or sale, upon any premises which are at the time of the making of such rule used for such purpose, until he has received from the Cantonment Authority six months' notice in writing to discontinue such manufacture, preparation or exposure for sale, or such sale, in such premises.

(3) This section shall not take effect in any cantonment until it has been specially extended thereto by the Local Government at the request of the Cantonment Authority.

Power to make rules as to vehicles, boats, animals and coolies plying for hire.

275. The Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely: [Act XX of 1891, s. 143 (a), (b).] (777 (o), 780 (g).) [XIII of 1889.

(a) rendering licenses necessary for the proprietors or drivers of vehicles (other than hackney-carriages), boats or animals kept or plying for hire within the cantonment, and fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked;

(b) limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any vehicle (other than a hackney-carriage) or boat, or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads, and the loads to be carried by such vehicles, animals or persons, when hired within the cantonment for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours.

Procedure in making rules under section 274 or 275.

276. (1) Where there is a Cantonment Committee, rules under section 274 or section 275 may be made only at a special meeting. [Act XX of 1891, ss. 145, 146.]

(2) In making any rule under section 274 or section 275, the Cantonment Authority may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(3) No rule made under section 274 or section 275 shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief and notified by public notice.

Penalty for selling food or drink of a nature different from that demanded.

277. (1) Whoever sells to the prejudice of any purchaser any article of food or drink for human consumption which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. [Act XVIII of 1889, s. 116.] (791, 792, 868 (2).)

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply in the following cases, namely:

(a) when any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food or drink in order to make the food or drink fit as an article of commerce for carriage or consumption, and not with intent fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure of the food or drink or to conceal the inferior quality thereof; or

(b) when the food or drink is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.

(3) The provisions of this section apply to the purchase under section 285 of any article for the purpose of analysis.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XVIII.—Control over certain Trades, Callings and Occupations.—Sections 278-284.)

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 66.*] (906.)

Penalty for buying or taking pledge from child.

278. Whoever without the knowledge and consent of the owner buys any article from any child apparently under the age of fourteen years, or takes any article as a pawn, pledge or security for any sum of money lent or advanced to any such child, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 28.*] (907.)

Power to compel pawnbrokers and others to watch for stolen property.

279. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate may deliver to any pawnbroker, money-changer, dealer in second-hand property or worker in metals a list of any property believed to have been stolen, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such pawnbroker, money-changer, dealer or worker as aforesaid, upon any article answering the description of any property set forth in such list being offered to him in pawn, for exchange or sale, or otherwise, to—

(*a*) inquire the name and address of the person offering the article;

(*b*) seize and detain the article; and

(*c*) forthwith communicate to the police the fact of the article having been offered, and such name and address as may be given by the person offering it.

(*2*) Any pawnbroker, money-changer, dealer or worker as aforesaid failing without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of this section shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(*3*) Any pawnbroker, money-changer, dealer or worker as aforesaid may detain any person offering any such article as aforesaid pending the arrival of the police.

[*Clause (20).*] (777 (*f*), 780 (*10*).)

Power to remove brothels.

280. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require any brothel to be removed.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Clause (28).*] (862, 863.)

Power to enter and inspect certain places.

281. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect—

(*a*) any place used for any of the purposes mentioned in section 262, sub-section (*1*), or for the purpose of carrying on any trade, calling or occupation in respect of which a notice has been issued under section 262, sub-section (*2*), or

(*b*) any place used for the sale of medicines dispensed upon prescription or drugs intended to be used in the composition of such medicines, or

(*c*) any place used for the purpose of keeping an animal for profit, or

(*d*) any place in which the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe that any animal is being fed or watered in contravention of section 273.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 414*] (866.)

Cantonment Authority to provide for inspection of food and medicine exposed for sale.

282. It shall be the duty of the Cantonment Authority to make provision for the constant and vigilant inspection of animals, carcasses, meat, poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, section 26 [illegible] shee, butter and any other article exposed or hawked about for sale, or deposited in or brought to any place for the purpose of sale or preparation for sale, and intended for human food or for medicine, and

in all cases of dispute the burden of proof that the same was not exposed or hawked about, or deposited or brought for any such purpose, or was not intended for human food or for medicine, shall lie on the person charged.

Seizure of unwholesome food, medicine, utensils, &c.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 415, and Clause (28).*] (865, 867.)

283. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may at all reasonable times inspect and examine any such animal or article as aforesaid, and any utensil, vessel or thing used for preparing, manufacturing, containing or covering any such article.

(*2*) If any such animal or article appears to such Magistrate or person to be diseased or unsound or unwholesome or unfit for human food or for medicine, as the case may be, or to be not what it is represented to be, or

if any such utensil, vessel or thing is of such kind or in such state as to render any article prepared, manufactured or contained therein or covered thereby unwholesome or unfit for human food or for medicine, as the case may be,

he may seize the same.

Explanation.—Meat which has been subjected to the process of blowing is unfit for human food.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 365.*]

Disposal of things seized.

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 251C.*] (867.)

284. (*1*) When any animal or any article intended for human food or for medicine is seized under section 283, the person seizing it may, if the owner or the person in whose possession it was found consents, forthwith destroy the same or so dispose of it as to prevent its being used as food or medicine.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 417, and Act XVIII of 1889, s. 117.*] (867, 869.)

(*2*) When any animal or any article intended for human food or medicine is seized under section 283, and the owner or the person in whose possession the same was found does not consent to its destruction or disposal as aforesaid,

and when any utensil, vessel or thing used for preparing, manufacturing, containing or covering any such article is seized under that section,

the person seizing the same shall forthwith remove it, and cause it to be brought before the Cantonment Magistrate in his judicial capacity;

and, if it appears to such Magistrate that any such animal or article is diseased or unsound or unwholesome or unfit for human food or for medicine, as the case may be, or is not what it was represented to be, or that any such utensil, vessel or thing is of such kind or in such state as aforesaid,

he shall cause the same to be destroyed or disposed of, at the charge of the owner or the person in whose possession it was found, in such manner as to prevent the same being again exposed or hawked about for sale or used for human food or for medicine or for the preparation or manufacture of, or for containing or covering, any such article as aforesaid; and may punish such owner or person with fine which may extend to fifty rupees:

Provided that no person who is in possession of any animal or any article or thing as aforesaid as a carrier or bailee thereof shall be liable to fine under this section.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XVIII.—Control over certain Trades, Callings and Occupations.—Section 285. Chapter XIX.—Hospitals.—Sections 286-292).

t XVIII of 9, ss. 65 and .] 68, 870.)

285. (1) If the Cantonment Magistrate, or any person authorised by him under section 283, applies to purchase any article of food or drink exposed for sale, and tenders the price for a quantity such as may be reasonably requisite for the purpose of analysis, the person exposing the same for sale shall be bound to sell such quantity.

Power to purchase food or drink for analysis.

(2) Whoever, contrary to the provisions of sub-section (1), refuses to sell any article of food or drink shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

CHAPTER XIX. (a)

HOSPITALS.

Cantonment General Hospitals and Dispensaries.

use (21).] (550.)

286. The Cantonment Authority shall, if and so far as the funds placed at its disposal for the purpose permit, provide and maintain a general hospital or dispensary where the sick poor of the cantonment shall be entitled to receive medical treatment free of charge; or

Maintenance of general hospitals or dispensaries for the sick poor.

it may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, give such grant from the Cantonment Fund as to it may seem proper, upon such terms as it may think fit to impose, in aid of any hospital or dispensary not maintained by the Cantonment Authority at which the sick poor of the cantonment are entitled to receive medical treatment free of charge:

Provided that, without the concurrence of the Local Government, no grant-in-aid to a hospital or dispensary shall be withdrawn or changed in amount, and no alteration shall be made in the terms upon which any such grant-in-aid is made.

use (21).] (551.)

287. Any persons, other than the sick poor of the cantonment, who, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority or the Cantonment Magistrate, are fit objects of public charity, may, by written order of the Cantonment Authority or the Cantonment Magistrate, be treated free of charge in any hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 286.

Free treatment of pauper strangers in such hospitals.

use (21).] (552.)

288. Any person, whether resident in the cantonment or not, who is not, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority or the Cantonment Magistrate, a fit object of public charity, may, upon such terms as the Cantonment Authority may think fit to impose, obtain medical treatment in any hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 286:

Treatment of paying patients in such hospitals.

Provided that any charges incurred in respect of such persons shall be reimbursed by them.

Hospitals for infectious or contagious disorders.

[Clause (21).] (561.)

289. (1) As many hospitals (if any) as may be necessary within or without the cantonment, as the Cantonment Authority, with the concurrence of the District Magistrate, may determine, shall be maintained at the expense, wholly or in part, of the Cantonment Fund for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders.

Maintenance of hospitals for infectious or contagious orders.

(2) A hospital for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders may form part of a general hospital provided under section 286.

[Clause (21).] (565, 566.)

290. (1) Every person admitted to a hospital for infectious or contagious disorders shall be treated gratuitously, and if he is without means of support, and either is a resident of the cantonment or was admitted to the hospital on the request or with the consent of the Cantonment Authority, he shall receive from the Cantonment Fund such subsistence allowance, not being less than the lowest allowance for the time being fixed by the Local Government under section 338 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as the Cantonment Authority may determine.

Gratuitous treatment and subsistence allowance in such hospitals.

XIV of 1882.

(2) Such subsistence allowance shall be paid, either daily or at such periods in arrear as may be ordered by the Cantonment Authority, in the presence of the medical officer in charge of the hospital, who shall certify monthly to the Cantonment Authority that the allowance has been so paid.

(3) A table of the authorised subsistence allowances in English and the vernacular shall be affixed to some conspicuous spot in every ward of every hospital to which the table relates.

[Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 424] (572, 573.)

291. (1) Where a hospital is maintained by the Cantonment Authority for the treatment of infectious or contagious disorders, the Cantonment Magistrate may, on a certificate signed by a medical officer of the Government or by a medical practitioner, direct or cause the removal to the hospital of any person suffering from such a disorder, who, in the opinion of such medical officer or practitioner, is without proper lodging or accommodation where precautions could be taken to prevent the spreading of the disorder by such person.

Removal of infected person to hospital.

(See 38 & 39 Vict., c. 55, s. 124)

(See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 12.)

(2) Such direction may be given to the person suffering from the disorder or to any person in charge of or in attendance on him.

Explanation.—The occupation of a room in a sarai or in the enclosure of a temple, or within the limits or in the neighbourhood of a fair-ground or market or other place of public resort, may amount to being without proper lodging or accommodation.

[Clause (21).] (574.)

292. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate may by order in writing direct that

Detention of infected person in hospital.

(a) The sections of this chapter and Chapter XXI dealing with hospitals and the treatment of infectious or contagious disorders are based on precedents in English and Indian Acts and practice. The English Acts referred to are the Public Health Act, 1875, the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1876, and the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890; the Indian Acts are the Indian Penal Code, the Bombay Sanitary Regulation Act, 1867, the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1884, and the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884. No reference has been made to the various Contagious Diseases Acts recently repealed. Special attention has been paid to the use of suspected milk and the washing of suspected clothing, and also to the making and sale of clothing and bedding by infected persons.

The provisions of Government of India Notification No. 617, dated the 4th July 1890, published in the *Gazette of India*, 1890, Part I, page 489, have been incorporated in this chapter and Chapter XXXIV.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XIX.—Hospitals.—Sections 293-299. Chapter XX.—Inoculation and Vaccination.—Sections 300-301.)

any person removed under section 291 to a hospital for infectious or contagious disorders, or

any person suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder, who is then in such a hospital, and who would not, on leaving the hospital, be provided with proper lodging or accommodation where precautions could be taken to prevent the spreading of the disorder by such person,

(*See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 12.*)

shall be detained in the hospital for any period specified in the order.

(2) No order shall be made under this section except upon the advice of the medical officer in charge of the hospital.

Hospitals generally, and Dispensaries.

[*Clause (21).*] (554, 563.)

Medical officer.

293. A medical officer, to be appointed in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct, shall be in charge of all hospitals and dispensaries maintained by the Cantonment Authority under this chapter.

[*Clause (21).*] (564.)

Medical subordinates.

294. For each hospital maintained by the Cantonment Authority under this chapter there shall be appointed a hospital assistant and, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, such other subordinate establishments as the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary.

[*Clause (21).*] (553.)

Medical supplies, hospital furniture and diet.

295. So far as the funds placed at its disposal for the purpose permit, the Cantonment Authority shall

furnish every hospital and dispensary maintained by it under this chapter with all necessary drugs, instruments, apparatus, furniture and appliances on a scale to be approved by the Local Government, and

provide every such hospital with a sufficient quantity of cots, bedding and clothing for in-patients admitted into the hospital.

[*Clause (21).*] (555.)

Regulation of hospitals and dispensaries and notification of hospital rules.

296. (1) Every hospital and dispensary maintained by the Cantonment Authority under this chapter shall be maintained in accordance with the rules made generally or specially by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government for the conduct of hospitals and dispensaries respectively, or in accordance with the said rules modified in such manner as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may think proper.

(2) A copy of such of the said rules as affect the patients, inmates or visitors in, of or to any hospital or dispensary shall be affixed in English and the vernacular to some conspicuous spot in each ward or room thereof.

(3) Until such copies have been so affixed in a ward or room, no patient, inmate or visitor in, of or to that ward or room shall be dealt with for disobeying any such rule.

[*Clause (21).*] (557.)

Power to expel patients and others disobeying hospital rule.

297. Whoever, being a patient, inmate or visitor in, of or to any such ward or room, disobeys any rule made as aforesaid and affecting him may, under the orders of the medical officer in charge of the hospital or dispensary, or of any other person authorised by the Cantonment Authority in this behalf, be summarily removed from the hospital or dispensary and from the land on which the same is situated.

[*Clause (21).*] (558.)

Penalty for re-entry after expulsion.

298. Whoever, having been removed from a hospital or dispensary under section 297, again enters, or attempts to enter therein or on, the land on which the same is situated without the permission of the medical officer in charge shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 68.*] (559.)

Penalty for introducing liquor or drug into hospital.

299. Whoever introduces, or attempts to introduce, without the permission of the medical officer in charge, or throws, or attempts to throw, into any hospital maintained by the Cantonment Authority under this chapter any spirituous or fermented liquor or intoxicating drug or preparation, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

CHAPTER XX. (a)

INOCULATION AND VACCINATION.

Preliminary.

[*Clause (31).*] (944.)

Certain cantonments excluded from operation of chapter.

300. This Chapter shall not apply to any cantonment situate in the territories administered respectively by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Ajmere and British Baluchistan.

[*Bombay Act I of 1877, s. 2, and Act XIII of 1880, s. 2.*] (946—950, 954.)

Definitions.

301. In this chapter, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "parent" means, in the case of a legitimate child, either the father or the mother, and, in the case of an illegitimate child, the mother only;

(2) "guardian" includes any person who has accepted or assumed the care or custody of a child;

(3) "unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease, either naturally or by inoculation, or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified under this chapter to be insusceptible to vaccination;

(4) "vaccinator" means any vaccinator appointed under this chapter to perform the operation of vaccination, or any private person authorised by the Local Government in the manner hereinafter provided to perform the same operation; and includes a "superintendent of vaccination;" and

(5) "vaccination-season" means the period from time to time fixed by the Local Government for any cantonment to which this chapter applies by notification in the official Gazette during which alone vaccination may be performed.

(a) This chapter will prohibit inoculation and make vaccination compulsory in every cantonment in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the procedure being based on existing Vaccination Acts. For every other province in British India provision has been made by the Legislature in Bengal Acts IV of 1865 and V of 1880 and Act XIII of 1880, which can be brought into force in any cantonment by notification in the Gazette.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XX.—Inoculation and Vaccination.—Sections 302-311.)

Inoculation.

[*Bombay Act IV of 1879, s. 20.*] (951.)

Penalty for inoculating with small-pox.

302. Whoever produces, or attempts to produce, in any person by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to anything impregnated therewith, the disease of small-pox, and

whoever wilfully by any other means produces the disease of small-pox in any person,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Bombay Act IV of 1879, s. 20.*] (952.)

Penalty for entering cantonment after inoculation.

303. Whoever, having been inoculated with small-pox, or in whom the disease of small-pox has been produced in any such manner as aforesaid, enters any cantonment to which this chapter applies before the lapse of forty days from the date of such inoculation or production of small-pox, or without a certificate from a medical officer of the Government, or from a medical practitioner, or from such person as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, authorise to grant such certificates, stating that he is no longer likely to produce small-pox by contact or near approach, and

whoever, having the charge or control of any person who has been inoculated with small-pox, or in whom the disease of small-pox has been produced as aforesaid, knowingly, within such period or without such certificate as aforesaid, brings such person into, or causes or permits him to enter, any such cantonment,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Vaccination.

[*Act XIII of 1880, ss. 7 and 8.*] (955, 957.)

Vaccination-circles, and appointment of vaccinators and superintendents of vaccination.

304. (*1*) Every cantonment to which this chapter applies shall be a vaccination-circle, or shall, in the manner hereinafter provided, be divided into a number of such circles, and as many vaccinators and superintendents of vaccination shall be appointed for such circles by such authority, and subject to such conditions, as the Local Government may think fit.

(*2*) The Local Government may, by written license, authorise private vaccinators to perform vaccination in any cantonment to which this chapter applies, and may suspend or cancel any such license.

[*Act XIII of 1880, s. 9.*] (958.)

Compulsory vaccination of unprotected children.

305. (*1*) When any unprotected child, having attained the age of six months, has resided for a period of one month during the vaccination-season in any cantonment to which this chapter applies, and has not at the expiration of such period attained the age, if a boy, of fourteen years, or, if a girl, of eight years, the parent or guardian of such child shall take it, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or send for a vaccinator to vaccinate it.

(*2*) Such vaccinator shall vaccinate the child with all reasonable despatch, and shall deliver to its parent or guardian a memorandum, in such form as the Local Government may prescribe, stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation; or

shall, if he finds such child in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to its parent or guardian a certificate under his hand, in such form as the Local Government may prescribe, to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination for the whole or part of the current vaccination-season.

[*Act XIII of 1880, s. 10.*] (959.)

Inspection after vaccination.

306. The parent or guardian of every child which has been vaccinated under section 305 shall, on the date of inspection stated in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or get it inspected at his own house by a vaccinator; and

such vaccinator shall append to the memorandum a certificate, in such form as the Local Government may prescribe, stating that the child has been inspected and the result of the inspection.

[*Act XIII of 1880, s. 11.*] (960.)

Procedure when vaccination is successful.

307. If it is ascertained at the time of inspecting a child under section 306 that the vaccination has been successful, a certificate, in such form as the Local Government may prescribe, shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of the child to that effect, and the child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

[*Act XIII of 1880, s. 12.*] (961.)

Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.

308. If it is ascertained as aforesaid that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so directs, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated, and subsequently inspected in the manner hereinbefore provided.

[*Act XIII of 1880, s. 13.*] (962.)

Procedure when child has been certified to be unfit for vaccination.

309. A certificate granted under section 305 showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for the period stated therein, and on the termination of that period, or, if that period terminates after the vaccination-season is over, when the next vaccination-season begins, the parent or guardian of the child shall take it, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator:

Provided that, if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate granted under section 305 shall be renewed.

[*Act XIII of 1880, s. 14.*] (963.)

Certificate of insusceptibility of successful vaccination.

310. If a superintendent of vaccination is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of the child a certificate under his hand, in such form as the Local Government may prescribe, to that effect, and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

[*Act XIII of 1880, s. 17.*] (966.)

Search for unprotected children.

311. Every superintendent of vaccination shall ascertain whether all unprotected children under the age of fourteen years

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XX.—Inoculation and Vaccination.—Sections 312-317.)

if boys, and under the age of eight years if girls, within the local area under his superintendence have been vaccinated; and,

if he has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of any such child is bound by the provisions of this chapter to procure the vaccination of the child or to present it for inspection, and has omitted so to do, he shall personally go to the house of such parent or guardian and there make inquiry, and shall, if the fact is proved, forthwith deliver to the parent or guardian, or cause to be affixed to his house, a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated, or (as the case may be) that it be presented for inspection, at a time and place to be specified in the notice.

[*Act XIII of 1880, s. 18.*] (967.)

Cantonment Magistrate's order requiring child to be vaccinated.

312. If such notice is not complied with, the superintendent of vaccination shall report the matter to the Cantonment Magistrate, who shall thereupon by notice require the parent or guardian of the child to make an explanation, and shall, if such explanation is not satisfactory, make an order in writing directing such parent or guardian to comply with the notice of the superintendent before a date to be specified in the order.

[*Act XIII of 1880, s. 15.*] (964.)

Regulation of the use of lymph.

313. The vaccination of a child shall ordinarily be performed with such lymph as may be prescribed by rules made under section 316:

Provided that—

(*a*) if animal-lymph is so prescribed, and the parent or guardian of any child desires that the child should be vaccinated with human-lymph, the child shall be so vaccinated; and

(*b*) if, where animal-lymph is procurable, human-lymph is so prescribed, and the parent or guardian of any child desires that the child should be vaccinated with animal-lymph, the child shall be so vaccinated.

[*Act XIII of 1880, s. 16.*] (965.)

Fees not chargeable by public vaccinators.

314. No fee shall be charged by any vaccinator, except a private vaccinator, to the parent or guardian of any child for any of the duties imposed on the vaccinator by or under this chapter.

[*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 139.*] (968.)

Females not to be compelled to appear in public.

315. If the parent or guardian of any child be a female, nothing in this chapter shall be held to compel her to appear in public against the custom of her class, or to have the child vaccinated elsewhere than in her own house.

[*Act XIII of 1880, ss. 21, 22.*] (969, 970.) XIII of 1889.

Power to make rules as to vaccination.

316. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(*a*) the division of the cantonment into circles for the performance of vaccination;

(*b*) the appointment of a place in each vaccination-circle to be a public vaccine-station, and the posting of some distinguishing mark in a conspicuous place near such station;

(*c*) the time of attendance of public vaccinators at vaccine-stations;

(*d*) the distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by public vaccinators;

(*e*) the amount of fee chargeable by private vaccinators, and their guidance generally in the performance of their duties;

(*f*) the facilities to be afforded to the people for procuring the vaccination of children at their own houses;

(*g*) the nature of the lymph to be used and the supply of a sufficient quantity of such lymph;

(*h*) the preparation and keeping of registers showing—

(*i*) the names of children born in the cantonment after the commencement of this Code;

(*ii*) the names of unprotected children born in the cantonment before the commencement of this Code, and who are at the commencement of this Code under the age of fourteen years if boys, and of eight years if girls;

(*iii*) the names of unprotected boys and girls, respectively, under those ages brought within the cantonment at any time after the commencement of this Code, and who have resided there for one month; and

(*iv*) the result of each vaccination or its postponement, and the delivery of certificates;

(*i*) the assistance to be given by the servants of the Cantonment Authority in the preparation of the aforesaid registers and in other matters; and

(*j*) the preparation of vaccination reports and returns.

(*2*) Where there is a Cantonment Committee, rules under this section may be made only at a special meeting.

(*3*) No rule made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief and the Local Government and notified by public notice.

(*4*) Whoever disobeys any rule made under this section shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[*Bengal Act V of 1880, s. 28, and Clause (21).*] (971.)

Penalty for neglecting to have child inspected.

317. Whoever, being the parent or guardian of a child, and bound by any provision of this chapter to produce the child for inspection, without reasonable excuse neglects or refuses so to do, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and

the Cantonment Magistrate may, if a superintendent of vaccination so advises, by written order, direct such parent or guardian to forthwith cause the child to be vaccinated, or to take such other measure therewith, consistent with this chapter, as may be specified in the order:

Provided that no prosecution under this section shall be instituted after the expiry of twelve months from the date on which the offence was committed.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XX.—Inoculation and Vaccination.—Sections 318-326. Chapter XXI.—Further Provisions for preventing the Spread of Infectious Disorders.—Sections 327-328.)

[*Act XIII of 1880, s. 22, and Clause (21).*]

Penalty for disobeying order under section 312 or section 317.

318. Whoever without just cause neglects to obey an order made under section 312 or section 317 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[*Bengal Act V of 1880, s. 29-A, and Clause (21).*] (976.)

Penalty for obstructing vaccinator in his duties.

319. (1) Whoever voluntarily obstructs any vaccinator in the discharge of the duties assigned to him as such shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) Whenever any person who has been fined for an offence against sub-section (1) again commits such an offence, he may be punished, in lieu of fine, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Clause (21).*] (974.)

Penalty for false answer to enquiries of superintendent of vaccination.

320. If the parent or guardian of any child fails to answer, or knowingly makes a false answer to, any question put to him by a superintendent of vaccination as to the fact of the child's having been protected from small-pox, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[*Bombay Act I of 1877, s. 23, and Clause (21).*] (972.)

Offences by vaccinators.

321. (1) If any vaccinator bound by any provision in this chapter to do any of the following things, that is to say:—

(a) to vaccinate any child,

(b) to deliver any memorandum or certificate to the parent or guardian of any child, or

(c) to inspect any child,

neglects or unreasonably refuses so to do, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) If any vaccinator—

(a) causes, or attempts to cause, the vaccination of a protected child, or of a child in respect of whom a certificate has been delivered to any person under section 310, or

(b) vaccinates, or attempts to vaccinate, any child in contravention of section 313,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Bombay Act I of 1877, s. 25.*] (972 (c).)

Public vaccinator accepting illegal fee or remuneration.

322. If any public vaccinator accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, from any parent or guardian any fee or remuneration for any of the duties imposed on the vaccinator by or under this chapter, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

[*Bombay Act I of 1877, s. 21, proviso, and Clause (21).*] (973.)

Offences by superintendent of vaccination.

323. (1) If any superintendent of vaccination—

(a) neglects to ascertain whether an unprotected child has been vaccinated within the local area under his superintendence, or

(b) neglects to make any report which he is bound by section 312 to make, or

(c) makes a report under section 312 without having reasonable grounds therefor,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) Whenever any fine is imposed for an offence mentioned in clause (c) of sub-section (1), the Cantonment Magistrate may grant the whole or such portion of the amount realised, as he may think fit, as compensation to any person appearing to him to have been injuriously affected by the report referred to in that clause.

Penalty for falsifying certificate.

324. Whoever wilfully signs or makes, or procures the signing or making of, any false certificate or memorandum purporting to be signed or made under this chapter shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Bombay Act I of 1877, s. 24, and Clause (21).*] (975, 977.)

Fines imposed on vaccinators to be in addition to other penalties.

325. Any fine imposed under section 321, section 323 or section 324 on a vaccinator or superintendent of vaccination who has committed an offence may be in addition to, or in lieu of, any penalty prescribed for that offence by the Local Government in the conditions of his appointment or in the terms of his license, as the case may be.

[*Clause (21).*] (972, 973, 975.)

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

Power to enter and inspect in case of breach of provisions as to inoculation.

326. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any building or land wherein or whereon such Magistrate has reason to believe that—

[*Clause (28).*] (978.)

(a) any operation for inoculating any person with small-pox is being, or is about to be, carried on, or

(b) there is any person who has been inoculated with small-pox, or in whom the disease of small-pox has been produced, and who has entered or been brought into the cantonment in contravention of section 303.

CHAPTER XXI. (a)

FURTHER PROVISIONS FOR PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISORDERS.

Medical officers to report existence of infectious disorder.

327. It shall be the duty of every medical officer of the Government to give information to the Cantonment Magistrate and the Cantonment Authority of the existence of any infectious disorder in the cantonment or its neighbourhood of which he becomes cognizant.

[*Clause (21).*] (570.)

Penalty for failing to give information or for giving false information as to infectious disorder.

328. Whoever,—

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 421, and Clause (21).*] (571.)

(a) being a medical practitioner or other person openly and constantly practising the medical profession in a cantonment, and becoming cognizant of the existence of any infectious disorder in any private dwelling therein or in any public dwelling therein other than a public hospital, or

(b) (in default of such medical practitioner or person practising the medical

(a) See footnote to Chapter XIX.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXI.—Further Provisions for preventing the Spread of Infectious Disorders.—Sections 329-334.)

profession,) being the owner or occupier of any such dwelling, and being cognizant of the existence of any such disorder therein, or

(c) (in default of such owner or occupier) being the person in charge of or in attendance on any person suffering from any such disorder in any such dwelling, and being cognizant of the existence of any such disorder therein,

fails, by himself or by any inmate of such dwelling, or by a servant or other person, to give information, or gives false information, to the Cantonment Magistrate, or to some person appointed by him or by the Cantonment Authority in this behalf, respecting the existence of such disorder shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees:

Provided that where any person is not required to give information in the first instance, but is only required to give it in default of some other person, he shall not be punished if it is shown that he had reasonable cause to suppose that the information had been duly given.

[Clause (21.)] (590.)

Power to require names of dairyman's customers.

329. Whenever it is certified to the Cantonment Magistrate by a medical officer of the Government or by a medical practitioner that the outbreak or spread of any infectious disorder is, in the opinion of such medical officer or practitioner, attributable to the milk supplied by any dairyman, the Cantonment Magistrate may by notice require the dairyman to furnish him with a full and complete list of the names and addresses of all his customers within the cantonment, or to give him such information as will enable him to trace the persons to whom the dairyman has sold milk.

[Clause (21.)] (591.) (See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 4.)

Power to require names of washerman's customers.

330. Whenever it is certified to the Cantonment Magistrate by the Sanitary Officer that it is desirable, with a view to prevent the spread of any infectious disorder, that such Sanitary Officer should be furnished with a list of the customers of any washerman, the Cantonment Magistrate may by notice require the washerman to furnish the Sanitary Officer with a full and complete list of the names and addresses of the owners of clothes and other articles for whom the washerman washes or has washed during the six weeks immediately preceding the date of the notice.

[Clause (21.)] (592, 593.)

Inquiries as to infectious disorder arising from milk or washed clothes.

331. (1) If any person specified in a list furnished under section 329 or section 330 or indicated by a dairyman under section 329,

or any servant, follower or agent, or member of the family, of any such person, or any other person under his control,

fails to answer, or knowingly makes a false answer to, any question asked by the Sanitary Officer, or by a medical officer of the Government appointed by the Sanitary Officer in this behalf, as to the existence of any infectious disorder caused by, or likely to have arisen from, or to have been spread by, any milk or washed clothes or other articles,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) The Sanitary Officer, or any medical officer appointed as aforesaid, may take possession of any such milk, clothes or articles, and subject the same, or cause the same to be subjected, to any chemical or other process which he may think necessary; and

the Cantonment Authority shall pay from the Cantonment Fund all the costs of any such process, and shall also pay to the owner of the milk, clothes or other articles such sum as compensation for any loss occasioned by such process as may in the circumstances appear to it to be reasonable.

[Clause (21).] (879.) (See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 4.)

Procedure where introduction of infectious disorder is attributable to supply of milk from, or to washing of clothes, &c., outside, the cantonment.

332. (1) If the Sanitary Officer has reason to believe that any person is suffering from an infectious disorder attributable to milk supplied within the cantonment from a dairy, or to clothes or other articles washed in a place, situated beyond the cantonment, or that

the consumption of milk from any such dairy, or the washing of clothes or other articles in any such place, is likely to cause the introduction of an infectious disorder into the cantonment,

he shall make a report to the Cantonment Authority.

(2) Upon receipt of any such report, the Cantonment Authority may, with the concurrence of the Magistrate of the district in which such dairy or such place as aforesaid is situated, move the Local Government to extend, under section 28 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, such of the provisions of this Code as relate to dairies or the places of business of washermen, as the case may be, to the area within which such dairy or place is situated. XIII of 1889

[Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 328.] (577.)

Special conveyances for carriage of infected persons, corpses, clothing, bedding, &c.

333. (1) The Cantonment Authority may provide and maintain suitable conveyances for the free carriage of persons suffering, or of the bodies of persons who have died, from any infectious disorder, and for the free transport of clothing, bedding or other articles which have been exposed to the infection of any infectious disorder.

(2) When such conveyances have been provided, the Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, prohibit the carriage of any such person, body, clothing, bedding or other article as aforesaid by or in any public conveyance within the cantonment.

[Madras Act I of 1884, s. 375.] (578.)

Penalty for use of public conveyance by infected person.

334. Any person suffering from an infectious disorder, who causes himself without proper precaution against spreading the disorder to be conveyed in any public conveyance,

any person in charge of or accompanying a person so conveyed, and

any person who, knowing himself to be suffering from an infectious disorder, enters a public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner or driver thereof that he is so suffering,

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXI.—Further Provisions for preventing the Spread of Infectious Disorders.—Sections 335-344.)

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[Clause (21).] (579.)

Penalty for using public conveyance for carriage of infected corpse.

335. Whoever hires or uses a public conveyance for the carriage of the body of a person who has died from an infectious disorder without previously notifying to the owner or driver of the conveyance that the person whose body is, or is intended, to be carried has died from such a disorder shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[Madras Act I of 1884, s. 375.] (580.)

Compensation to owner or driver of public conveyance used for carriage of infected person or corpse.

336. Where a fine has been imposed under section 334 or section 335 for the use of a public conveyance contrary to the provisions of either of those sections, the Cantonment Magistrate may grant the whole or such portion as he thinks fit of the amount realised to the owner or driver of the conveyance as compensation for the expense of properly disinfecting the same and for any loss incurred by him in consequence of the use to which it was put.

[Madras Act I of 1884, s. 376.] (581.)

Condition as to hiring public conveyance for carriage of infected person or corpse.

337. No owner or driver of a public conveyance shall be required to convey any person suffering, or the body of any person who has died, from an infectious disorder without payment or tender of a sum sufficient to cover such expense and loss as are referred to in section 336, anything in any Act relating to public conveyances for the time being in force in the cantonment to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 431.] (582.) (See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 11.)

Penalty for neglecting to disinfect public conveyance after carrying infected person or corpse.

338. Whoever, being the owner, driver or person in charge of a public conveyance in which any person suffering, or the body of any person who has died, from an infectious disorder has been carried, fails to provide for the immediate disinfection of the conveyance in such manner as the Cantonment Authority may by public notice prescribe in this behalf shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[Madras Act I of 1884, s. 372.] (583.) (See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 5.)

Disinfection of building or articles therein.

339. If the Cantonment Magistrate is, upon the advice of the Sanitary Officer, of opinion that the cleansing or disinfecting of any building or part thereof, or of any article therein likely to retain infection, would tend to prevent or check the spread of any infectious disorder, he may by notice require the owner or occupier to cleanse and disinfect the same within a period to be specified in the notice:

Provided that where, in the opinion of the Cantonment Magistrate, the owner or occupier is from poverty or for any other reason unable effectually to carry out any such requisition, the Cantonment Magistrate may, at the expense of the Cantonment Fund, cleanse or disinfect the building or part, or any articles therein likely to retain infection.

[Bengal Act II of 1888, s. [illegible]

The provisions are based on existing Municipal Acts and practice.

340. (1) If the Cantonment Authority is of opinion that the destruc- [illegible]

spread of any infectious disorder, it may, after giving the owner or occupier thereof reasonable notice, destroy the hut or shed and the materials thereof.

(2) The Cantonment Authority shall pay such compensation (if any) as it may consider reasonable to any person sustaining substantial loss by the destruction of any hut or shed under this section, but no person shall be entitled as of right to claim compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of such destruction.

[Clause (21).] (585.) (See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 15.)

Temporary shelter while building is being disinfected or when infected hut is destroyed.

341. The Cantonment Authority shall provide free of charge temporary shelter or house accommodation for the members of any family in which an infectious disorder has appeared, who have been compelled to leave their dwellings in consequence of any proceedings taken under section 339 or section 340.

[Madras Act I of 1884, s. 377.] (586.)

Penalty for letting infected building.

342. (1) Whoever knowingly lets any building or part of a building in which any person has within the six weeks immediately preceding been suffering from an infectious disorder without having such building or part, and all articles therein liable to retain infection, disinfected in such manner as the Cantonment Authority may by public or special notice prescribe in this behalf shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the keeper of a sarai shall be deemed to let part of a building to any person who is admitted as a guest into the sarai.

[Clause (21).] (587.) (See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 7.)

Penalty for leaving infected building without disinfecting it or informing owner of the infection, or for failing to answer or falsely answering inquiries of owner or new tenant.

343. Whoever ceases to occupy any building or part of a building in which any person has within the six weeks immediately preceding been suffering from an infectious disorder without having such building or part, and all articles therein liable to retain infection, disinfected in such manner as the Cantonment Authority may by public or special notice prescribe in this behalf, or without first giving to the owner or occupier of the building or part notice of the previous existence of such disorder,

and whoever, on or after ceasing to occupy any building or part of a building, fails to answer, or knowingly makes a false answer to, any question asked by the owner thereof, or by any person negotiating for the hire of such building or part, as to the fact of there having within the six weeks immediately preceding been therein any person suffering from an infectious disorder,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[Madras Act I of 1884, s. 373.] (588.) (See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 6.)

Disinfection or destruction of infected articles.

344. (1) The Cantonment Authority may provide a proper place or places, with all necessary apparatus and attendance, for the disinfection of clothing, bedding or other articles which have [illegible]

(d) fixing, in accordance with the custom of the class to which the deceased belonged,

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXI.—Further Provisions for preventing the Spread of Infectious Disorders.—Sections 345-353.)

the Cantonment Magistrate may by public or special notice require any person having charge of infected articles to take them to any such place to be disinfected free of charge:

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate may, upon the advice of the Sanitary Officer, at any time direct the destruction of any clothing, bedding or other article which is likely to retain infection, and the Cantonment Authority shall pay such compensation (if any) as it may consider reasonable for any article so destroyed.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 374.*] (589.)

Penalty for improper disposal of infected article.

345. Whoever without previous disinfection of the same gives, lends, sells, transmits or otherwise disposes of to another person any article or thing which he has reason to know has been exposed to the infection of any infectious disorder shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any person who transmits with proper precautions any article or thing for the purpose of having the same disinfected.

[*Clause (21).*] (576, 599.)

Disposal of infected excreta and other matter.

346. (1) The Cantonment Authority shall by public notice prescribe the manner in which excreta and other offensive matter and rubbish which has been exposed to the infection of any infectious disorder shall be dealt with or disposed of.

(*See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 13.*)

(2) Whoever deposits, or causes or permits to be deposited, any excreta or other offensive matter or rubbish which has been exposed to the infection of any infectious disorder

in any private or public receptacle or place used or appointed for the deposit of offensive matter or rubbish

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

[*Clause (21).*] (600, 601.)

Cholera hospitals and camps in cantonments.

347. (1) No land shall be selected in a cantonment for use as a cholera hospital or cholera camp without giving the Cantonment Magistrate and the Sanitary Officer an opportunity of stating their opinion upon the proposed selection.

(2) Whenever any land in a cantonment is used as aforesaid, it shall be ploughed up as soon as it has ceased to be put to such use.

[*Clause (21).*] (568.)

Routes for pilgrims and others.

348. The Cantonment Authority may provide or prescribe suitable routes for the use of persons passing through the cantonment on their way to or from fairs or places of pilgrimage or other places of public resort, or passing through the cantonment during times when an infectious disorder is prevalent, and may by public notice require such persons to use such routes and no others.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 109, and Clause (21).*] (790.

Penalty for making or selling food, &c., by person suffering from contagious leprosy or an infectious disorder.

349. Whoever, when suffering from contagious leprosy or from any infectious disorder, makes or offers for sale any article of food or drink for man, or any drug or medicine, or takes any part in the business of depositing or washing soiled clothes, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Clause (21).*] (575.)

Power to prohibit the making, carrying or selling of clothes, bedding or other articles by infected person.

350. The Cantonment Authority may by notice prohibit any person, while suffering from or likely to spread any infectious disorder, from making, carrying or offering for sale, or from taking any part in the business of making, carrying or offering for sale,

any article of clothing or bedding, or anything for use in the making of clothing or bedding, or any other article for personal wear or use which may be specified in the notice.

[*Clause (21).*] (698, 789.)

Power to prohibit or restrict sale of specified articles of food or drink, on outbreak of infectious disorder.

351. If any cantonment is at any time visited or threatened with an outbreak of any infectious disorder which the District Magistrate reports to be epidemic in the neighbourhood,

the Cantonment Authority may, on the advice of the Sanitary Officer, by public notice, restrict, in such manner as it may think necessary, or prohibit absolutely, the sale or preparation of any article of food or drink for human consumption specified in the notice, or the sale of the meat of any description of animal specified in the notice, for such period as it may think proper.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 434.*] (567.)

Power to take other special measures to prevent outbreak or spread of infectious disorder.

352. If at any time the Cantonment Authority considers that the provisions of this Code or any other law for the time being in force in the cantonment are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of any infectious disorder, it may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, or of such authority as the Local Government may by general or special order appoint in this behalf,

(a) take such special measures, and

(b) by public notice prescribe such temporary rules to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons,

as it may deem necessary.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Clauses (21 and (28).*] (878.)

[*See 53 & 5 Vict., c. 34, s. 4.*]

Power to inspect dairy or washerman's place of business, and order on such inspection.

353. (1) Whenever any dairyman or washerman has been required under section 329 or section 330 to furnish any list or information, the Sanitary Officer, by himself or by any medical officer of the Government specially deputed in writing by him in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect the dairy of such dairyman, or any place at which such washerman washes or keeps clothes or other articles in the course of his business, and,

if, after such inspection, the Sanitary Officer is of opinion that any infectious disorder is caused, or is likely to arise, from the consumption of the milk supplied from such dairy, or from the washing of soiled clothes or other articles in any such place as aforesaid, or from any process employed by such washerman, he shall make a report to the Cantonment Magistrate.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXI.—Further Provisions for preventing the Spread of Infectious Disorders.—Section 354. Chapter XXII.—Disposal of the Dead.—Sections 355-360.)

(2) Upon receipt of any such report the Cantonment Magistrate may by notice—

(a) prohibit the occupier of the dairy from supplying milk therefrom until the notice has been withdrawn, or

(b) prohibit the washerman from washing soiled clothes or other articles in any such place or by any such process as aforesaid until the notice has been withdrawn or unless he uses such place in such manner or washes by such process as the Cantonment Magistrate may direct in the notice.

[Clause (28)] (862 (d), 875, 876.)

Further powers of entry in case of infectious disorders.

354. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect—

(a) any building or land in or on which any infectious disorder is believed to exist, or

(b) any building which the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe to require cleansing or disinfecting for the purpose of preventing the spread of any infectious disorder, or

(c) any hut or shed the destruction of which the Cantonment Authority has reason to believe to be necessary for such purpose as aforesaid, or

(d) any building or land in or on which there is any public conveyance which the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe to require disinfecting for such purpose as aforesaid, or

(e) any building or land in or on which there is any clothing, bedding or other article which the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe to require cleansing or disinfecting, or the destruction of which the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe to be necessary, for such purpose as aforesaid, or

(f) any building or land in or on which any excreta or other offensive matter or rubbish has been deposited in contravention of section 346, or

(g) any building or land in or on which the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe that any person suffering from contagious leprosy or from any infectious disorder is making or offering for sale any article of food or drink for man, or any drug or medicine, or is taking part in the business of depositing or washing soiled clothes.

CHAPTER XXII. [a]

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

[Clause (18).] (742, 745, 746 (a), 762.)

Certain burial-grounds partly excepted from operation of chapter.

355. Sections 356 to 362 (both inclusive) shall not apply to any burial-ground which is for the time being managed under rules published in the Public Works Department Code.

Cantonment Authority's control over burial and burning grounds.

356. All places in a cantonment which are, or have recently been, used as burial or burning grounds shall be under the survey and control of the Cantonment Authority. [Madras Act I of 1884, s. 380, and Clause (18).] (742.)

Power to provide new burial or burning grounds.

357. The Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, provide, and by public notice appoint, such fit and convenient places as to it may seem proper for use as burial or burning grounds. [Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 234.] (743.)

Power to close burial or burning ground and provide a new ground.

358. (1) The Cantonment Authority may by public notice, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, and after considering any objections which may be preferred within three months from the publication of the notice, [Act XVIII of 1889, s. 58, and Clause (18).] (751.)

order any burial or burning ground which is, in its opinion, dangerous to the health of, or offensive to persons living in, the neighbourhood, or otherwise likely to cause inconvenience to the public, to be closed from a date to be specified in the notice,

and shall in such case, with the like sanction, if no suitable place for the burial or burning of the dead exists within a reasonable distance, provide a fitting place for the purpose.

(2) Private burial-places in any burial-ground to which a notice issued under this section relates may be excepted from the notice, subject to such conditions as the Cantonment Authority may impose in that behalf:

Provided that the limits of such burial-places are sufficiently defined and that they shall only be used for the burial of members of the family beneficially interested therein.

(3) A copy of any public notice issued under this section shall be affixed in English and the vernacular to some conspicuous spot on or near the place to which the original relates. [Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 438 (4).] (752.)

Power to re-open a closed burial or burning ground.

359. The Cantonment Authority may, with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, at any time after closing a burial or burning ground, re-open the same, if it is, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, no longer dangerous to the health of, or offensive to persons living in, the neighbourhood, or otherwise likely to cause inconvenience to the public. [Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 439.] (754.)

Power to make rules for burial and burning grounds.

360. (1) The Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely: [Clause (18). (745, 746.)] XIII of 1889.

(a) preventing nuisances or obstruction in a burial or burning ground or in the approaches thereto;

(b) keeping a burial or burning ground in a cleanly and proper condition;

(c) the appointment of a person or persons to have charge of a burial or burning ground;

(d) fixing, in accordance with the custom of the class to which the deceased belonged,

(a) This chapter provides for bringing native burial and burning grounds, when situated in cantonments, under rather more careful sanitary supervision and control than heretofore; for preventing the disposal of corpses in insanitary methods; and for the proper removal of corpses.

The provisions are based on existing Municipal Acts and practice.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience—Chapter XXII.—Disposal of the Dead.—Sections 361-368.)

the hours during which a burial or burning ground may be used for the disposal of corpses;

(*e*) securing reasonably free use of the rites of their religion by the persons in charge of any corpse brought for disposal to a burial or burning ground, and providing for the exercise of those rites on behalf of such persons as may desire them;

(*See Bengal Act V of 1881, s. 8 (d).*)

(*f*) the appointment and control of the persons employed in digging graves, burning corpses or disposing of the dead at a burial or burning ground, and regulating the manner in which all work in a burial or burning ground shall be executed;

(*See Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 384.*)

(*g*) the supply of necessaries for burying or burning corpses at a burial or burning ground to such persons as may require them;

(*See Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 378.*)

(*h*) fixing the fees, dues or rates which may be charged for—

(*i*) the burial or burning of a corpse in a burial or burning ground,

(*ii*) the services of the persons appointed by the Cantonment Authority to perform the rites observed at such burial or burning, whenever such persons are so employed, and

(*iii*) the necessaries for burying or burning supplied by the Cantonment Authority;

(*See Bengal Act V of 1881, s. 8 (b).*)

(*i*) the preservation, repair or removal of existing monuments, and regulating the dimensions and the erection of new monuments, in a burial ground;

(*j*) the maintenance of sufficient walls or fences, entrances, approaches, roads, pathways, wells and buildings for a burial or burning ground;

(*See Bombay Act III of 1881, s. 436.*)

(*k*) the maintenance of a plan of every burial or burning ground, showing the extent and boundaries of the same, the approaches, roads, pathways and buildings thereto and therein, the spaces occupied by existing graves, the spaces allotted for future graves, and the alignment to be observed in digging, building or constructing graves;

See Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 412 (n).

(*l*) the periodical inspection of burial and burning grounds; and

(*m*) generally the control and management of burial and burning grounds.

(*2*) Where there is a Cantonment Committee, rules under this section may be made only at a special meeting.

(*3*) No rule made under this section shall some into force until it has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief and the Local Government.

[*Clause (18).*] (748.)

Notification of rules made for burial or burning ground.

361. (*1*) A copy of all rules made under section 360, and of the table of fees, dues or rates (if any) fixed by rule under clause (*h*) of that section, shall be affixed in English and the vernacular to some conspicuous spot in each burial or burning ground to which the rules, fees, dues or rates, as the case may be, relate.

(*2*) Until a copy of the said rules has been so affixed, no person shall be punished for disobeying any such rule.

Penalty for disobeying rule made for burial or burning ground.

362. Whoever disobeys any rule made under section 360 shall, subject to the provision of section 361, sub-section (*2*), be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. [*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 417.*] (747.)

Penalty for burying too near the surface.

363. Whoever without the permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority buries, or causes to be buried, any corpse or part of a corpse in a grave or vault, or otherwise, in such manner that the surface of the coffin, or, where no coffin is used, the surface of the corpse or part, is at a less depth than five feet from the surface of the ground shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days. [*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 441 (f), and Clause (18).*] (763.)

Penalty for making grave too close to neighbouring graves.

364. Whoever builds or digs, or causes to be built or dug, any grave or vault in any burial ground at a less distance than two feet from the margin of any other grave or vault shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days. [*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 441 (g), and Clause (18).*] (764.)

Penalty for re-opening grave.

365. Whoever without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority re-opens for the interment of a corpse or any part of a corpse a grave or vault already occupied shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days. [*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 441 (i), and Clause (18).*] (766.)

Penalty for failing to bury or burn corpse within six hours after arrival at burial or burning ground.

366. Whoever after bringing, or causing to be brought, to a burial or burning ground any corpse or part of a corpse fails to bury or burn the same, or to cause the same, to be buried or burnt, within six hours after its arrival at the ground shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days. [*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 441 (k), and Clause (18).*] (767.)

Penalty for incomplete burning.

367. Whoever when burning, or causing to be burnt, any corpse or part of a corpse permits the same or any portion thereof to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or permits any cloth or other article used for the conveyance or burning of such corpse or part to remain on or near the place of burning without its being completely reduced to ashes, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days. [*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 441 (l), and Clause (18).*] (768.)

Penalty for disposing of corpse at unauthorised place, or exhuming corpse.

368. Whoever without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority granted with the general or special sanction of the Commander-in-Chief,— [*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 440, and Clause (18).*] (760.)

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXII.—Disposal of the Dead.—Sections 369-377.)

(*a*) makes any vault or grave or interment within any wall, or underneath any passage, porch, portico, plinth or veranoah, of any place of worship, or

(*b*) makes any interment, or otherwise disposes of any corpse, in any place which is for the time being closed for the disposal of the dead by notice under section 358, or

(*c*) builds, digs, or causes to be built or dug, any grave or vault, or burns or in any other way disposes of, or suffers or permits to be disposed of, any corpse at any unauthorised place, or

(*d*) exhumes any body, except under the provisions of section 176 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, or of some other law for the time being in force, from any place for the disposal of the dead,

K of 1882.

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

Clause (18).] (761.)

Powers in respect of improperly disposed of corpses.

369. Whenever a corpse has been buried, burnt or otherwise disposed of or exhumed in contravention of any of the provisions of this chapter, the Cantonment Authority may, if it thinks fit, with the concurrence of the Sanitary Officer, take such order therewith, or with the remains thereof, as shall ensure its or their proper disposal in accordance with law, and may for that purpose exhume any corpse and remove it for such disposal.

Bengal Act II of 1884, s. 260.] (769.)

Disposal of corpses of paupers and unknown persons.

370. The Cantonment Authority may out of the Cantonment Fund provide for the burial, burning or other lawful disposal, free of charge, of the corpses of paupers and unknown persons who have died within the cantonment.

Removal of Corpses.

Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 441 (a).] (755.)

Period for disposal of corpses.

371. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority shall by public notice direct that all corpses be buried, burnt or otherwise disposed of according to the custom of the class to which the deceased belonged within twenty-four hours after death if the death occurs in the cold season, or within twelve hours after death if the death occurs in the hot season.

(*2*) The periods of the year to be included in the cold season and the hot season respectively for the purposes of this section shall be determined for each cantonment on the advice of the Sanitary Officer, and shall be specified in the said notice.

Clause (21).] (594, 595.) *See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 8.)*

(*3*) Where any person has died from an infectious disorder, the Cantonment Magistrate may by notice direct any person having charge of the corpse to bury, burn or otherwise dispose of the same according to the custom of the class to which the deceased belonged forthwith, or within any period shorter than that prescribed under sub-section (*1*) which may be specified in the notice.

Provision of mortuaries and removal of infected corpses thereto.

372. The Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, provide and maintain mortuaries for the reception of corpses before burial, burning or other disposal, and *[Clause (21).]* (597.)

where any person has died from an infectious disorder, the Cantonment Magistrate may by notice require any person having charge of the corpse to convey the same to such a mortuary, thereafter to be buried, burnt or otherwise disposed of according to the custom of the class to which the deceased belonged. *(See 38 & 39 Vict., c. 55, ss. 141, 142.)*

Removal of infected corpse.

373. When any person has died from an infectious, disorder, the Cantonment Magistrate may by notice prohibit the removal of the corpse from the place where death occurred, except for the purpose of being buried, burnt or otherwise disposed of according to the custom of the class to which the deceased belonged, or of being conveyed to a mortuary. *[Clause (21).]* (596.) *(See 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 9.)*

Routes for carrying corpses.

374. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may by public notice prohibit the carrying of corpses along any route specified in the notice. *[Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 441 (c), and Clause (21).]* (598, 757.)

(*2*) The Cantonment Authority may by public notice prescribe the routes by which the corpses of persons who have died from infectious disorders shall be conveyed to the place of burial, burning or other disposal or to a mortuary.

(*3*) If any person carries, or causes to be carried, any corpse or part of a corpse in contravention of any notice issued under this section, he shall, unless no other route was available, be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Penalty for improperly carrying corpse along street or public place.

375. Whoever carries, or causes to be carried, a corpse or part of a corpse along any street or public place without having and keeping the same decently covered, or without taking due precaution to prevent risk of infection or injury to the public health or annoyance to passers-by or to persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. *[Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 441 (b), and Act XVIII of 1889, s. 115.]* (756.)

Penalty for depositing corpse in street or public place.

376. Whoever, while conveying a corpse or part of a corpse, without sufficient reason places or leaves the same, or causes it to be placed or left, on or near any street or public place, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. *[Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 441 (e).]* (758.)

Penalty for improperly carrying dissected corpse.

377. Whoever removes, or causes to be removed, otherwise than in a closed and properly deodorized receptacle or vehicle, a corpse or part of a corpse which has been kept or used for purposes of dissection, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. *[Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 441 (d).]* (759.)

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXIII.—Encamping-grounds and Sarais.—Sections 378-385.)

CHAPTER XXIII. (a)

ENCAMPING-GROUNDS AND SARAIS.

[Clause (31).] Saving of Sarais Act, 1867.

378. Sections 382 to 385 (both inclusive) and 387 to 389 (both inclusive) shall not apply to any cantonment in which the Sarais Act, 1867, is for the time being in force.

XXII of 1867.

Encamping-grounds.

[Clause (17).] (629.) Provision and maintenance of encamping-grounds.

379. The Cantonment Authority shall appoint places within the cantonment for use as encamping-grounds, and

shall, so far as the funds placed at its disposal for the purpose permit, with respect to all encamping-grounds from time to time existing within the cantonment, other than military encamping-grounds,—

(a) provide all necessary conservancy arrangements therefor,

(b) maintain the wells and other sources of water-supply situated therein,

(c) provide for the cultivation annually of one-third of the area thereof, and

(d) provide for the carrying out of such other arrangements as may from time to time be ordered by the Commander-in-Chief for the proper maintenance thereof.

[Clause (17).] (645.) Penalty for using an unauthorised place as an encamping-ground.

380. Whoever without the permission of the Cantonment Authority uses as an encamping-ground any place within a cantonment, other than a place appointed for that purpose by the Cantonment Authority, by lodging or by causing any cattle, or any sheep, elephant, camel, horse or other animal, or any vehicle, to halt or be placed thereon,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

Sarais.

[Clause (17).] (630.) Maintenance and provision of Government sarais.

381. The Cantonment Authority shall, so far as the funds placed at its disposal for the purpose permit, make adequate provision for the maintenance of any sarais from time to time existing within the cantonment which belong to, or are under the management of, the Government;

and may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, construct and maintain as many additional sarais as to it may appear necessary for the accommodation of native travellers passing through or frequenting the cantonment.

[Clause (17).] (631, 632.) Registration of private sarais.

382. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall keep a register, to be called the register of sarais, in which shall be entered by the Cantonment Magistrate, or by such person as he may appoint in this behalf, the name and residence of the keeper of every private sarai within the cantonment, and the situation of every such sarai.

(2) No charge shall be made for making any such entry.

(3) The Cantonment Magistrate shall by notice require the keeper of every private sarai to furnish, within one month from the service of the notice, all information requisite for the registration of the sarai under this section.

Power to refuse registration.

383. The Cantonment Magistrate may refuse to register any sarai under section 382— [Clause (17) (634.)

(a) if he has reason to believe that the sarai is, or is likely to become, offensive to persons residing in or frequenting the immediate neighbourhood, or

(b) until the Sanitary Officer has certified to the Cantonment Magistrate that the sanitary condition of the sarai, the water-supply thereof and the nature and extent of the accommodation which it is capable of affording to travellers or lodgers are such as to render it fit to be used as a sarai, or

(c) until the keeper of the sarai has produced a certificate of character in such form, and signed by such persons, as the Cantonment Authority may direct.

Obligations of keeper of a private sarai.

384. It shall be the duty of the keeper of every private sarai— [Clause (17) (636.)

(a) when any person in the sarai is to his knowledge ill of any infectious disorder, or has died of any such disorder, to give immediate notice of the fact to the officer in charge of the police-station within the limits of which the sarai is situated;

(b) thoroughly to cleanse the rooms and verandahs and the drains of the sarai, and the wells, tanks or other sources from which water is obtained for the persons or animals using the sarai, to the satisfaction of, and so often as may be required by, the Cantonment Magistrate, or such person as the Cantonment Magistrate may appoint in this behalf;

(c) to remove all noxious vegetation on or near the sarai, and all trees and branches of trees capable of affording to thieves means of entering or leaving the sarai;

(d) to keep the gates, walls, fences, roofs and drains of the sarai in repair;

(e) to provide such number of watchmen as may, in the opinion of the Cantonment Magistrate, be necessary for the safety and protection of persons, animals and vehicles lodging in, halting at or placed in the sarai; and

(f) to exhibit, at such place and in such form and languages as the Cantonment Magistrate may direct, a list of charges for the use of the sarai.

Power to require reports as to persons using private sarai.

385. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate may at any time by notice require the keeper of any private sarai to report to him, or to any person whom he may appoint in this behalf, either orally or in writing, as may be directed in the notice, [Clause (17) (637.)

(a) Under this chapter sarai-keepers will be obliged to register themselves, maintain their sarais in a sanitary condition, and provide reasonable protection to travellers.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience—Chapter XXIII.—Encamping-grounds and Sarais.—Sections 386-391. Chapter XXIV.—Fairs.—Sections 392-393.)

the persons who resorted to the sarai during the preceding day or night, or during any recent series of days or nights.

(2) If written reports are required for any space of time exceeding a single day or night, schedules shall be furnished by the Cantonment Magistrate to the keeper, and the keeper shall from time to time fill up the schedules with the information so required, and transmit them to the Magistrate, or to the person (if any) appointed under sub-section (1), in such manner and at such intervals as may be directed by the Magistrate.

Clause (17).] (644.) Power to close private sarai which is a nuisance.

386. If it be shown to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority that the maintenance of any building as a private sarai is a nuisance to the neighbourhood, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the keeper of the sarai to discontinue the use of the building as a sarai after thirty days from the service of the notice.

[Clause (17).] (638, 639.) Power to cancel registration and to re-register.

387. (1) If the keeper of any registered private sarai disobeys any notice or direction lawfully issued or given by the Cantonment Authority or the Cantonment Magistrate under this chapter, or omits to do anything which he is by this chapter bound to do, the Cantonment Magistrate may, in addition to any punishment which may lawfully be inflicted therefor, after notice, cancel the entry relating to the sarai in the register of sarais.

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate may at any time re-register a sarai the registration of which has been cancelled under this section.

Clause (17).] (635, 639, 646.) Penalty for maintaining sarai without registration.

388. Whoever—

after one month from the service of a notice under section 382 with respect to any sarai, and before the sarai has been registered, or

after seven days from the service under section 387 of notice of cancelment of the registration of a sarai, and before the sarai has been re-registered under the power conferred by that section,

receives any lodger or allows any person, any cattle, or any sheep, elephant, camel, horse or other animal, or any vehicle, to halt or be placed in the sarai,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

Clause (17).] (645) Penalty for using an unauthorised building as a sarai.

389. Whoever uses as a sarai any building within a cantonment, other than a sarai maintained by the Cantonment Authority, or for the time being registered under this chapter, by lodging or by causing any cattle or any sheep, elephant, camel, horse or other animal, or any vehicle, to halt or be placed therein, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

[Clause (17).] (646.) Power to declare shops, &c., in sarais to be markets.

390. The Cantonment Authority may by public notice declare that any shop or warehouse, or collection of shops or warehouses, or any place used for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, live-stock or any other thing,

within the limits of any sarai, or within such limits outside the nearest boundary thereof within the cantonment as may be specified in the notice,

shall be deemed to be a public market or a private market, and subject as such to the provisions of Chapter XVI relating to public or private markets, as the case may be.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[Clause (28).] (855.) Power to enter and inspect private sarais and places used as such.

391. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may,—

(a) at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter into and inspect—

(i) any private sarai, or any part thereof, in order to ascertain whether the keeper has omitted to do any thing which he is by this chapter bound to do, or

(ii) any building which is being used as a private sarai without being registered, or after the registration thereof has been cancelled, or after the closing of the sarai has been required under the provisions of this chapter; and

(b) at all reasonable times enter into any private sarai and search for any person, or the body of any person, whom the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe to be ill of, or to have died from, any infectious disorder, or for any traveller or other person resorting to such sarai.

CHAPTER XXIV. (a)

FAIRS.

[Clause (17).] (62, 63.) Meaning of "fair."

392. In this chapter "fair" includes a show of cattle, horses, mules or other animals, or of agricultural produce, instituted to improve the breed of such animals or to improve such produce, and also any public assembly held for religious or other purposes in or upon a place appointed by the Cantonment Authority under section 394 for use as a fair-ground.

[Clause (17).] Certain sections not to apply where a fair is managed by the Local Government.

393. The Local Government may undertake the management of any fair held in a cantonment, and section 394, sub-section (2), and sections 395 to 401 (both inclusive) shall not apply to any fair so managed or to any fair-ground used for the purpose.

(a) The object of this chapter is to enable the Cantonment Authority to control large gatherings of people for religious and other purposes, with reference especially to the preservation of order, sanitation, food and water-supply, outbreaks of sickness and epidemics, and the ceremonial slaughter of animals. Fairs managed by the Local Government, *e.g.*, the Kumbh fair at Allahabad, are exempted from the operation of the chapter.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXIV.—Fairs.—Sections 394-402.)

[Clause (17).] (705.)

Appointment and maintenance of fair-grounds.

394. (1) The Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, by public notice, appoint such places for the purpose of being used as fair-grounds, upon such terms and conditions, at such times, by such persons, and for such purposes as to it may seem proper, and prescribe and alter the limits of any such place.

(2) The Cantonment Authority may build and maintain upon such places as aforesaid such temporary structures, and make, alter and maintain such drains, roads, passages and approaches in or for such places, as may in its opinion be necessary.

[Clause (17). (706, 707.)

Management of fair by Cantonment Magistrate in consultation with Sanitary Officer.

395. (1) Whenever any fair-ground is used for the purposes of a fair, the Cantonment Magistrate shall be the officer in charge of the fair, and may appoint such of the servants of the Cantonment Authority to assist him as he may think necessary upon such terms as the Cantonment Authority may prescribe.

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate shall consult with the Sanitary Officer as to the proper measures to be taken in respect of all matters relating to the sanitary arrangements of a fair and the health and well-being of the persons attending thereat.

[Clause (17).] (708.)

Power to make rules for fairs and fair-grounds.

XIII of 1889.

396. (1) The Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(a) fixing the days on which a fair may be held and a fair-ground kept open for use;

(b) the maintenance of order at a fair;

(c) preventing nuisances or obstruction in a fair-ground or in the approaches thereto;

(d) keeping a fair-ground in a cleanly and proper condition, removing offensive matter and rubbish therefrom, and maintaining public latrines and urinals for the use of persons frequenting a fair-ground;

(e) the proper supervision of the sanitary arrangements at a fair, or the appointment of officers and servants for that purpose, and the supply of proper food and water with due regard to the habits and customs of the persons attending at a fair;

(f) the discovery of the sick at a fair, the discovery of the causes of sickness and death, and the prevention of the importation and spread of infectious or contagious disorders;

(g) the regulation and distribution of encampments, booths, shops, stalls, pens or standings during a fair, and of places for the supply of food or drink;

(h) the sacrifice or slaughter of animals for purposes other than food;

(i) the disposal of the bodies of persons dying, and of the carcasses of animals slaughtered or dying, on a fair-ground or during a fair; and

(j) generally the control of fairs and the management of fair-grounds.

(2) Where there is a Cantonment Committee, rules under this section may be made only at a special meeting.

(3) No rule made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief and the Local Government.

[Clause (17).] (710.)

Notification of rules in fair-ground.

397. (1) A copy of all rules made under section 396 shall be affixed in English and the vernacular to some conspicuous spot in each fair-ground to which the rules relate.

(2) Until a copy of the said rules has been so affixed, no person shall be dealt with for disobeying any such rule.

[Clause (17).] (709.)

Penalty for disobeying rule.

398. Whoever disobeys any rule made under section 396 shall, subject to the provision of section 397, sub-section (2), be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

[Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 409, and Clause (17).] (712.)

Power to expel defaulter from fair-ground.

399. The Cantonment Magistrate may expel from any fair-ground any person who has been punished for disobeying any rule made under section 396 for the time being in force in such fair-ground or during a fair held thereon, and

may prevent such person, by himself or his servants, from entering into such fair-ground, or from further carrying on any trade or business therein, or from occupying any encampment, booth, shop, stall, pen, standing or other place therein, or from attending any such fair, and

may determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such encampment, booth, shop, stall, pen, standing or place.

[Clause (17).] (713.)

Penalty for encroaching on approaches, roads, passages or spaces to or in fair-ground.

400. Whoever causes any encroachment in or on any of the approaches, roads, passages or spaces to or in any fair-ground shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

[Clause (17).] (714.)

Power to close fair or fair-ground.

401. The Cantonment Authority, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, may at any time, by public notice, close any fair, or close, permanently or for such period as may to it seem proper, any fair-ground or any portion thereof.

[Clause (17).] (715.)

Penalty for holding fair without permission.

402. Whoever without the permission of the Cantonment Authority, or after that Authority has closed a fair or fair-ground,

opens, keeps open, holds or attends a fair on a fair-ground, or in a place which was a fair-ground, or in any other place in a cantonment, or

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXIV.—Fairs.—Section 403. Chapter XXV.—Extinction and Prevention of Fires.—Sections 404-408.)

places or erects any encampment, booth, shop, stall, pen, standing or other thing for the purpose of a fair on a fair-ground or on any other place as aforesaid,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Clause (28).*] (856.) **Powers of entry and inspection.**

403. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times,—

(*a*) enter into any encampment, tent, booth, shop, stall, pen, standing or other place in or on any fair-ground—

(*i*) for the purpose of ascertaining whether the rules (if any) made under this chapter and applicable to such fair-ground are being obeyed, or

(*ii*) for the purpose of expelling from such fair-ground, or of preventing from carrying on any trade or business, or occupying any encampment, booth, shop, stall, pen, standing or other place therein, any person whom the Cantonment Magistrate is empowered by this chapter to so expel or prevent; and

(*b*) enter into and inspect any place which is being used for the purposes of a fair in contravention of section 402.

CHAPTER XXV. (a)

EXTINCTION AND PREVENTION OF FIRES.

Cantonment Fire-brigade.

[*Clause (25).*] (799.) **Power to establish a cantonment fire-brigade.**

404. (*1*) In addition to the regimental fire-parties, there may be established in any cantonment a fire-brigade, to be called the "cantonment fire-brigade:"

(*2*) Provided that no such fire-brigade shall be established unless provision can be made for the appointment of a superintendent thereof.

[*Clause (25).*] (797.) **Constitution of cantonment fire-brigade.**

405. (*1*) For the purpose of forming a cantonment fire-brigade, the Cantonment Authority may, so far as the funds placed at its disposal for the purpose permit, appoint as many of its servants to act as firemen and fire-coolies as it may think necessary for the efficient extinction of fires and the protection of life and property in case of fire, and appoint any person to be superintendent of the fire-brigade:

(800.) (*2*) Provided that no person shall be appointed to be superintendent of a cantonment fire-brigade unless he is in possession of a certificate from the officer in immediate executive engineering charge of the cantonment stating that he is competent to be in charge of fire-engines, fire-escapes, and the tools, implements, appurtenances and machinery necessary for the efficient extinction of fires and the protection of life and property in case of fire.

(*3*) No police-officer shall without the previous sanction of the Local Government be appointed to be superintendent or a member of a cantonment fire-brigade. (801.)

(*4*) Every fireman and fire-coolie shall perform his duties as such in addition to his duties as a servant of the Cantonment Authority. (798.)

Provision of fire-stations.

406. The Cantonment Authority may appoint places for the purpose of being used as fire-stations and [*Clause (25).*] (802.)

may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, so far as the funds placed at its disposal for the purpose permit, build and maintain upon any such place such buildings, and make, alter and maintain such pens, standings, enclosures, walls, fences, drains, roads, passages and approaches therein and therefor, as may in its opinion be necessary for the discharge of duties connected with the extinction of fires, and (*See 28 & 29 Vict., c. 90, s. 5.*)

may permit the use thereof upon such conditions, for such purposes and by such persons as to it may seem proper.

Provision of fire-engines and appurtenances.

407. When a cantonment fire-brigade has been established, the Cantonment Authority shall, so far as the funds placed at its disposal for the purpose permit, furnish the fire-brigade with all such fire-engines, fire-escapes, accoutrements, tools, implements and means of inter-communication as may be necessary and practicable for the efficient discharge of its duties. [*Clause (25).*] (803.) (*See Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 359.*)

Power to make rules for regulating cantonment fire-brigade.

408. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely: [*Clause (25).*] (804, 805.) (*See Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 360.*) XIII of 1889.

(*a*) the training, discipline and good conduct of the members of the cantonment fire-brigade (if any);

(*b*) securing their speedy attendance with engines, fire-escapes and all necessary implements on the occasion of any alarm of fire;

(*c*) ensuring their acquaintance with the distribution of the water-supply of the cantonment;

(*d*) ensuring their maintenance generally in a due state of efficiency; and

(*e*) sending the cantonment fire-brigade (if any) or its fire-engines and the appurtenances thereof beyond the limits of the cantonment in order to extinguish fire and protect life and property in case of fire in the neighbourhood. (*See Bengal Act IV of 1883, s. 20.*)

(*2*) In making any rule under this section, the Cantonment Authority may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees. [*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 84 (2), and Clause (25).*] (*See 28 & 29 Vict., c. 90, s. 8.*)

(a) The object of this chapter is to define the powers and duties of the Cantonment Authority, its servants, and all concerned in the extinction of a fire; also to prevent acts likely to cause a fire.

As it may be useful in some parts of India, power is given to form the cantonment servants into a fire-brigade, to act as auxiliary to the regular fire-parties from the troops. These provisions are only intended for cantonments having special needs.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXVI.—Streets and Public Places.—Sections 427-435.)

temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may charge fees for such permission, and may at its discretion withdraw the permission.

Explanation.—"Temporary erection" includes a booth or other structure put up on the occasion of a ceremony or festival.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 106.*] (436.)

Penalty for altering, obstructing or encroaching upon street or public place.

427. Whoever without the permission of the Cantonment Authority—

(*a*) alters, obstructs or encroaches upon any street, or

(*b*) displaces, takes up or alters the pavement or other materials, or the fences or posts of any street or public place, or

(*c*) deposits building materials or goods or any other thing on any street or public place, or

(*d*) makes any hole or excavation in any street or public place,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[*Clause (17).*] (721—723.)

Regulation of processions and public assemblies.

428. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate may, as occasion may require, permit or prohibit any procession or public assembly in the cantonment,

and may permit or prohibit the use of music by any procession or public assembly.

(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate may, in the absence of the officer locally superintending the police and having statutory authority in this behalf,—

(*a*) direct the conduct of processions and public assemblies in any street or public place, and prescribe the routes and the times by and at which processions may pass;

(*b*) regulate the use of music in any street or public place on the occasion of any festival or ceremony; and

(*c*) take such steps as to him may seem proper for keeping order and preventing obstruction in or near any street or public place on occasions of processions or public assemblies, or whenever a crowd is anticipated, or during times of public worship, or whenever for any reason obstruction is anticipated.

(*3*) Whoever—

opposes or disobeys any order issued, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission is given, by the Cantonment Magistrate under this section, or

conducts or joins in any procession or public assembly, or uses, plays or joins in any music, in contravention of any prohibition or direction made or given under this section,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for term which may extend to eight days.

Penalty for injuring or disturbing direction-post, lamp or lamp-post, and damages in case of accidental injury to lamp.

429. (*1*) Whoever wilfully breaks, throws down or damages, or without being authorised by the Cantonment Magistrate defaces or disturb, any direction-post, lamp, or lamp-post, or any pole, standard, stay, strut or other contrivance for carrying, suspending or supporting any direction-post or lamp or the appurtenances of any lamp, [*Bombay Act III of 1888, ss. 331 and 471, and Act XVIII of 1889, s. 110.*] (437.)

or without being authorised as aforesaid extinguishes any light

maintained by the Cantonment Authority in any street or public place,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(*2*) If any person through mere negligence or by accident breaks any lamp set up in a street or public place, the Cantonment Magistrate may, by order in writing, direct him to pay the whole or such portion of the damage caused by the injury as may to him seem fit, and, in default of payment of the amount of such damage on demand, the same may be levied by the Cantonment Magistrate in the same manner as a fine. [*Bombay Act III of 1888, ss. 332 and 505.*]

Power to prohibit street sales.

430. The Cantonment Authority may by public notice prohibit the sale or exposure for sale of any animal or article in or upon any street specified in the notice, and may in like manner cancel, suspend or modify such prohibition. [*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 366.*] (674.)

Cart-stands and public halting-places.

431. The Cantonment Authority may provide places for the purpose of being used as cart-stands or public halting-places, and may levy fees for the use thereof. [*Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 190.*]

Penalty for rash driving or riding.

432. Whoever in any street or public place drives or rides any animal, or drives, drags or pushes any vehicle, in a rash or negligent manner shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days. [*Madras Act III of 1889, s. 3 (1).*] (730.)

Penalty for disregarding the rule of the road.

433. Whoever in any street or public place, without reasonable excuse, and so as to cause danger or obstruction to any person, drives, drags or pushes any vehicle otherwise than on the near or left side of the road shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days. [*Madras Act III of 1889, s. 3 (3).*] (731.)

Penalty for driving or riding contrary to public notice.

434. Whoever drives or rides any animal, or any animal of a specified description, or drives any vehicle, on a road, at a time or in a manner prohibited by public notice issued by the Cantonment Authority, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days. [*Clause (17).*] (725.)

Penalty for causing mischief or obstruction in driving animal.

435. Whoever in any street or public place, by negligence or ill-usage in driving any animal, causes any mischief or obstruction [*Madras Act III of 1889, s. 3 (2).*] (724.)

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXVI.—Streets and Public Places.—Sections 436-445.)

by such animal shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Clause (17).*] (726.)

Penalty for not removing elephant or camel on approach of horse or bullock-cart.

436. Whoever, being an elephant-driver or camel-driver, omits, on being requested so to do, to remove his elephant or camel to a safe distance on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven, or of a vehicle drawn by bullocks, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 71 (iv).*] (738.)

Penalty for driving without a sufficient light.

437. Whoever in any street or public place drives, drags or pushes any vehicle at any time between half an hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise without a sufficient light, unless there is sufficient moonlight to render a light unnecessary, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Clause (17).*] (737.)

Penalty for driving vehicle without proper means of control.

438. Whoever drives any vehicle on a road without having proper means of controlling the animal yoked, harnessed or otherwise fastened thereto shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 71 (viii).*] (736.)

Penalty for permitting child to control animal or vehicle.

439. Whoever in any street or public place permits

any animal or vehicle to be under the control of a child under the age of twelve years, or

any animal or vehicle of a description specified in a public notice issued in this behalf by the Cantonment Authority to be under the control of a person under such age as may be prescribed in the said notice,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Madras Act I of 1889, s. 3 (4).*] (732.)

Penalty for leaving vehicle or animal unattended.

440. Whoever in any street or public place, being in charge of any vehicle or animal, leaves it without reasonable excuse at such a distance as not to have it under due control shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Madras Act I of 1889, s. 3 (5).*] (733.)

Penalty for obstructing thoroughfare.

441. Whoever in any street or public place causes any vehicle, with or without animals harnessed thereto, to remain or stand longer than may be necessary for loading or unloading, or for taking up or setting down passengers, except at some place appointed by the Cantonment Authority by public notice for such purposes,

or leaves or fastens any vehicle or animal so as to cause obstruction,

or in any other way wilfully obstructs or causes obstruction to the free passage of any thoroughfare,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 71 (vii).*] (734.)

Penalty for obstructing footway.

442. Whoever leads or rides any animal, or drives, drags or pushes any vehicle, upon any footway in a street or public place, or fastens any animal so that it can stand across or upon any such footway, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 71 (x).*] (729.)

Penalty for making or repairing vehicle, or cleaning or exposing for show, hire or sale an animal or vehicle, or training or exercising an animal, at unauthorized place or time.

443. Whoever in any street or public place, except at such places (if any) and at such times (if any) as may be prescribed by the Cantonment Authority by public notice,—

(*a*) makes or repairs any part of a vehicle, except in cases of accident where repair on the spot is necessary, or

(*b*) cleans or exposes for show, hire or sale any animal or vehicle, or

(*c*) trains or breaks or leads for exercise any animal,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 71 (xiii).*] (735.)

Penalty for carrying article projecting beyond vehicle.

444. Whoever in any street or public place without the permission of the Cantonment Magistrate conveys any article which projects more than five feet in front or behind the vehicle or vehicles on which it is placed shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Clause (17).*] (739.)

Power to prescribe proper tires for vehicles taken along a road.

445. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may, if it thinks fit, with the concurrence of the District Magistrate, by public notice direct that vehicles of any description specified in the notice shall not be taken along any road unless their wheels are provided with tires of such description as may be specified in the notice.

(*2*) If any vehicle is driven, dragged or pushed along a road in contravention of any notice issued under this section, the owner shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXVII.—Further Provisions relating to Buildings and Lands.—Sections 446-452.)

CHAPTER XXVII. (a)

FURTHER PROVISIONS RELATING TO BUILDINGS AND LANDS.

Construction of buildings.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 52, and Clause (15).] (387.)

Conditions of permission to erect or re-erect building.

446. (1) Every person intending to erect or re-erect any building (except a person applying under Chapter VIII for permission to occupy land) shall apply in writing to the Cantonment Authority, and submit with his application a plan and specifications of the works intended to be constructed and the materials to be used, and shall obey all written orders which may be given by the Cantonment Authority either—

(a) prohibiting the erection or re-erection if deemed, for any sufficient reason, objectionable, or

(b) in respect of all or any of the matters following, namely:

(i) free passage or way in front of the building,

(ii) space to be left about the building to secure free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging,

(iii) ventilation and drainage,

(iv) level and width of foundation, level of lowest floor and stability of structure,

(v) if the building abuts on a street, the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings.

(2) The Cantonment Authority shall make full compensation to any owner of land not belonging to the Government for any damage he may sustain in consequence of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building, but no compensation shall be made to any grantee of land belonging to the Government in consequence of any such prohibition.

(40.) *Explanation*—The expression "erect any building" includes—

(i) the erection of a wall,

(ii) all additions and alterations which involve new foundations or increased superstructure on existing foundations,

(iii) the conversion into a dwelling-house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation, and

(iv) the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 52.] (388.)

Power to require alteration or demolition of unauthorized building and removal of materials.

447. If any building is erected or re-erected, wholly or in part, in contravention of the provisions of section 446 or of any orders given by the Cantonment Authority thereunder, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the building to be altered or demolished as it may deem necessary, and all materials collected for the building or resulting from the alteration or demolition to be removed.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 50.] (386.)

Power to prohibit use of inflammable materials for roofs and external walls.

448. The Cantonment Authority may, by order in writing, direct that, within certain limits to be fixed by it, the roofs and external walls of huts or other buildings shall not be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or any other highly inflammable material, unless with the written permission of the Cantonment Authority; and

the Cantonment Authority may by notice require any person who has disobeyed any such direction to remove or alter, as it may think fit, the roofs or walls so made or renewed.

[Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 268, and Act XVIII of 1889, s. 71.] (473, 516.)

Unauthorised building over main, water-course, pipe, drain or culvert.

449. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require any person who without its permission in writing newly erects or rebuilds any building over a main or over a public water-course, water-pipe, drain or culvert to pull down or otherwise deal with the building as it thinks fit.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 51.] (435.)

Power to regulate line of buildings.

450. (1) If any building or part of a building projects beyond the front of the building on either side thereof, or beyond the regular line of a street either existing or determined on for the future, the Cantonment Authority may,

whenever the building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down or burnt down or has fallen down,

by notice require the building or part when being re-built to be set back to or towards the front of the adjoining buildings or the said regular line:

Provided that the Cantonment Authority shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(2) The Cantonment Authority may, on such terms as it may think fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

[Madras Act I of 1884, ss. 283 and 284.] (431.)

Ground-floor doors, &c., not to open outwards.

451. (1) All doors, gates, bars and ground-floor windows which open on any street shall be made so as not to open outwards.

(2) If any such door, gate, bar or window opens outwards on any street, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the grantee, owner or occupier of the premises to which the same is attached, within eight days after service of the notice, to alter the same so that it shall not open outwards.

Projections and Obstructions from Buildings.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 53 (1).] (380.)

Placing of projection or obstruction.

452. It shall not be lawful, unless with the written permission of the Cantonment Authority, for the owner or occupier of any building in a street to add to or place against or in front of the building any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into or encroaching on the street or into or on any drain therein.

(a) This chapter deals with a large number of important matters relating to immoveable property.

It provides for control by the Cantonment Authority over the construction of buildings in all their details; for the removal or cleansing of insanitary buildings and places; for powers over overcrowded, dilapidated, ruinous, and untenanted buildings; for the preservation of lands, the prevention of unwholesome excavations, and control over undue irrigation and unsuitable crops; and lastly for control over trees, and the construction and maintenance of fences.

The rules are almost entirely a selection from the principal Municipal Acts.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXVII.—Further Provisions relating to Buildings and Lands.—Sections 453-460.)

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 53 (2).*] (381.)

Removal or alteration of projection, encroachment or obstruction.

453. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any projection, encroachment or obstruction built or placed against the building or in front thereof if the same overhangs or projects into or encroaches on any street, or projects into or encroaches on any drain in the street:

Provided that, in the case of a projection, encroachment or obstruction which has been lawfully made, the Cantonment Authority shall make reasonable compensation to any person who suffers damage by the removal or alteration.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 53 (3).*] (382, 383.)

Erection of open verandahs, balconies or projecting rooms.

454. The Cantonment Authority may give written permission to the owners or occupiers of buildings in streets to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from an upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement wall, and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in the written permission.

Troughs, Pipes and Brackets.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 68.*] (384.)

Power to put up troughs and pipes for rain-water.

455. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner of any building in any street to put up, alter or keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the roof and other parts thereof, and for discharging the same so as not to cause injury to the street or inconvenience to persons passing along the street, or to the owners or occupiers of adjoining premises.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 48.*] (385.)

Power to attach brackets for lamps.

456. The Cantonment Authority may attach to the outside of any buildings brackets for lamps in such a manner as not to occasion inconvenience.

Numbering of Estates.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, ss. 49 and 111.*] (362, 363.)

Affixing of numbers on estates.

457. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may cause the distinguishing number of any estate to be affixed on any building or thing belonging to the estate in such place as it may think fit, and may in like manner from time to time cause the number to be altered.

(*2*) Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any distinguishing number put up under this section by order of the Cantonment Authority, or puts up any different number, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Insanitary Buildings and Lands.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 257.*] (365.)

Report by medical officers on insanitary block of buildings.

458. (*1*) Whenever it appears to the Cantonment Authority that any block of buildings is, by reason of the manner in which the buildings are crowded together, or for any other reason, in an unhealthy condition,

the Cantonment Authority may cause the block to be inspected by a committee of medical officers consisting of the Sanitary Officer and the Civil Surgeon of the district, or, where the services of the Civil Surgeon are not available, the Sanitary Officer and any two other medical officers.

(*2*) The medical officers shall make a report in writing on the sanitary condition of the block; and if the report states that the condition of the block is likely to cause risk of disease to the inhabitants of the block or of the neighbourhood, or to endanger the public health, the Cantonment Magistrate shall cause to be prepared a plan showing the existing arrangement of the block and what changes are proposed by the medical officers.

(*3*) The report of the medical officers shall clearly indicate the buildings which should wholly or in part be removed, the roads and drains which should be constructed, the tanks and low lands which should be filled up, and any other works which are necessary to abate the unhealthy condition of the block.

Explanation—In this section and section 459 the word "buildings" means huts, servants' houses, stables, cow-houses and structures of a like nature.

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 268.*] (366.)

Procedure for carrying out proposed improvements in insanitary block.

459. (*1*) If, upon receipt of the report of the medical officers, the Cantonment Authority is of opinion that the block is an unhealthy area,

and that all or any of the buildings should be removed for the purpose of making the proposed improvements,

the Cantonment Authority shall forward the report and the plan prepared under section 458, together with such estimates as are necessary for a due understanding of the same, for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

(*2*) If the Commander-in-Chief sanctions the proposed improvements or any part thereof, the Cantonment Authority shall,—

(*a*) if the land is held by grantees, remove such buildings as the Commander-in-Chief may direct, paying reasonable compensation therefor; and

(*b*) if the land is private property, take the necessary steps for acquiring such land and buildings as the Commander-in-Chief may direct,

and shall then proceed to carry out such other of the proposed improvements as the Commander-in-Chief may direct:

Provided that the grantees or owners, or any of them, shall in every case have the option of carrying out the improvements themselves, receiving such compensation as may be determined by the Cantonment Authority.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 380.*] (364.)

Insanitary huts and sheds.

460. (*1*) If the Cantonment Authority is of opinion that any hut or shed used either as a dwelling or as a stable or for any other purpose

is likely, by reason of its being built without proper means of drainage, or on account of the impracticability of scavenging, or on account of the manner in which it and other huts or sheds are crowded together, to cause risk of disease to the inmates thereof or to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood,

or is for any reason likely to endanger the public health,

it may, by notice, which shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the hut or shed, require the owner or occupier of the hut or shed, or the grantee or owner of the land on which it stands, to remove or alter the hut or shed,

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXVII.—Further Provisions relating to Buildings and Lands.—Sections 461-468.)

or to take such order for the improvement thereof as the Cantonment Authority may deem necessary.

(2) The Cantonment Authority shall make reasonable compensation to any person who suffers damage by the removal under this section of any hut or shed other than a hut or shed which was erected without authority on land belonging to the Government.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 79.] (376.)

Power to prohibit use of building unfit for human habitation.

461. If any building appears to the Cantonment Authority to be unfit for human habitation in consequence of the want of proper means of drainage or ventilation, or for other sufficient reason, the Cantonment Authority may by notice prohibit the owner or occupier of the building from using it for human habitation, or suffering it to be so used, until the Cantonment Authority is satisfied that it has been rendered fit for such use.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 78.] (377, 643.)

Power to require filthy premises to be cleansed.

462. (1) If the owner or occupier of any premises suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require him to cleanse the same, or otherwise put them in a proper state, within twenty-four hours.

(2) The notice may specify the manner, with the concurrence of the Sanitary Officer, in which the cleansing shall be wholly or in part carried out.

[Madras Act I of 1884, s. 325, and Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 315.] (402, 403.)

Cleansing or filling up of offensive well, marshy ground, &c.

463. (1) Whenever any well, tank or marshy ground, or any waste or stagnant water, whether within any private enclosure or not, appears to the Cantonment Authority to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the grantee, owner or occupier of the land within thirty days from the service of the notice to cleanse such well, or to fill it up with clean soil, gravel or sand, or to fill up such tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove such waste or stagnant water, as the case may be:

Provided that if, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, it is unreasonable to throw the whole expense on the grantee, owner or occupier, it may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, specify in the notice how much of the expense or what proportion thereof will be borne by the Government.

(2) No well, whether situate on private or public land, shall be filled up otherwise than with clean soil, gravel or sand.

[Clause (16).]

Penalty for cultivating prohibited crop.

464. Whoever cultivates any description of crop which is prohibited by the Cantonment Authority by public notice shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 81.] (398, 400.)

Power to control agriculture and irrigation.

465. (1) If the Cantonment Authority considers the cultivation of any description of crop not specified in a notice issued under section 464, or the use of any kind of manure, or the irrigation of land in any specified manner, in any place within the cantonment to be injurious to the public health, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require any person or persons carrying on the cultivation of the crop, or using the manure or irrigating the land in that manner to cease therefrom, or to obey any directions it may give, imposing such conditions as may prevent the injury.

(2) When any land to which such notice applies has been lawfully prepared for cultivation, or any crop is sown therein or is standing thereon, the Cantonment Authority shall make compensation to all persons interested in the land or crop for any damage caused to them in consequence of the notice.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 76.] (397.)

Removal of noxious vegetation.

466. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove any thick or noxious vegetation or undergrowth which appears to the Cantonment Authority to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

Overcrowded Dwellings.

[Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 320, and Clause (14).] (367, 369, 370.)

Powers as to overcrowded dwelling.

467. (1) If it appears to the Cantonment Authority that any building used as a dwelling is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof,

it may, after such enquiry as it thinks fit to make, by notice require the owner of the building within a reasonable time, not exceeding six weeks, to be prescribed in the notice, to abate the overcrowding of the building by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates thereof,

or may pass such other order as it may deem just and proper.

(2) It shall be incumbent on every tenant, lodger or other inmate of the building to vacate the same on being required by the owner so to do in pursuance of any such notice.

(3) If the owner of the building has sub-let the same, the landlord of the lodgers, tenants or other actual inmates of the building shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the owner of the building.

(4) Whoever disobeys any written notice or order lawfully issued by the Cantonment Authority under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five rupees, and, in case of a continuing breach, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(5) Whoever disobeys any requisition lawfully issued by an owner of an overcrowded building under sub-section (2) to vacate such building shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five rupees, and, in case of a continuing breach, with an additional fine which may extend to one rupee for every day after the first day during which the breach continues.

Dilapidated Buildings.

[Clause (15).] (371, 372.)

Powers in respect of dilapidated building.

468. Whenever any building is so dilapidated as, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, to be unfit for the purpose for which it was constructed or has been used, the Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, by notice require the owner of the building to make it fit for one or other of those purposes.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXVII.—Further Provisions relating to Buildings and Lands.—Sections 469-476.)

Dangerous or Ruinous Buildings and Places.

[Clause (17.)] (717—719.)

Control over Buildings used as places of public entertainment or resort.

469. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate may prohibit the use of any building as a place of public entertainment or resort if in his opinion the building is unsafe or proper precautions have not been taken for securing the safety of the people to be assembled therein.

(2) Whoever, being the owner or occupier, or having the use, of any building, uses the same, or permits it to be used, in contravention of any order issued by the Cantonment Magistrate under this section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 75.] (379, 642.)

Power to require ruinous or dangerous building to be removed or repaired.

470. If any building, wall or structure, or anything affixed thereto, is deemed by the Cantonment Authority to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, it may by notice require the owner or occupier forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall or structure or thing affixed thereto as it may consider necessary for the public safety; and

if it appears to the Cantonment Authority to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps as are in its opinion necessary to avert the danger.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 74.] (378, 642.)

Power to require dangerous building or excavation to be secured.

471. If any building, or any well, tank or other excavation, is for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and

if it appears to the Cantonment Authority to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps as are in its opinion necessary to avert the danger.

Untenanted Buildings or Land.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 80.] (373—375, 641.)

Powers in respect of untenanted building or land which is a nuisance.

472. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the owner, or person claiming to be the owner, of any building, or the grantee or person claiming to be the grantee of any land,

which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause, remains untenanted, and thereby becomes a resort of idle and disorderly persons, or otherwise a nuisance,

to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice.

Preservation of Lands.

[Madras Act of 1884, s. 331.] (425.)

Penalty for injuring public land or water.

473. If any person, not acting in the discharge of his duty as an officer of the Government or a servant of the Cantonment Authority, and not having obtained the written permission of the Cantonment Magistrate,

removes grass, wood, earth, sand or any other material from, or

deposits any matter or makes any encroachment or obstruction in or upon,

any land, river, estuary, canal, backwater, watercourse, lake or tank within the cantonment which is not under the control of a private person,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for making excavation without permission, and filling up of unauthorized excavations.

[Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 314, and Clause (16).] (401.)

474. If without the permission of the Cantonment Authority

any person makes an excavation in any land in the cantonment for the purpose of removing earth, sand, stone, gravel, bricks, coal, metal or any other thing, or of storing offensive matter or rubbish, or of providing for the passage of water, or for any other purpose, or

digs any tank, well or pit in any such land,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, and the Cantonment Authority may by notice require the grantee, owner or occupier of the land within two weeks to fill up the excavation, tank, well or pit with earth, or with such other material as it may approve.

Preservation of land in hill cantonments.

[Act XX of 1891, ss. 144—146.] (393, 394, 426.)

475. (1) The Cantonment Authority of any cantonment situated in a hilly tract may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, for regulating or prohibiting the cutting or destroying of trees or shrubs, or the making of excavations or removal of soil or quarrying, where such regulation or prohibition appears to the Cantonment Authority to be necessary for the maintenance of a water-supply, the preservation of the soil, the prevention of land-slips, or of the formation of ravines or torrents, or the protection of land against erosion, or the deposit thereon of sand, gravel or stones. XIII of 1889.

(2) Where there is a Cantonment Committee, rules under this section may be made only at a special meeting.

(3) In making any rule under this section, the Cantonment Authority may direct that any breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(4) In lieu of or in addition to such fine, the Magistrate may require the offender to remedy the mischief so far as lies within his power.

(5) No rule made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief and notified by public notice.

Trespass.

Penalty for trespassing on public land.

[Act XLVIII of 1860, s. 9.] (824.)

476. Whoever without reasonable excuse trespasses in or on any building or land belonging to the Government or appropriated to a public purpose shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXVII.—Further Provisions relating to Buildings and Lands.—Sections 477-483.) Chapter XXVIII.—Cattle-disease.—Section 484.)

Trees, fences and hedges.

[*Clause* (16).] (392—394.)

Felling of trees.

477. (1) No general felling of trees shall be ordered by the Cantonment Authority without the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief.

(2) Whoever without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority fells any tree growing in a cantonment shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Clause* (16).] (395.)

Lopping and trimming of trees.

478. The Cantonment Authority may from time to time,—

(a) in such manner as it may think fit, or may be directed by the Commander-in-Chief, lop or trim any trees growing on land belonging to the Government in the cantonment, or

(b) by general notice require all grantees, owners or occupiers of land to lop or trim in such manner as aforesaid the trees growing on lands under their control, or

(c) by special notice require any grantee, owner or occupier of land to lop or trim in such manner as aforesaid any tree or trees growing on land under his control:

Provided that no order for the general trimming of trees in any manner which might be considered likely to cause permanent damage thereto shall be given without the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 329, and Clause* (15).] (390, 391.)

Construction and maintenance of fences or hedges.

479. (1) The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the grantee, owner or occupier of any land to construct, maintain or repair sufficient fences for such land, so that they may not exceed such height from the level of the ground as the Cantonment Authority may from time to time determine.

(2) Any notice requiring the construction of a fence may specify the materials to be used; and, in determining what materials are to be used, the Cantonment Authority shall be guided by the usage of the neighbourhood, and may in accordance therewith direct that the fence shall be a hedge of any particular description, or shall be made of mud, bricks, stone, wood or any other material.

[*Clause* (15).] (389.)

Cutting or trimming of hedges.

480. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the grantee, owner or occupier of any land to cut or trim within three days, in the manner specified in the notice, the hedges standing on the land.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 62.*]

Power to enter and inspect building and direct cleansing of same.

481. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, to the owner of any building, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter into and inspect the building,

and the Cantonment Authority may, after such inspection, by notice direct that all or any part of the building be forthwith internally or externally lime-washed, disinfected or otherwise cleansed for sanitary reasons.

[*Clause* (28).] (845.)

Power to enter land to examine excavations, &c., or to enquire into its sanitary condition.

482. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, to the grantee or owner of any land, at any time between sunrise and sunset,

enter on the land for the purpose of examining the condition of wells, tanks, pools, excavations, vegetation, trees, fences or hedges, or of enquiring into the sanitary condition of the land.

[*Clause* (28).] (858.)

Power to enter and inspect building used as a place of public entertainment or resort.

483. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, at any time between sunrise and sunset enter into and inspect any building which is being, or is about to be, used as a place of public entertainment or resort

for the purpose of ascertaining whether the building is safe, or whether proper precautions have been taken for securing the safety of the people to be assembled therein.

CHAPTER XXVIII. [a]

CATTLE-DISEASE.

Preliminary.

[*Clause* (31).] (979.)

Certain cantonments excluded from operation of chapter.

484. This chapter shall not apply [b]—

(a) to any cantonment situate in the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, or

(b) so far as regards horses affected with glanders, farcy or any dangerous disease notified under section 2 of the Bengal Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1880, to any cantonment situate in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or — VIII of 1880.

(c) so far as regards horses affected with glanders or farcy, to any cantonment situate in the territories administered respectively by the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Ajmere.

Explanation.—In clauses (b) and (c) of this section "horse" includes also ponies, asses, mules and jennets.

(a) The Glanders and Farcy Act (XX of 1879) and the Bengal Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act (Bengal Act VIII of 1880) deal only with horses. Madras Act II of 1866 is the only Act dealing with cattle-disease generally. The object of this Chapter is to provide for Cantonment Authorities a means of protecting themselves against cattle-disease without interfering with the provisions of existing enactments on the subject.

(b) The chapter will apply (1) to all cantonments in Bengal, except as regards horses affected with glanders, farcy or any dangerous disease notified under section 2 of Bengal Act VIII of 1880; (2) to all cantonments in the Bombay Presidency, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Ajmere, except as regards horses affected with glanders or farcy; and (3) to all cantonments in British Baluchistan.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXVIII.—Cattle-disease.—Sections 485-495.)

[Clause (31).] (1016.)

Certain animals partly excepted from operation of chapter.

485. Sections 487 to 491 (both inclusive), 495, 497 to 499 (both inclusive), 502, 503, 506 and 508 shall not apply to any chargers of military officers which are under the care of a Government veterinary surgeon, or to any animals belonging to a military force quartered in a cantonment.

[Madras Act of 1866, s. 2, and Bengal Act VIII of 1880, s. 2.] (980—982.)

Definitions.

486. In this chapter, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "animal" means a horse, pony, ass, mule, jennet, camel, buffalo, bull, bullock, cow, heifer, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, kid or pig;

(2) "dangerous cattle-disease" means glanders, farcy or anthrax, and includes any other infectious or contagious disease among animals which the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be a dangerous cattle-disease; and

(3) "veterinary surgeon" includes any salútri or other person appointed by the Local Government to act as a veterinary surgeon for the purposes of this chapter.

Veterinary Hospitals.

[Clause (22).] (983.)

Provision and maintenance of veterinary hospitals.

487. The Cantonment Authority may by public notice, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, appoint such places as it thinks fit within or (with the concurrence of the District Magistrate) outside the cantonment for the purpose of being used as hospitals for animals affected with dangerous cattle-disease.

[Madras Act of 1866, s. 3.] (985.)

Appointment of person to take charge of veterinary hospitals.

488. The Cantonment Authority shall appoint such person as it thinks fit to be in charge of any hospitals provided under this chapter.

[Clause (31).] (986.)

Medical supplies and furniture.

489. The Cantonment Authority shall furnish every hospital provided under this chapter with all necessary drugs, instruments, apparatus, furniture and appliances.

[Madras Act of 1866, ss. 10 and 11.] (987, 988.)

Feeding and treatment of animals in hospital, and recovery of cost in certain cases.

490. (1) Every animal taken to a hospital provided under this chapter shall be fed and treated at the cost of the Cantonment Fund:

Provided that the owner or the person who was in charge of any such animal may himself supply food and medicines for its use, but any food or medicine so supplied must be such as the person in charge of the hospital may approve or direct.

(2) If any animal which has been fed and treated at the cost of the Cantonment Fund recovers from the disease with which it was affected, the owner, or the person who was in charge of the animal, shall pay the actual cost of its feeding and treatment while in the hospital.

(3) If such owner or other person fails to pay such cost, the Cantonment Magistrate may, after giving notice of his intention to such person, cause the animal to be sold by auction, and may apply any sum realised thereby to the payment in full or in part of such cost, paying over the balance (if any) to such person:

Provided that the Cantonment Magistrate may in his discretion remit the whole or any part of such cost in the case of any person who from poverty or for any other cause cannot reasonably be expected to pay the same.

[Clause (22). (1007.)

Penalty for letting animal escape from hospital.

491. Whoever without the permission of the person in charge of a hospital provided under this chapter voluntarily or negligently causes or permits any animal to be turned loose, or to stray or escape, from such hospital shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

Prevention of the Spread of Dangerous Cattle-disease.

[Bengal Act VIII of 1880 s. 3, and Clause (22).] (1004.)

Penalty for not segregating infected animal.

492. Whoever, having in his possession or under his charge any animal which he knows, or has reason to believe, to be affected with a dangerous cattle-disease, fails to keep such animal separate from animals not so affected, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[Act XX of 1879, s. 11, and Clause (22).] (1005.)

Penalty for careless or improper moving of animal which has been exposed to infection.

493. Whoever, having in his possession or under his charge any animal which has been in the same building or place, or in contact with any other animal which he knows, or has reason to believe, to have been affected with a dangerous cattle-disease,

moves, or causes to be moved, such animal, except in good faith, for the purpose of preventing the spread of, and with proper precautions against spreading, such disease, or except with the permission of the Cantonment Magistrate granted on the advice of a veterinary surgeon,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[Bengal Act VIII of 1880, s. 11, and Clause (22).] (1006.)

Penalty for allowing infected animal in street, &c.

494. Whoever voluntarily or negligently works, drives or leads, or causes or permits to be worked, driven or led, on any street or public place any animal affected with a dangerous cattle-disease, except for the purpose of being taken to a veterinary surgeon or to a hospital provided under this chapter, or of being destroyed in accordance with this chapter, or

voluntarily or negligently causes or permits any such animal to be turned loose, or to stray or escape into any place whence it can afterwards escape into any street or any public or private place,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[Act XX of 1879, s. 4.] (990.)

Power to appoint inspectors.

495. The Cantonment Authority may appoint the person in charge of any hospitals provided under this chapter, or any other person or persons whom it thinks fit, to be inspectors for the purposes of this chapter.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXVII.—Further Provisions relating to Buildings and Lands.—Sections 477-483.) Chapter XXVIII.—Cattle-disease.—Section 484.)

Trees, fences and hedges.

[*Clause* (16).] (392—394.)

Felling of trees.

477. (1) No general felling of trees shall be ordered by the Cantonment Authority without the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief.

(2) Whoever without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority fells any tree growing in a cantonment shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Clause* (16).] (395.)

Lopping and trimming of trees.

478. The Cantonment Authority may from time to time,—

(a) in such manner as it may think fit, or may be directed by the Commander-in-Chief, lop or trim any trees growing on land belonging to the Government in the cantonment, or

(b) by general notice require all grantees, owners or occupiers of land to lop or trim in such manner as aforesaid the trees growing on lands under their control, or

(c) by special notice require any grantee, owner or occupier of land to lop or trim in such manner as aforesaid any tree or trees growing on land under his control:

Provided that no order for the general trimming of trees in any manner which might be considered likely to cause permanent damage thereto shall be given without the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 329, and Clause* (15).] (390, 391.)

Construction and maintenance of fences or hedges.

479. (1) The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the grantee, owner or occupier of any land to construct, maintain or repair sufficient fences for such land, so that they may not exceed such height from the level of the ground as the Cantonment Authority may from time to time determine.

(2) Any notice requiring the construction of a fence may specify the materials to be used; and, in determining what materials are to be used, the Cantonment Authority shall be guided by the usage of the neighbourhood, and may in accordance therewith direct that the fence shall be a hedge of any particular description, or shall be made of mud, bricks, stone, wood or any other material.

[*Clause* (15).] (389.)

Cutting or trimming of hedges.

480. The Cantonment Authority may by notice require the grantee, owner or occupier of any land to cut or trim within three days, in the manner specified in the notice, the hedges standing on the land.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 62.*]

Power to enter and inspect building and direct cleansing of same.

481. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, to the owner of any building, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter into and inspect the building,

and the Cantonment Authority may, after such inspection, by notice direct that all or any part of the building be forthwith internally or externally lime-washed, disinfected or otherwise cleansed for sanitary reasons.

[*Clause* (28).] (845)

Power to enter land to examine excavations, &c., or to enquire into its sanitary condition.

482. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, to the grantee or owner of any land, at any time between sunrise and sunset,

enter on the land for the purpose of examining the condition of wells, tanks, pools, excavations, vegetation, trees, fences or hedges, or of enquiring into the sanitary condition of the land.

[*Clause* (28).] (858.)

Power to enter and inspect building used as a place of public entertainment or resort.

483. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, at any time between sunrise and sunset enter into and inspect any building which is being, or is about to be, used as a place of public entertainment or resort

for the purpose of ascertaining whether the building is safe, or whether proper precautions have been taken for securing the safety of the people to be assembled therein.

CHAPTER XXVIII. [a]

CATTLE-DISEASE.

Preliminary.

[*Clause* (31).] (979.)

Certain cantonments excluded from operation of chapter.

484. This chapter shall not apply [b]—

(a) to any cantonment situate in the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, or

(b) so far as regards horses affected with glanders, farcy or any dangerous disease notified under section 2 of the Bengal Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1880, to any cantonment situate in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or — VIII of 1880.

(c) so far as regards horses affected with glanders or farcy, to any cantonment situate in the territories administered respectively by the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Ajmere.

Explanation.—In clauses (b) and (c) of this section "horse" includes also ponies, asses, mules and jennets.

(a) The Glanders and Farcy Act (XX of 1879) and the Bengal Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act (Bengal Act VIII of 1880) deal only with horses. Madras Act II of 1866 is the only Act dealing with cattle-disease generally. The object of this Chapter is to provide for Cantonment Authorities a means of protecting themselves against cattle-disease without interfering with the provisions of existing enactments on the subject.

(b) The chapter will apply (1) to all cantonments in Bengal, except as regards horses affected with glanders, farcy or any dangerous disease notified under section 2 of Bengal Act VIII of 1880; (2) to all cantonments in the Bombay Presidency, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Ajmere, except as regards horses affected with glanders or farcy; and (3) to all cantonments in British Baluchistan.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXVIII.—Cattle-disease.—Sections 485-495.)

Clause (31).] (1016.)

Certain animals partly excepted from operation of chapter.

485. Sections 487 to 491 (both inclusive), 495, 497 to 499 (both inclusive), 502, 503, 506 and 508 shall not apply to any chargers of military officers which are under the care of a Government veterinary surgeon, or to any animals belonging to a military force quartered in a cantonment.

Madras Act of 1866, s. 2, and Bengal Act VIII of 1880, s. 2.] (980—982.)

Definitions.

486. In this chapter, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "animal" means a horse, pony, ass, mule, jennet, camel, buffalo, bull, bullock, cow, heifer, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, kid or pig;

(2) "dangerous cattle-disease" means glanders, farcy or anthrax, and includes any other infectious or contagious disease among animals which the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be a dangerous cattle-disease; and

(3) "veterinary surgeon" includes any salútri or other person appointed by the Local Government to act as a veterinary surgeon for the purposes of this chapter.

Veterinary Hospitals.

Clause (22).] (983.)

Provision and maintenance of veterinary hospitals.

487. The Cantonment Authority may by public notice, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, appoint such places as it thinks fit within or (with the concurrence of the District Magistrate) outside the cantonment for the purpose of being used as hospitals for animals affected with dangerous cattle-disease.

Madras Act of 1866, s.] (985.)

Appointment of person to take charge of veterinary hospitals.

488. The Cantonment Authority shall appoint such person as it thinks fit to be in charge of any hospitals provided under this chapter.

Clause (31).] (986.)

Medical supplies and furniture.

489. The Cantonment Authority shall furnish every hospital provided under this chapter with all necessary drugs, instruments, apparatus, furniture and appliances.

Madras Act of 1866, ss. and 11.] (987, 988.)

Feeding and treatment of animals in hospital, and recovery of cost in certain cases.

490. (1) Every animal taken to a hospital provided under this chapter shall be fed and treated at the cost of the Cantonment Fund:

Provided that the owner or the person who was in charge of any such animal may himself supply food and medicines for its use, but any food or medicine so supplied must be such as the person in charge of the hospital may approve or direct.

(2) If any animal which has been fed and treated at the cost of the Cantonment Fund recovers from the disease with which it was affected, the owner, or the person who was in charge of the animal, shall pay the actual cost of its feeding and treatment while in the hospital.

(3) If such owner or other person fails to pay such cost, the Cantonment Magistrate may, after giving notice of his intention to such person, cause the animal to be sold by auction, and may apply any sum realised thereby to the payment in full or in part of such cost, paying over the balance (if any) to such person:

Provided that the Cantonment Magistrate may in his discretion remit the whole or any part of such cost in the case of any person who from poverty or for any other cause cannot reasonably be expected to pay the same.

Penalty for letting animal escape from hospital.

491. Whoever without the permission of the person in charge of a hospital provided under this chapter voluntarily or negligently causes or permits any animal to be turned loose, or to stray or escape, from such hospital shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days. [Clause (22). (1007.)

Prevention of the Spread of Dangerous Cattle-disease.

Penalty for not segregating infected animal.

492. Whoever, having in his possession or under his charge any animal which he knows, or has reason to believe, to be affected with a dangerous cattle-disease, fails to keep such animal separate from animals not so affected, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. [Bengal Act VIII of 1880 s. 3, and Clause (22).] (1004.)

Penalty for careless or improper moving of animal which has been exposed to infection.

493. Whoever, having in his possession or under his charge any animal which has been in the same building or place, or in contact with any other animal which he knows, or has reason to believe, to have been affected with a dangerous cattle-disease, [Act XX of 1879, s. 11, and Clause (22).] (1005.)

moves, or causes to be moved, such animal, except in good faith, for the purpose of preventing the spread of, and with proper precautions against spreading, such disease, or except with the permission of the Cantonment Magistrate granted on the advice of a veterinary surgeon,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

Penalty for allowing infected animal in street, &c.

494. Whoever voluntarily or negligently works, drives or leads, or causes or permits to be worked, driven or led, on any street or public place any animal affected with a dangerous cattle-disease, except for the purpose of being taken to a veterinary surgeon or to a hospital provided under this chapter, or of being destroyed in accordance with this chapter, or [Bengal Act VIII of 1880, s. 11, and Clause (22).] (1006.)

voluntarily or negligently causes or permits any such animal to be turned loose, or to stray or escape into any place whence it can afterwards escape into any street or any public or private place,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

Power to appoint inspectors.

495. The Cantonment Authority may appoint the person in charge of any hospitals provided under this chapter, or any other person or persons whom it thinks fit, to be inspectors for the purposes of this chapter. [Act XX of 1879, s. 4.] (990.)

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXVIII.—Cattle-disease.—Sections 496-503.)

[*Bengal Act VIII of 1880, s. 3, and Clause (22).*] (991.)

Penalty for failing to give information of dangerous cattle-disease.

496. Whoever, having in his possession or under his charge any animal which he knows, or has reason to believe, to be affected with a dangerous cattle-disease,

fails, within six hours of his becoming cognizant of the existence of such disease, by himself or by a servant or some other person, to give information to one of the following officers, namely, the Cantonment Magistrate or an inspector or an officer of police, respecting the existence of such disease,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Bengal Act VIII of 1880, s. 4.*] (993.)

Examination of diseased animal by veterinary surgeon.

497. (*1*) Whenever an officer of police receives information that an animal is affected with a dangerous cattle-disease, he shall immediately make a report to the Cantonment Magistrate or, where any inspector has been appointed under section 495, to an inspector.

(*2*) Whenever any such information is received by, or any such report is made to, the Cantonment Magistrate or an inspector, he shall cause the animal to be immediately examined by a veterinary surgeon:

Provided that, when the inspector is a veterinary surgeon, he may examine the animal himself.

[*Bengal Act VIII of 1880, s. 4.*] (994.)

Removal to hospital or destruction of diseased animal.

498. If any veterinary surgeon who examines an animal under section 497 finds that it is affected with a dangerous cattle-disease, the Cantonment Magistrate or the inspector, as the case may be, may,—

(*a*) if the veterinary surgeon certifies in writing under his hand that the animal ought in his opinion to be sent to a hospital provided under this chapter, by notice require the owner or the person in charge of the animal to forthwith either send it to the hospital or suffer it to be destroyed, or,

(*b*) if the veterinary surgeon so certifies that the animal ought in his opinion to be forthwith destroyed, cause it to be destroyed.

[*Madras Act II of 1866, s. 10.*] (994)

Destruction of diseased animal in hospital.

499. When any animal has been removed to a hospital provided under this chapter, the person in charge of the hospital may, with the sanction of the Cantonment Magistrate, at any time cause it to be destroyed if he is of opinion that its destruction is necessary to prevent the spread of the disease with which it is affected.

[*Madras Act II of 1866, s. 8.*] (999.)

Cleansing and disinfection of premises, and disinfection or destruction of fodder, dung, &c.

500. The Cantonment Magistrate may, upon the advice of any veterinary surgeon, by notice require the owner, grantee or occupier of any building or land in or on which any animal affected with a dangerous cattle-disease has been or is to cleanse and disinfect, in such manner as may be specified in the notice, the building or land, and to disinfect, in such manner as aforesaid, and, if necessary, to destroy, any fodder, dung, refuse, rubbish, fittings or other thing which is or are likely to retain infection:

Provided that, if, in the opinion of the Cantonment Magistrate, the owner, grantee or occupier is from poverty or for any other reason unable effectually to carry out any requisition which is or might be made under this section, the Cantonment Magistrate, or any servant of the Cantonment Authority appointed by him in this behalf, may, at the expense of the Cantonment Fund, cleanse or disinfect the building or land or any part of the same, and any fodder, dung, refuse, rubbish, fittings, or other thing therein or thereon which is or are likely to retain infection.

[*Clause (2* (1008.)

Penalty for bringing infected animal into cantonment.

501. Whoever, having in his possession or under his charge any animal which he knows, or has reason to believe, to be affected with a dangerous cattle-disease, or to be likely to produce such disease in other animals by contact or near approach,

brings or conveys, or causes to be brought or conveyed, such animal into any cantonment, except in good faith, for the purpose of preventing the spread of, and with proper precautions against spreading, such disease,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees;

and the Cantonment Magistrate or any inspector upon a certificate from a veterinary surgeon that such animal is affected with a dangerous cattle-disease may cause it to be forthwith destroyed.

[*Clause (22)* (1010, 1011)

Removal of infected animal from cantonment.

502. (*1*) In any case in which the Cantonment Magistrate is authorised by this chapter to direct the removal of an animal to a hospital, and

in any case in which a veterinary surgeon advises that an animal which has been exposed to the infection of a dangerous cattle-disease should be excluded from the cantonment,

the Cantonment Magistrate may, by order in writing, require the person having possession or charge of the animal to remove it from the cantonment within a time to be specified in the order, and prohibit him from permitting the animal to re-enter the cantonment without the permission of the Cantonment Magistrate.

(*2*) If any person disobeys any order given to him under sub-section (*1*), he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Clause (2* (1009.)

Power to prescribe routes for taking infected animals.

503. The Cantonment Authority may by public notice prescribe the routes by which animals which are affected with or have been exposed to the infection of any dangerous cattle-disease shall be taken, driven or led when removed for any of the purposes of this chapter:

Provided that no person shall be punished for not taking, driving or leading any such animal by a route prescribed as aforesaid if it is found to have been impracticable so to do in his case.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXVIII.—Cattle-disease.—Sections 504-509. Chapter XXIX.—Grazing and Cruelty to Animals.—Section 510.)

[*Bengal Act VIII of 1880, s. 10.*] (997.)

Disposal of carcasses.

504. Whenever any animal affected with a dangerous cattle-disease dies or is destroyed, the carcass shall be buried or burnt within such time and in such manner as the Cantonment Authority may by rules made under section 505 direct.

[*Act XX of 1879, s. 14, and Bengal Act VIII of 1880, s. 5.*] XIII of 1889. (999, 1001, 1002.)

Power to make rules.

505. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may make rules, consistent with the Cantonments Act, 1889, and this Code, to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(*a*) regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of buildings and places in which animals affected with dangerous cattle-disease have been, and the cleansing, disinfecting or destruction of cloths, fodder, dung, refuse, rubbish, fittings and other things found therein or near thereto;

(*b*) regulating the destruction of animals certified under section 498 to be affected with dangerous cattle-disease;

(995.) (*c*) determining a proper place for the burial or burning of the carcasses of animals affected with dangerous cattle-disease; and

(997, 998, 1009 (*b*).) (*d*) regulating the burial or burning of such carcasses.

(*2*) Rules made under clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) may provide, among other matters, for fixing the routes by which carcasses must be taken to the place of burial or burning, for fixing the depth at which carcasses are to be buried, for the slashing of the skin before burial, for the covering of carcasses with quicklime or some other disinfectant, and for prohibiting the exhumation of carcasses.

(*3*) Where there is a Cantonment Committee, rules under this section may be made only at a special meeting.

(*4*) No rule made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief and the Local Government.

(*5*) Whoever disobeys any rule made under this section shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 434.*] (989.)

Power to take special measures on outbreak of dangerous cattle-disease.

506. If any cantonment is at any time visited or threatened with an outbreak of any dangerous cattle-disease which the District Magistrate reports to be epizootic in the neighbourhood, and the Cantonment Authority considers that the provisions of this Code or any other law for the time being in force in the cantonment are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of that disease,

the Cantonment Authority may, with the sanction of the Local Government or of such authority as the Local Government may by general or special order appoint in this behalf,—

(*a*) take such special measures, and

(*b*) by public notice prescribe such temporary rules to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons,

as it may deem necessary.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Madras Act II of 1866 s. 7, and Clause (28).*] (1017.)

Powers of entry and inspection.

507. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, or any inspector appointed under section 495, may at all reasonable times, with or without the assistance of a veterinary surgeon or of any other person, enter into and inspect any building or land wherein or whereon such Magistrate or inspector has reason to believe there is or has been—

(*a*) any animal which is affected with a dangerous cattle-disease, or is or has been exposed to the infection thereof, or

(*b*) the carcass of any animal which has died from such a disease;

and may inspect any such animal or carcass, or any fodder, dung, refuse, rubbish, fittings or other thing found in, on or near such building or land.

[*Act XX of 1879, s. 12.*] (1014, 1015.)

Penalty for vexatious entry or seizure.

508. (*1*) Any inspector who without reasonable ground for suspicion, enters or inspects any building or land, or vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes or detains any animal on the pretence that it is affected with a dangerous cattle-disease, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(*2*) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted after the expiry of three months from the date on which the offence was committed.

[*Madras Act II of 1866, s. 16.*]

(*3*) The Cantonment Magistrate may award the whole, or such portion as he thinks fit, of the amount of any fine realised under this section as compensation to any person who has suffered substantial loss in consequence of the offence in respect of which the fine was imposed.

Claims to Compensation barred.

[*Madras Act II of 1866, s. 10.*] (1013.)

Claims to compensation barred.

509. Subject to the provisions of section 508, sub-section (*3*), no compensation shall be claimable in respect of any loss incurred by reason of any act authorised by this chapter.

CHAPTER XXIX. (a)

GRAZING AND CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Grazing.

[*Clause (24).*] (795.)

Power to seize animal doing damage while grazing, &c.

510. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate may, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf,

(*a*) seize any animal which, being at large for the purpose of grazing, does damage to, or is found straying on, any public road in the cantonment, or any land in the cantonment which is not in the occupation or under the control of any grantee, owner or occupier, or

(a) In this chapter power has been taken to impound cattle grazing on unauthorised places or at unauthorised times within cantonment limits, and to punish persons who send them to such places for the purpose.

The proper procedure is indicated for dealing with cruelty to animals. The cantonment pound can easily be used for the purposes of an infirmary.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXIX.—Grazing and cruelty to Animals.—Sections 511-512. Chapter XXX.—Registration of Births and Deaths.—Sections 513-515.)

(*b*) seize any animal found grazing upon any such road or land unattended or not duly controlled, or unauthorisedly grazing in any place in the cantonment.

(*2*) Every person who seizes an animal under this section shall send it, or cause it to be sent, within twenty-four hours to the cantonment pound.

[*Clause* (*24*).] (796.)

Penalty for grazing animal without control or unauthorisedly on cantonment land.

511. Whoever

grazes any animal, or permits any animal to graze, upon any public road in a cantonment, or upon any land in a cantonment which is not in the occupation or under the control of any grantee, owner or occupier, and leaves the animal unattended or not duly controlled, or

without authority allows any animal to graze in any place in a cantonment,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Cruelty to Animals.

[*Clause* (*24*).] (793.)

Extension of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, to cantonments.

512. (*1*) Unless the Commander-in-Chief concurs with the Cantonment Authority in thinking there is some special reason to the contrary, the Cantonment Authority shall apply to the Local Government to extend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, to the cantonment.

XI of 1890.

(*2*) In making such an application, the Cantonment Authority shall, unless there is some reason to the contrary, suggest that the place appointed to be an infirmary under section 6, subsection (*2*), of the said Act should be the pound (if any) established in the cantonment under the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.

I of 1871.

CHAPTER XXX. (a)

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

[*Bengal Act VI of 1888, ss. 183 and 184.*] (614, 616, 617, 620, 622.)

Preparation of registers, and registration of births and deaths by Cantonment Magistrate.

513. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority shall cause to be prepared and printed registers for making entries, according to the forms numbered 4 and 5 respectively in Schedule I, of all births and deaths occurring in the cantonment.

(*2*) The pages of such registers shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end, and every space for an entry shall be also numbered progressively from the beginning to the end of the register, and shall be divided from the next following space by a line.

(*3*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall inform himself of every birth and death occurring in the cantonment, and shall register the same without charge as soon as conveniently may be after the event.

(*4*) All entries in a register shall be made consecutively from the beginning to the end of the register.

(a) The object of this chapter is to improve the existing procedure and render the registration of births and deaths a record of value.

Penalty for failure to give information as to birth.

514. (*1*) Whoever,— [*Bengal Act IV of 1873, s. 7, and Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 446 (2.)*]

(*a*) being the father or mother of a child born in the cantonment, or

(*b*) (in default of the parents) being a medical practitioner or other person openly and constantly practising the medical profession, or a midwife, and assisting at the birth of the child, or

(*c*) (in default of such practitioner, person or midwife) being a person in charge of the child, or

(*d*) (in default of a person so in charge) being the owner, grantee or occupier of the building or land in or on which the child was born, and being cognizant of the birth,

fails to give information to the Cantonment Magistrate, personally or in writing, within eight days next after the day of the birth, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required by this chapter to be registered touching the birth of the child,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five rupees:

(*2*) Provided that, where any person is not required to give information in the first instance, but is only required to give it in default of some other person, he or she shall not be punished if it is shown that he or she had reasonable cause to suppose that the information had been duly given:

(*3*) Provided also that not more than one person shall be punished for failure to give such information:

(*4*) Provided also that, in the case of an illegitimate child, no person shall, as father of the child, be bound to give information concerning the birth, and the Cantonment Magistrate shall not enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the request of the mother and of the person acknowledging himself to be the father.

Penalty for failure to give information as to death.

515. (*1*) Whoever,— [*Bengal Act IV of 1873, s. 8.*]

(*a*) being the nearest male relative of a person dying in the cantonment, and being present at the death or in attendance on the deceased during his last illness, or

(*b*) (in default of such relative) being a person in charge of the deceased immediately before his death, or

(*c*) (in default of such person) being the owner, grantee or occupier of the building or land in or on which the death occurred,

fails to give information to the Cantonment Magistrate, personally or in writing, within eight days next after the day of the death, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required by this chapter to be registered touching the death,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five rupees:

(*2*) Provided that, where any person is not required to give information in the first instance,

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXX.—Registration of Births and Deaths.—Sections 516-522. Chapter XXXI.—Verification of Weights and Measures.—Sections 523-525.)

but is only required to give it in default of some other person, he shall not be punished if it is shown that he had reasonable cause to suppose that the information had been duly given:

(3) Provided also that not more than one person shall be punished for failure to give such information:

(4) Provided also no person shall be bound to give the name of any female relative.

[Bengal Act IV of 1873, s. 10.] (627.)

Penalty for false information as to birth or death.

516. Whoever knowingly makes, or causes to be made, for the purpose of being inserted in any register of births or deaths kept under this chapter, any false statement touching any of the particulars required to be registered shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[Clause (26).]

Entry of birth or death to be signed by informant.

517. (1) When an entry of a birth or death has been made under this chapter, the person giving information of the birth or death must sign the entry in the presence of the Cantonment Magistrate or of some servant of the Cantonment Authority appointed by the Cantonment Magistrate in this behalf.

(2) When the birth of an illegitimate child is registered, and the mother and the person acknowledging himself to be the father of the child jointly request that that person may be registered as the father, the mother and that person must both sign the entry in the presence of the Cantonment Magistrate or of some servant of the Cantonment Authority appointed by the Cantonment Magistrate in this behalf.

[Madras Act I of 1884, s. 403.] (623.)

Extract from register of births to be given to informant.

518. (1) Whenever any birth is registered under this chapter, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, upon the application of the person on whose information the registration was made, give to such person, free of charge, an extract from the register relating to such birth.

(2) The extract shall be in such form as the Local Government may prescribe, and shall be signed by the Cantonment Magistrate.

[Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 452.] (624.)

Correction of clerical errors in register of births or deaths.

519. Any clerical error which may at any time be discovered in a register of births or a register of deaths kept under this chapter may, upon proof that the same is an error, be corrected by the Cantonment Magistrate without any erasure of the original entry, and the Cantonment Magistrate shall attest the correction by his signature in the register.

[Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 453.] (625.)

Alteration, or entry in register of birth, of name of child.

520. When the birth of any child has been registered under this chapter, and the name, if any, by which it was registered is altered, or

if it was registered without a name, when a name is given to it,

the Cantonment Magistrate may, upon proof that the name of the child has been altered or that a name has been given to it, cause the alteration in the name to be made or the name to be entered in the register without any erasure of the original entry, and shall in every such case attest the alteration or entry by his signature in the register.

[Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 452 (3).]

No further alteration in registers.

521. Except as provided in sections 519 and 520, no alteration shall be made in any register of births or register of deaths kept under this chapter.

[Madras Act IV of 1884, s. 249 (4).] (626.)

Power to search registers and require extract.

522. Any person may at all reasonable times, on payment of a fee of eight annas for each visit, search in the presence of the Cantonment Magistrate, or of any servant of the Cantonment Authority appointed by the Cantonment Magistrate in this behalf, any register of births or register of deaths kept under this chapter, and

may require the Cantonment Magistrate to give him an extract, signed by the Cantonment Magistrate, from any such register, relating to any birth or death registered therein, on payment of a further fee of eight annas in respect of each birth or death regarding which an extract is required.

CHAPTER XXXI. [a]

VERIFICATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

[Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 370.] (668.)

Provision, custody and use of local standards.

523. (1) The Cantonment Authority shall ascertain what denominations of weight and measure are in use in the cantonment, and shall provide such local standards as it may deem requisite for the purpose of verifying weights and measures of any of those denominations.

(2) The Cantonment Authority shall make such arrangements as it may think fit for the safe keeping of the said standards, and shall provide proper means for verifying weights and measures by comparison with the said standards, and for stamping weights and measures so verified.

[Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 371.] (669—671.)

Appointment of servant of the Cantonment Authority to verify weights and measures, and duties of such servant.

524. (1) The Cantonment Authority shall, by public notice, fix the times and places at which a servant of the Cantonment Authority appointed by the Cantonment Magistrate in this behalf shall attend for the purpose of verifying weights and measures.

(2) The servant of the Cantonment Authority so appointed shall attend with the local standards in his custody at each time and place so fixed, and shall examine every weight or measure which is of the same denomination as one of such standards and is brought to him for the purpose of verification, and shall compare the same with that standard, and, if he finds the same correct, shall stamp it with a stamp of verification in such manner as to prevent fraud.

(3) The said servant of the Cantonment Authority shall enter in a book to be kept by him for the purpose minutes of every such verification, and shall, if required, give a certificate signed by him of every such stamping.

[Madras Act III of 1888, s. 32.] (672, 673.)

Power to deal with weights and measures differing from local standards.

525. The Cantonment Authority shall by public notice declare that any weight or measure of the same denomination as a local standard provided

(a) This chapter aims at preventing the use of false weights and measures, by the provision of approved standards, and by arranging for the regular comparison of weights and measures therewith.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXXI.—Verification of Weights and Measures.—Section 526. Chapter XXXII.—Prevention of Gaming.—Sections 527-535.)

under section 523 which does not agree with that standard shall be deemed to be false; and on conviction being had under Chapter XIII of the Indian Penal Code in respect of any such weight or measure, the same shall be forfeited and dealt with under the provisions of section 517 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

XLV of 1860.

X of 1882.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 33, and Clause (28).*] (856 (2), (b), 880.)

Power to enter shop and seize false weights and measures.

526. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, at any time during which a shop or other place for the sale of any article is open for business, enter into and inspect such place, and seize any weight or measure which there is reason to believe is false.

CHAPTER XXXII. (a)

PREVENTION OF GAMING.

[*Clause (31).*] (1018.)

Certain cantonments excluded from operation of chapter.

527. This chapter shall not apply (b)—

(*a*) to any cantonment situate in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council or the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or

(*b*) to any cantonment situate in the territories administered respectively by the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Ajmere and British Baluchistan in which Act III of 1867 (*An Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses*) is for the time being in force.

Definitions.

528. In this chapter, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

[*Bombay Act I of 1890, s. 1.*]

(*1*) "gaming" includes wagering;

[*Bombay Act I of 1890, s. 1.*] (1020.)

(*2*) "instruments of gaming" include cards, dice, tables, cloths, boards, mechanical or other contrivances, boxes, receptacles, money, securities for money, cowries, counters, and any other article used as a means or subject of gaming; and

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 3.*] (1019.)

(*3*) "common gaming-house" means any enclosure, tent, room or place, whether public or private, in which instruments of gaming are kept or used for the profit or gain of the person owning, occupying, using or keeping such enclosure, tent, room or place, whether by way of charge for the use of the instruments of gaming or of the enclosure, tent, room or place, or otherwise howsoever.

(a) Gambling among the lower classes in cantonments is a source of much petty crime, and requires to be put down. There is no general Gambling Act for all India, and this chapter aims at providing a law for those cantonments not reached by the existing enactments on the subject. The sections are based on existing law and practice.

(b) The chapter will apply (1) to all cantonments in the Madras Presidency, and (2) to all cantonments in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Ajmere and British Baluchistan in which Act III of 1867 is not for the time being in force. To cantonments in the Bombay Presidency and Bengal, Bombay Act IV of 1887 and Bengal Act II of 1867 respectively can be extended.

Penalty for keeping common gaming-house.

529. Whoever opens, keeps or uses, or permits to be used, any common gaming-house, or conducts or assists in conducting the business of any common gaming-house, or advances or furnishes money for gaming therein, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days. [*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 45.*] (1022.)

Penalty for being found in common gaming-house.

530. Whoever is found gaming, or present for the purpose of gaming, in a common gaming-house shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days; [*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 46.*] (1023.)

and any person found in any common gaming-house during any gaming or playing therein shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, to have been there for the purpose of gaming.

Powers of entry in respect of gaming-houses.

531. If the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe that any enclosed place or building is used as a common gaming-house, he may by his warrant give authority to any police-officer above the rank of constable to enter, with such assistance as may be found necessary, by night or by day, and by force if necessary, such place or building, and to arrest all persons and seize all instruments of gaming found therein, and to search all parts of such place or building, and also the persons found therein, and to demand the names and addresses of such persons. [*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 42.*] (1030.)

Evidence of gaming.

532. Any instruments of gaming found in any place or building entered or searched under the provisions of section 531, or on any person found therein, shall be evidence that such place or building is used as a common gaming-house, and that the persons found therein were there present for the purpose of gaming, although no play was actually seen by the police-officer or any of his assistants. [*Madras Act III of 1888 s. 43.*] (1031.)

Proof of playing for stakes unnecessary.

533. It shall not be necessary, in order to convict any person of keeping a common gaming-house, or of being concerned in the management of any common gaming-house, to prove that any person found playing at any game was playing for any money, wager or stake. [*Madras Act III of 1888 s. 44.*] (1032.)

Penalty on person found in common gaming-house who refuses to give his name and address.

534. If any person found in a common gaming-house by a police-officer authorised under section 531 to enter therein, on being required by such police-officer or by the Cantonment Magistrate to give his name and address, refuses or neglects so to do, or gives a false name or address, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days. [*Act III of 1867, s. 7.*] (1026.)

Power to confiscate and destroy instruments of gaming.

535. On conviction of any person for keeping a common gaming-house, or being present therein for the purpose of gaming, all the instruments of gaming found therein may be destroyed by order of the Cantonment [*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 47.*] (1027.)

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXXII.—Prevention of Gaming.—Sections 536-540. Chapter XXXIII.—Nuisances.—Sections 541-546.)

Magistrate, and such Magistrate may order all or any of the other articles seized or the proceeds thereof, or all money seized, to be forfeited.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 48.*] (1028.)

Indemnification of witnesses.

536. Any person who has been concerned in gaming in contravention of this chapter, and who, on being examined as a witness before the Cantonment Magistrate on the trial of any person for a breach of any of the provisions of this chapter, makes true and faithful discovery to the best of his knowledge of all things as to which he is so examined, shall thereupon receive from the Cantonment Magistrate a certificate in writing to that effect, and shall be freed from all prosecutions under this chapter or under any other law for the time being in force for anything done before that time in respect of such gaming.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 50.*] (1029.)

Rewards to informers or police.

537. The Cantonment Magistrate may direct any portion, not exceeding one-half, of any fine levied under section 529 or section 530, and of the moneys or proceeds of articles ordered to be forfeited under section 535, to be paid to any informers or police-officers who have assisted in the detection of the offender.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 49.*] (1021.)

Saving of games of mere skill.

538. Nothing in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall apply to any game of mere skill wherever played.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 72.*]

Penalty for gaming in street or public place.

539. (*1*) Whoever is found gaming in any street or public place, or present as a spectator of such gaming, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

(*2*) All instruments of gaming in respect of which any offence against this section has been committed shall be forfeited.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 51.*] (1025.)

Penalty for sharping.

540. Whoever, by any fraud or unlawful device or malpractice in playing with any instrument of gaming, or in bearing a part in the stakes, wagers or adventures, or in betting on the sides or hands of the players, or in wagering on the event, of any game, sport, pastime or exercise, wins from any other person for himself or for any other or others any sum of money or valuable thing, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

CHAPTER XXXIII. (a)

NUISANCES.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 5.*] (819.)

Penalty for drunkenness or riotous or indecent behaviour.

541. Whoever in any street or public place is found drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, or is guilty of any riotous, disorderly or indecent behaviour, and whoever is guilty of any violent, disorderly or indecent behaviour in any police-office or police-station, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

(a) The provisions in this chapter are those usual in municipalities.

Penalty for using threatening or abusive language, &c.

542. Whoever in any street or public place uses any threatening, abusive or insulting words, or behaves in a threatening or insulting manner, or posts up or affixes or exhibits any indecent, threatening, abusive or insulting paper or drawing with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days. [*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 71 (xix).*] (821.)

Penalty for indecent exposure of person, &c.

543. Whoever in or by the side of any street or public place wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or commits a nuisance by easing himself, or having the care or custody of a child under seven years of age, omits to prevent such child from committing a nuisance as aforesaid, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days. [*Madras Act III of 1889, s. 3 (11).*] (496, 820.)

Penalty for begging.

544. (*1*) Whoever in any street or public place begs or applies for alms, or exposes or exhibits any sore, wound, bodily ailment or deformity with the object of exciting charity or of extorting alms, or seeks for or obtains alms by means of any false statement or pretence or by intimidation of any kind, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days. [*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 71 (xxi), and Clause (12).*] (829 (1), (3).)

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall apply to any person to whom alms are given by the custom of any religion, creed, sect, race or class, and who begs or applies for alms in the customary manner from those who are accustomed to give alms to him or to persons of the like description, unless such person causes annoyance to passers-by or to persons dwelling in the neighbourhood by his mode of begging or applying for alms.

Penalty for soliciting for prostitution.

545. Whoever importunes, solicits or molests any person, or loiters, for the purpose of prostitution, or on behalf of a prostitute, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days. [*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 71 (xx), and Clause (23).*] (830 (1).)

Penalty for feloniously lurking about cantonment.

546. Whoever is found between sunset and sunrise— [*Madras Act III of 1888 s. 64*] (828 (1).)

(*a*) armed with any dangerous instrument with intent to commit an offence, or

(*b*) having his face covered or otherwise disguised with intent to commit an offence, or

(*c*) lying or loitering in any street or public place, being a reputed thief, and without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself, or

(*d*) having in his possession without lawful excuse any implement of house-breaking,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for term which may extend to eight days.

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience.—Chapter XXXIII.—Nuisances.—Sections 547-557.)

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 107, and Clause (12).*] (427.)

Penalty for dangerous quarrying, blasting, cutting of timber or building.

547. Whoever quarries blasts, cuts timber or carries on building operations in such a manner as to cause, or be likely to cause, danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 71 (xv), and Clause (12).*] (822.)

Penalty for playing music without permission.

548. Whoever beats a drum or tom-tom, blows a horn or trumpet, or beats or sounds any brass or other instrument or utensil, or plays any music, except at such times and places as are from time to time allowed by the Cantonment Authority, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

[*Bengal Act II of 1866, s. 40 (11), and Clause (12).*] (740.)

Penalty for creating noise in street or public place so as to cause a nuisance.

549. Whoever by driving, dragging or pushing any vehicle with insufficiently greased wheels, or by singing or shouting, in any street or public place creates a noise which is reasonably calculated to cause annoyance to persons frequenting or residing or working in the neighbourhood shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 101, and Clause (12).*] (741.)

Penalty for discharging fire-arm, &c., or propelling vehicle, so as to frighten animals or cause annoyance.

550. Whoever—

(*a*) discharges a fire-arm, air-gun, blow-pipe or bow, or lets off fire-works or sends up a fireballoon, or flies a kite, or lights a bonfire, or sets fire to or burns any straw or other matter, or

(*b*) drives, drags or pushes any vehicle,

in such a manner as to frighten animals passing by, or to cause or be likely to cause annoyance or danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Madras Act III of 1888, s. 71 (xvi), and Clause (12).*] (823.)

Penalty for bill-sticking or defacing building or other property.

551. Whoever without the consent of the owner or occupier of the premises, or except at such public places or place as may from time to time be allowed by the Cantonment Authority, affixes, or causes to be affixed, any bill, notice or other paper upon any building, wall, fence, tree, post or other thing, or writes upon or defaces or marks any building, wall, fence, tree, post or thing, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days.

[*Clause (12).*] (727, 728.)

Penalty for allowing certain animals to be at large.

552. Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog, tiger, leopard, bear, snake or other dangerous animal which is likely to annoy or intimidate passengers or persons frequenting or residing or working in the neighbourhood, neglects to restrain it, so that it shall not be at large in any street or public place without a muzzle or other proper means of rendering it harmless, and

whoever lets loose, or permits to be at large, or neglects to restrain, any animal, so that it becomes a cause of annoyance or intimidation to passengers or persons frequenting or residing or working in the neighbourhood, or to the public,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to three rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues;

and the Cantonment Magistrate may by notice require the owner or person in charge of the animal to efficiently restrain, or to remove or destroy, it within twenty-four hours from the service of the notice,

or he may, if no owner or person as aforesaid can be found, after the issue of a public notice signifying his intention, remove or destroy, or otherwise deal with the animal as may to him seem fit.

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 213.*] (825.)

Power to destroy stray dogs.

553. The Cantonment Authority may by public notice appoint certain periods within which any dogs found straying which either are unmuzzled or are without a collar bearing the owner's name may be destroyed; and any dog found straying as aforesaid during any period so appointed may be destroyed by such person and in such manner as the Cantonment Magistrate may direct.

[*Bombay Act VI of 1873, ss. 63 and 74.*] (454.)

Penalty for storing or using night-soil or other offensive matter.

554. Whoever, except with the written permission of the Cantonment Authority, stores or uses night-soil or any other manure or substance emitting an offensive smell, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.

[*Clause (12).*]

Silos and ensilage.

555. Whoever constructs a silo, or feeds an animal on ensilage, except in a place authorised by the Cantonment Authority, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 348.*] (701.)

Penalty for drying skin so as to cause nuisance.

556. Whoever dries, or permits to be dried, the skin of any animal so as to cause a nuisance shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 85.*] (817.)

Power to prohibit commission of public nuisance.

557. Subject to the control of the Local Government, the Cantonment Authority may order any person not to do, or not to omit to do, within the cantonment anything the doing of, or the omission to do, which is a public nuisance as defined in section 268 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 18

Cantonment Code.

(Part IV.—The Public Health, Safety and Convenience—Chapter XXXIV.—Expulsion from Cantonments.—Sections 558-565.)

CHAPTER XXXIV. [a]

EXPULSION FROM CANTONMENTS.

[*Clause* (23).] (828—835, 839.)

Expulsion by Cantonment Magistrate.

558. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate may, with the previous sanction of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, order any person referred to in Part A of Schedule III to remove from the cantonment within twenty-four hours, and prohibit him from re-entering the cantonment without the written permission of the Commanding Officer.

(2) On the application of the medical officer in charge of a hospital maintained under Chapter XIX for the treatment of infectious or contagious disorders, the Cantonment Magistrate may, with the previous sanction of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, order any person referred to in Part B of Schedule III to remove from the cantonment within twenty-four hours, and prohibit him from re-entering the cantonment without the written permission of such medical officer.

[*Clause* (23).] (831, 838.)

Expulsion by Commanding Officer.

559. (1) If the Commanding Officer of a cantonment deems it expedient to exclude from the cantonment any person referred to in Part C of Schedule III, he may direct the Cantonment Magistrate to order such person to remove from the cantonment within twenty-four hours, and to prohibit him from re-entering the cantonment without the written permission of the Commanding Officer.

(2) If the Commanding Officer of a cantonment deems it expedient to exclude from the cantonment any person not referred to in Schedule III, he may direct the Cantonment Magistrate to order such person to remove from the cantonment within a time to be specified in the order, and to prohibit him from re-entering the cantonment without the written permission of the Commanding Officer.

[*Clause* (23)]

Order of expulsion to be recorded by Commanding Officer, and copy in certain cases to be forwarded to Officer Commanding the district.

560. (1) In every case in which the Commanding Officer of a cantonment sanctions or directs the removal and exclusion of a person from the cantonment, he shall record an order of expulsion.

(2) Whenever a Commanding Officer exercises the power conferred by section 559, sub-section (2), he shall forthwith forward a copy of the order of expulsion to the Officer Commanding the district, who may at any time, if he thinks fit, rescind the order.

[*Clause* (23).] (841.)

Record and disclosure of Commanding Officer's reasons for expulsion.

561. (1) The Commanding Officer shall not be bound to state his reasons for making any order of expulsion; but, whenever he does so, the reasons shall, unless the Commanding Officer otherwise directs, be mentioned in the order issued by the Cantonment Magistrate to the person concerned.

(2) In any case in which the Commanding Officer has not stated his reasons for making an order of expulsion, he shall not be bound to disclose those reasons except—

(a) to the Cantonment Magistrate, and

(b) on a requisition from any officer to whom the Commanding Officer is subordinate, to that officer.

(3) When a Commanding Officer discloses his reasons to any officer referred to in sub-section (2), he shall do so in official confidence, either in writing or verbally, as he may think fit.

[*Clause* (23).] (836.)

Method of proving convictions had outside cantonment.

562. In order to prove that any person has been convicted beyond the cantonment of any offence specified in clause (3), clause (4), clause (5), clause (6), clause (9) or clause (12) of Schedule III, or has been ordered beyond the cantonment to execute a bond for his good behaviour, it shall be necessary to prove his identity with the person who was so convicted or ordered, and to produce an extract certified under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction was had or such order was made to be a copy of the sentence or order:

(*See Act X of 1882, s. 511.*)

Provided that in the case of a conviction of an offence, either a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the jail in which the punishment or any part thereof was inflicted, or the warrant of commitment under which the punishment was suffered, may be produced instead of such extract as aforesaid.

[*Clause* (23).]

Penalty for remaining in or returning to cantonment after expulsion.

563. If any person who has under section 558 or section 559 been ordered to remove from and prohibited from re-entering a cantonment remains in or re-enters that cantonment without such written permission as is mentioned in the section, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

[*Clause* (23).] (843.)

Penalty for harbouring person who has been expelled from cantonment.

564. Whoever harbours or conceals in a cantonment any person who has under section 558 or section 559 been ordered to remove from and prohibited from re-entering that cantonment, and who has not obtained the written permission mentioned in the section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days:

Provided that no wife shall be punished for harbouring her husband.

Powers of Entry, Inspection and Search.

[*Clause* (28).] (873.)

Power to search for person expelled from cantonment.

565. Whenever the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe that any person who has been ordered to remove from and prohibited from re-entering the cantonment is in or on any building or land within the cantonment, he may, by himself or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, at all reasonable times enter into and inspect such building or land and search for such person.

(a) The Cantonments Act, 1889, authorises the expulsion from cantonments of persons who may be generally classed as bad characters and disorderly. The subject has been dealt with in some detail in this chapter and Schedule III for administrative convenience.

Cantonment Code.

(Part V.—Supplemental Provisions.—Chapter XXXV.—Cognizable Offences.—Section 566.—Chapter XXXVI.—Appeals.—Sections 567-572.)—Chapter XXXVII.—Notices and other Documents.—Sections 573-576.)

PART V.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER XXXV. (a)

COGNIZABLE OFFENCES.

[*Clause* (28).] (905.)

Offences for which police-officer may arrest without warrant.

566. The breach of any of the sections or parts of sections which are specified in the first column of Schedule IV shall be a cognizable offence.

CHAPTER XXXVI. (b)

APPEALS.

[*Clause* (30).] (896, 901.)

Appeals when allowed and to whom to lie.

567. (1) Any person aggrieved by an order, notice or decision described in the second column of Schedule V may appeal to the authority specified in that behalf in the third column of the same schedule:

(2) Provided that no appeal shall lie from a decision of a Committee of Arbitration unless a dissent from the decision has been recorded by one of the members of the Committee on the president's report in the manner provided in section 126, sub-section (2).

[*Clause* (30).] (902.)

Procedure in submitting appeal to Commander-in-Chief.

568. Where an appeal lies to the Commander-in-Chief, it shall be submitted to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, to be by him forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief with any remarks which he may think fit to make thereon.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 91, and Clause* (30).] (896—898.)

Time for appeal.

569. (1) Every appeal must be made within the period specified in that behalf in the fourth column of Schedule V:

(2) Provided that the appellate authority may for sufficient cause extend any such period.

(3) The period specified in the fourth column of Schedule V as the time allowed for making an appeal shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, with respect to computing the period of limitation.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 91, and Clause* (30).] (899.)

Order in appeal final except in certain cases.

570. (1) Except as provided in section 571, the order of the appellate authority confirming, setting aside or modifying an order, notice or decision appealed against shall be final:

(2) Provided that no order, notice or decision shall be confirmed, set aside or modified in appeal until the appellant and the authority or person making, issuing or giving the order, notice or decision have had an opportunity of being heard.

[*Clause* (30) (900.)

Cantonment Authority's power to apply for revision in certain cases.

571. (1) When an appeal from an order made or notice given by the Cantonment Authority has been decided by the District Magistrate, the Cantonment Authority, if it is dissatisfied with the decision, may within thirty days from the date of the decision apply, through the Commander-in-Chief, to the Local Government, or to such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, for a review of such decision.

(2) The provisions of this chapter with respect to appeals shall apply, so far as may be, to every application made and every decision given under sub-section (1).

[*Clause* (31).] (903, 904.)

Suspension of action pending appeal.

572. Whenever an appeal has been instituted within the period specified in that behalf in the fourth column of Schedule V from any order, notice or decision, the Cantonment Magistrate shall suspend all action on such order, notice or decision pending the decision of the appeal; and, if the order, notice or decision is set aside on appeal, no further action shall be taken thereon.

CHAPTER XXXVII. (a)

NOTICES AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.

Authentication and validation.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 131* (1).] (881.)

Authentication of notices and other documents.

573. Every notice, order, requisition, license, written permission or other such document issued under the Cantonments Act, 1889, or under this Code, or under any rule made under this Code, shall be sufficiently authenticated by the signature of the authority or person required or authorised by the Act, Code or rule, as the case may be, to issue the same: XIII of 1889.

Provided that every document issued by a Cantonment Authority shall be signed either by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment or by the Cantonment Magistrate.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s.* 487.] (882.)

Validation of facsimiles of signatures on notices and other documents.

574. (1) Every notice, order, requisition, license, written permission or other such document required by this Code to bear the signature of any authority or person shall be deemed to be properly signed if it bears a facsimile of the signature of such authority or person stamped thereon.

(2) Nothing in this section shall apply to a cheque drawn upon the Cantonment Fund.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 131* (5).] (883.)

Validation of notices and other documents.

575. No notice, order, requisition, license, written permission or other such document issued under this Code or under any rule made thereunder shall be invalid for defect of form.

Service.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 131, and Clause* (29).] (884.)

Service of notices and other documents.

576. (1) Unless it is in this Code in any case otherwise expressly provided, any notice, order, requisition or other such document issued under this Code or any rule made thereunder may be served by being delivered to the person to whom it is

(a) The offences here declared to be cognizable offences are those which are usually made so in Police and Municipal Acts.

(b) The right of appeal is granted as widely as is consistent with the effectual execution of orders, with a view to creating a feeling of protection against arbitrary acts on the part of individuals.

(a) The method adopted of enforcing executive orders issued under this Code is usually to empower certain authorities and persons to issue such orders by means of notices to do or not to do certain things, and to punish those who disobey the notices. The sections in this chapter aim, therefore, at making the authentication and service of notices complete, and at ensuring enforcement on the above lines of every order issued.

Procedure as to making and disposing of objections to notices is also laid down.

Cantonment Code.

(Part V.—Supplemental Provisions.—Chapter XXXVII.—Notices and other Documents.—Sections 577-582.)

addressed, or by being left at his usual place of abode or business with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if it cannot be so served, may be posted on some conspicuous part of his usual place of abode or business.

(2) If the usual place of abode or business of the person to whom the notice, order, requisition or document is addressed is not within the cantonment, it may be served by posting it in a registered cover addressed to his usual place of abode or business.

(3) If the usual place of abode or business of the owner of any property is not known, any such notice, order, requisition or document addressed to him as such owner may be served on the occupier.

(4) If the usual place of abode or business of the occupier of any property is not known, any such notice, order, requisition or document addressed to him as such occupier may be served by posting it on some conspicuous part of the property.

Clause (29). (885.)

Service on agent of absentee owner.

577. The service of a notice, order, requisition or other such document on any agent of an absentee owner appointed or registered in accordance with Chapter XI shall be deemed to be service on the owner.

[Act XVIII of 1889, s. 32.] (886.)

Service of notice where owner or occupier is unknown.

578. When any notice is under the provisions of this Code to be given to or served on the owner or occupier of any property, and he is unknown, it may, unless it is in this Code otherwise expressly provided, be given or served—

(a) by delivering a written notice to some person on the property or, if there is no person on the property, to whom the notice can be delivered, by fixing it on some conspicuous part of the property, or

(b) by putting into the post a prepaid registered letter containing a written notice, and addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the property (naming it) in respect of which the notice is given without further name or description.

Publication.

Act XVIII of 1889, s. 33.] (887.)

Publication of public notices.

579. (1) Unless it is in this Code in any case otherwise expressly provided, every public notice issued under this Code or under any rule made thereunder shall be published by proclamation or in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

(2) Proclamation shall be by such method as the authority issuing the notice or the Cantonment Magistrate may deem to be the customary method; and if the proclamation, relates to land, it shall be further made by affixing a copy of the notice to some conspicuous spot in or near the land.

Enforcement.

XVIII 889, s. 888.)

Execution on failure to comply with notice.

580. (1) When any notice under this Code requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by this Code, the notice shall fix a reasonable time for doing the same.

(2) If the owner, grantee or occupier of any building or land fails to comply with the terms of any notice issued under this Code requiring him to do any act upon or in respect to that building or land, the Cantonment Authority may, after six hours' notice, cause the act to be done by the Cantonment Magistrate or by any servant of the Cantonment Authority.

Recovery of costs of execution.

581. (1) When the owner, grantee or occupier of any building or land is required under this Code by the Cantonment Authority to execute any work or do any thing, and makes default in complying with the requisition, and the Cantonment Authority executes the work or does the thing, the Cantonment Authority may recover the cost thereof from the person in default. *Act XVIII of 1889, s. 89.]* (889.)

(2) If the person in default is the owner or grantee, the Cantonment Authority may, by way of additional remedy, recover the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, and in such case the occupier may deduct any sum paid by him under this sub-section from the rent due, or from time to time accruing due, from him to the owner or grantee of the property in respect of which the payment is made, or may otherwise recover such sum from the owner or grantee.

(3) An occupier shall not be required to pay under sub-section (2) any greater sum than the amount of rent—

(a) which is for the time being due from him to the owner or grantee, or

(b) which, after demand for payment of the money payable by him to the Cantonment Authority and notice not to pay rent without first deducting the amount so demanded, becomes payable by him to the owner or grantee,

unless he refuses, on application to him by the Cantonment Authority, truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom it is payable;

but the burden of proof that the sum so demanded by the Cantonment Authority from the occupier exceeds the rent which was due at the time of the demand, or which has since accrued due, shall lie on the occupier.

(4) All money recoverable by a Cantonment Authority under this section may be recovered either by suit or, on application to the Cantonment Magistrate in his judicial capacity, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom the money is recoverable, and, if payable by the owner or grantee of immoveable property, shall, until it is paid, be a charge on the property.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect any contract between an owner or grantee and an occupier.

Sale of building-materials taken down or removed by Cantonment Authority.

582. If any building or part of a building be taken down, or if any building-materials be removed, by the Cantonment Authority under this Code, it may sell the materials taken down or removed and apply the proceeds of the sale in payment of the expenses incurred, and shall on demand restore to the owner any surplus arising from the sale. *[Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 234.]* (368.)

Cantonment Code.

(Part V.—Supplemental Provisions.—Chapter XXXVII.—Notices and other Documents.—Sections 583-588. Chapter XXXVIII.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 589-590.)

Objections.

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, ss. 176 and 177.*] (892, 893.)

Power to prefer objection to requisition.

583. Any person who is required by any notice issued under this Code to execute any work or do any thing may, instead of executing the work or doing the thing required, prefer an objection in writing to the Cantonment Authority against such requisition within five days from the service or publication of the notice, or, if the time within which he is required to comply with the requisition is less than five days, then within such time.

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, ss. 176 and 177.*] (892, 893.)

Hearing of objections.

584. (*1*) Except as provided in sub-section (*2*), every such objection shall be heard and disposed of by the Cantonment Magistrate.

(*2*) If it is alleged in the objection that the cost of executing the work or doing the thing required will exceed three hundred rupees, the objection shall be heard and disposed of—

(*a*) where there is a Cantonment Committee, by the Committee at a meeting, or,

(*b*) where a Cantonment Committee does not exist or cannot be convened, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment,

unless the Cantonment Magistrate certifies that such cost will not exceed three hundred rupees, in which case the objection shall be heard and disposed of by the Cantonment Magistrate:

(*3*) Provided that in any case in which the Cantonment Magistrate has certified as aforesaid, and the objection has in consequence been heard and disposed of by the Cantonment Magistrate, the person making the objection may, if the requisition made upon him is not withdrawn on the hearing of his objection, pay in the said sum of three hundred rupees to the Cantonment Authority as the cost of executing the work or doing the thing required; whereupon such person shall be relieved of all further liability and obligation in respect of executing the work or doing the thing required, and in respect of paying the expenses thereof; and

the Cantonment Authority shall cause the work to be executed or the thing required to be done, and may exercise all powers necessary therefor.

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 178.*] (894.)

Order on objection.

585. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate, the Cantonment Committee or the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, as the case may be, shall, after hearing any objection and making any inquiry which he or it may deem necessary, record an order withdrawing, modifying or making absolute the requisition against which the objection was preferred; and,

if such order does not withdraw the requisition, it shall specify the time within which the requisition shall be carried out, which shall be not less than the shortest time stated in the original requisition.

(*2*) No order made as aforesaid shall operate as a bar to any appeal allowed by Chapter XXXVI from any notice.

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, s. 179.*] (895.)

Notice of such order.

586. Notice of any order made under section 585 shall be served, in the manner provided in this chapter, on the person making the objection, and such notice shall be deemed to be a requisition duly made under this Code to execute the work or do the thing required.

Penalties.

Penalty for disobedience to orders where not punishable under any other section.

587. (*1*) Whoever— [*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 122.*] (891.)

(*a*) disobeys any lawful direction or requisition given or made by notice under any of the powers conferred by this Code, or

(*b*) fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given to him under any of those powers,

shall, if the disobedience or failure is not an offence punishable under any other section, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues:

(*2*) Provided that, when the notice fixes a time within which a certain act is to be done, and no time is specified in this Code, it shall rest with the Magistrate to determine whether the time so fixed was a reasonable time within the meaning of this Code:

(*3*) Provided also that no person shall be punished for disobeying any notice issued under section 129 requiring him to act as agent of an absentee owner or show cause why he should not be required so to act, or for failing to comply with any requisition made by notice under section 144. (359, 406.)

Penalty for destroying or defacing public notice.

588. Whoever unlawfully removes, destroys, defaces or otherwise obliterates any notice or other document put up or exhibited under this Code shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. [*Madras Act I of 1884, s. 432*).] (556, 65; 654, 683, 69; 711, 74; 826.)

CHAPTER XXXVIII. (a)

MISCELLANEOUS.

General power to pay compensation out of Cantonment Fund.

589. The Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, make compensation out of the Cantonment Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any power vested in the Cantonment Authority, the Cantonment Magistrate or the servants of the Cantonment Authority by or under this Code. [*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 90 (1)*] (910, 1000.)

Settlement of amount where dispute arises in certain cases in which compensation is compulsory.

590. If any dispute arises touching the amount of any compensation which the Cantonment Authority is required by any provision of this Code to pay for injury to any building or land, it shall be settled in such manner as the parties may agree, or, in default of agreement, in the manner provided by the Land-acquisition Act, 1870, sections 3, 8 to 42 (both inclusive), 51 to 53 (both inclusive) and 56 to 59 (both inclusive), so far as they can be made applicable. [*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 90 (2)*] (911.) X of 1870.

(a) The matters provided for by this chapter are dealt with in the manner usual in municipalities.

Cantonment Code.

(Part V.—Supplemental Provisions.—Chapter XXXVIII.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 591-600. Schedule I.—Form 1.—Bond to be executed by Sureties.)

[*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 420.*] (913.)

Damage to Government property to be made good.

591. If, through any act, neglect or default on account of which any person has been fined under this Code, any damage to the property of the Government has been committed by such person, he shall be liable to make good such damage as well as to pay such fine; and

the amount of such damage shall be determined by the Magistrate by whom such person has been fined; and,

in default of payment of the amount of such damage on demand, the same may be levied in the same manner as a fine.

[*Bengal Act III of 1884, ss. 181 and 182.*] (912.)

Power to apportion expenses payable by owners, grantees or occupiers.

592. Whenever any expenses are required by or under this Code to be paid by the owners, grantees or occupiers of any buildings or land, and there is more than one owner, grantee or occupier, the Cantonment Magistrate may, in any case in which apportionment is not expressly authorised by this Code, apportion such expenses among such of the owners, grantees or occupiers as are known in such manner as to him may seem fit.

[*Clause (31).*] 914, 953, 992.)

Rewards to informers.

593. (1) Whenever any person is punished with fine under any section specified in the first column of Schedule VI, the Magistrate may award any portion, not exceeding one-half of the amount realised, of the fine to the person on whose information the conviction was had.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect any other section under which the whole or any portion of a fine may be awarded to any person.

[*Bombay Act III of 1888, s. 488, and Clause (28).*] (844.)

General power of entry and inspection.

594. The Cantonment Magistrate by himself, or by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, to the owner or grantee of any building or land, enter into or upon such building or land at all reasonable times, with or without assistants or workmen,

in order to make any inspection or survey, or execute any work, or do any act which is authorised by or is necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Code or any rule made thereunder

in any case in which such entry is not expressly authorised by this Code.

[*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 67.*] (847.)

Precautions to be observed in entering dwelling.

595. When any building used as a human dwelling is entered under this Code, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers; and

before any apartment in the actual occupancy of any woman who, according to custom, does not appear in public, is entered under this Code, verbal notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Penalty for obstructing person employed by Cantonment Authority or Cantonment Magistrate.

596. Whoever obstructs or molests [*Bengal Act II of 1888, s. 396.*] (848.)

any person employed by the Cantonment Authority or the Cantonment Magistrate (not being a person declared by section 46 of this Code to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code), or XLV of 1860.

any person with whom the Cantonment Authority or the Cantonment Magistrate may have contracted under the provisions of this Code,

in the performance of any duty or the exercise of any power under or by virtue of this Code,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

Powers to be exercisable from time to time.

597. Any power conferred by this Code on a Local Government, Commander-in-Chief, Officer Commanding a district, Cantonment Authority, Sanitary Officer or Cantonment Magistrate may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires. [*Clause (31).*]

Method of framing notifications.

598. When a notification under the Cantonments Act, 1889, or this Code has been published at length in an official Gazette or in Army Orders, it shall be sufficient in any subsequent notification to the same effect in such Gazette or Orders to refer to the number, date and subject of the previous notification. [*Clause (31).*] (9) XIII of 1889.

Use of forms numbered 6 to—* in Schedule I.

599. The forms numbered 6 to—* respectively in Schedule I, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, shall be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned. [*Clause (31).*]

Vacancies and irregularities not to invalidate proceedings.

600. No proceeding taken or thing done under this Code shall be questioned on account of any casual vacancy in a Cantonment Committee, Sub-Committee or Joint Committee, or on account of any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case. [*Act XVIII of 1889, s. 147.*] (118—120, 423.)

SCHEDULE I.

FORMS.

(1) BOND TO BE EXECUTED BY SURETIES. (186.)

(See section 38.)

Whereas A. B., the Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment, has agreed to appoint C. D. to be (*or* agreed to retain C. D. in the appointment of) on our becoming sureties for the true and faithful performance of his duties as , and for his accounting to the said A. B. and his successors in office for all moneys or securities for money whatsoever which he, the said C. D., shall receive or be entrusted with by virtue of his office as so long as he continues in such office;

* These forms will be prepared hereafter.

Cantonment Code.

(Schedule I.—Form 2.—Invitation to Tender. Form 3.—Notice of Auction.)

Be it known that we, E. F. and G. H., are held and firmly bound to the said A. B. in the sum of rupees to be paid to the said A. B. or his successors in office, for which payment to be well and truly made we each of us bind ourselves and each of our heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these présents, and to further secure which payment we hereby deposit with the said A. B. and his successors in office *(here specify the sum deposited, or, as the case may be, the nature of the security deposited, with a description thereof sufficient to identify the same)*:

The condition of the above-written obligation being such that if the said C. D. shall truly and faithfully perform his duties as , and shall from time to time and at all times account for, render and deliver in such manner and to such person as he may by the said A. B., or his successors in office, be required all moneys and securities for money whatsoever which he, the said C. D., may receive or be entrusted with by virtue of his office as ,

and shall not embezzle, withhold, destroy or anywise injure any such moneys or securities for money as aforesaid, then the above-written obligation shall be utterly void, otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue.

E. F.

G. H.

(178, 179(1).) (2) INVITATION TO TENDER.

(See section 74.)

1. Tenders are hereby invited for

2. Documents showing the conditions to be complied with by the person whose tender is accepted may be seen at (*place*) at (*time*) on (*day*).

*3. Blank forms of tender can be obtained at (*place*)* at (*price*) each.

4. Tenders must be sent to (*place*) on or before (*time*) on (*day*).

*5. The sum of Rupees in cash must accompany each tender as earnest-money.

*6. The sum of Rupees in (*nature of security*) must be deposited on or before the (*date*) as security for the fulfilment of the contract in the event of the tender being accepted.

*7. The earnest-money will be forfeited to the Government and the provisional acceptance of a tender *ipso facto* revoked if the security hereby required is not deposited on or before the date mentioned above.

*8. The Cantonment Magistrate will refuse to receive any tender unless it be submitted in a sealed cover bearing such superscription as shall enable him to clearly understand what contract the tender is for.

* The clauses marked with asterisks should be struck out where blank forms of tender are not supplied or are issued free of charge, or where earnest money or security is not required, as the case may be (see section 75), or where sealed superscribed covers are not required.

9. The Cantonment Magistrate will refuse to accept any tender which is not accompanied by a declaration that the person making it does not belong to, and is not directly or indirectly connected with, the service of the Cantonment Authority or of the Government. If any such declaration is found to be untrue, any contract based on the tender will be liable to rescission by the Cantonment Magistrate, and the contractor will have no claim to compensation in respect of such rescission.

10. All tenders will be opened by (*name*) at (*place*) at (*time*) on (*day*).

11. The authority to accept a tender vests in the Cantonment Magistrate, who will at his discretion accept the highest (*or* lowest, *as the case may be*) or any other tender, or reject any or all tenders submitted.

(*Signed*) A. B.,
Cantonment Magistrate.

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(3) NOTICE OF AUCTION. (161, 162, 186.)

(See section 74.)

1. An auction will be held by (*name*) at (*place*) at (*time*) on (*day*).

2. The following will be put up for sale, namely:

(*here specify the property for sale, or the right or privilege for which it is proposed to grant a lease or license*).

3. Particulars as to the property (*or* right *or* privilege, *as the case may be*) offered for sale may be ascertained on application to (*name*) at (*place*) at (*time*) on (*day*).

4. The authority to conclude the sale vests in the Cantonment Magistrate, who will at his discretion accept the highest (*or* lowest, *as the case may be*) or any other bid, or reject all the bids, or postpone the auction to such day, hour and place as he may think fit.

5. If any bid is made directly or indirectly by any person who belongs to, or is directly or indirectly connected with, the service of the Cantonment Authority or of the Government, any contract based on that bid will be liable to rescission by the Cantonment Magistrate, and the contractor will have no claim to compensation in respect of such rescission.

*6. Payment for property (*or* rights *or* privileges, *as the case may be*) bought at the auction must be made (*time or times*).

*7. The sum of Rupees in (*nature of security*) must be deposited on or before the (*date*) as security for such payment.

*8. The sum of Rupees must be paid as compensation if the purchaser fails to carry out the contract.

(*Signed*) A. B.,
Cantonment Magistrate.

* The clauses marked with asterisks should be struck out where no time for payment, or no security, or no compensation money, as the case may be, is fixed (see section 77).

Cantonment Code.

(Schedule I.—Form 4.—Registration of Births. Form 5.—Registration of Deaths.)

(4) REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

(See section 513).

189 . Births in the Cantonment.

Number.	When born.	Nationality or caste.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name of father.	Profession of father.	Signature, description and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Cantonment Magistrate.

(5) REGISTRATION OF DEATHS.

(See section 513).

189 . Deaths in the Cantonment.

Number.	When died.	Nationality or caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of death.	Residence at time of death.	Residence previous to last illness.	Signature, description and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Cantonment Magistrate.

Cantonment Code.
(Schedule II.—Instructions for the guidance of the public in case of fire.
Schedule III.—Persons who may be expelled from cantonments.)

SCHEDULE II.

(808.) INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE PUBLIC IN CASE OF FIRE.

(*See section 416.*)

1. The first thing to do at a fire is to rescue any person in danger.

2. The next thing to do is to prevent the fire from spreading, and, if there is danger of its doing so, the buildings adjoining those on fire should be pulled down or soaked with water before those actually on fire are touched.

3. While a fire is still small, it can be easily put out by throwing earth or dust or a blanket or heavy cloth on it. It is a good thing to keep a box of earth in every room in a house liable to catch fire.

4. When a person is on fire, wrap him up in the nearest blanket, rug, carpet, curtain or heavy cloth available, and, if possible, roll him round in it.

5. When a house is on fire, if possible shut all the doors and windows before leaving it.

6. If smoke is choking or the heat is very great, when entering or leaving a burning house crawl on the hands and knees, because breathing is then easiest in this position.

7. When entering, and if possible when leaving, a burning house, draw a wet rag or piece of flannel over the mouth, and the breathing will be easy.

8. No crowd should gather close to a fire, because this prevents the firemen from working.

9. When buildings are thatched with grass or roofed with bamboo shingles, fire always catches in small patches at first; but, if there are people on the roof, these patches are easily beaten out with sticks or branches of trees, or put out with small quantities of water.

10. In saving property, watch the wind, and take the property either towards the wind or to one side of the direction in which it blows. Never take property in the direction of the wind.

11. Look out for thieves and help the police to catch them.

12. People who are helping at a fire should do exactly what the person in command tells them. Help is only obstruction if every person does as he may think best.

SCHEDULE III.

PERSONS WHO MAY BE EXPELLED FROM CANTONMENTS.

(*See sections 558 and 559.*)

PART A.—PERSONS WHO MAY BE EXPELLED BY THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE WITH THE PREVIOUS SANCTION OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE CANTONMENT.

1. Disorderly persons.

(828 (2), 829 (2), 830 (2).) (*1*) Any person who is convicted in the cantonment of an offence against section 544, section 545 or section 546.

(*2*) Any person, being the keeper or the agent or servant of the keeper of (*See Act XIII of 1856, s. 53, and Act XLVIII of 1860, s. 11.*) (831 (1).)
- a shop or place where spirituous or fermented liquor is sold by retail, or
- a private sarai, or
- a place of public entertainment, or
- any other building or place to which the public resorts,

who is convicted in the cantonment of permitting drunkenness or other disorderly behaviour, or of suffering gaming, or of permitting prostitutes, disorderly persons or persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein.

(*3*) Any person who is convicted in the cantonment, or who is proved to have been convicted beyond the cantonment, under this Code or under any other law for the time being in force,— (832 (1).)

(*a*) of opening, keeping, using, or permitting to be used, a common gaming-house, or conducting, or assisting in conducting, the business of a common gaming-house, or

(*b*) of advancing or furnishing money for gaming in a common gaming-house, or

(*c*) on more than one occasion of gaming, or being present for the purpose of gaming, in a common gaming-house, or

(*d*) on more than one occasion of winning from any other person, for himself or for any other or others, any sum of money or valuable thing by any fraud or unlawful device or malpractice in playing with any instrument of gaming, or in bearing a part in the stakes, wagers or adventures, or in betting on the sides or hands of the players, or in wagering on the event, of any game, sport, pastime or exercise.

2. Persons who have been convicted of offences against Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 186

(*4*) Any person who is convicted in the cantonment, or who is proved to have been convicted beyond the cantonment, of any offence against any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely: (833.)

(*a*) section 381 or 382 (theft), or

(*b*) section 386, 387, 388 or 389 (extortion), or

(*c*) section 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401 or 402 (robbery and dacoity), or

(*d*) section 408 (criminal breach of trust), or

(*e*) section 411, 412, 413 or 414 (receiving stolen property), or

(*f*) section 429, 436 or 440 (mischief), or

(*g*) section 449, 450, 451, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460 or 462 (criminal trespass).

Cantonment Code.

(Schedule III.—Persons who may be expelled from Cantonments.)

(833.) (5) Any person who is convicted on more than one occasion in the cantonment, or who is proved to have been convicted on more than one occasion beyond the cantonment, of any offence against any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely:

(a) section 379 or 380 (theft), or
(b) section 384 or 385 (extortion), or
(c) section 403 or 404 (criminal misappropriation of property), or
(e) section 406, 407 or 409 (criminal breach of trust), or
(g) section 417, 418, 419 or 420 (cheating), or
(h) section 427, 428, 430, 431, 432 or 435 (mischief).

44 & 45 Vict., c. 58. *3. Persons who have been convicted of offences against section 156 of the Army Act.*

(834.) (6) Any person who is convicted in the cantonment, or who is proved to have been convicted beyond the cantonment, of any of the following offences against section 156 of the Army Act, that is to say, of—

(a) buying, exchanging, taking in pawn, detaining or receiving from a soldier or any person acting on his behalf, on any pretence whatsoever, or

(b) soliciting or enticing any soldier to sell, exchange, pawn or give away, or

(c) assisting or acting for a soldier in selling, exchanging, pawning or making away with, or

(d) being in possession of or keeping when stolen, bought, exchanged, taken in pawn, obtained or received as aforesaid,

any of the following property, namely, any arms, ammunition, equipments, instruments, regimental necessaries or clothing, any military decorations of an officer or soldier, any furniture, bedding, blankets, sheets, utensils or stores in regimental charge, or any provisions or forage issued for the use of an officer or soldier or his horse, or of any horse employed in Her Majesty's service, or

(e) of receiving, detaining or having in his possession the identity certificate or life certificate of a person entitled to a military pension or to reserve pay, as a pledge or security for a debt, or with a view to obtain payment from the pensioner or person entitled to the pay of a debt due either to himself or to any other person.

X of 1882. *4. Persons who have been ordered under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to execute a bond for their good behaviour.*

(835.) (7) Any person who has been ordered in the cantonment, or who is proved to have been ordered beyond the cantonment, under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to execute a bond for his good behaviour.

Explanation.—In addition to the cases specified in section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, a person may, under the provisions of the Burma Gaming Act, 1884, be ordered to execute a bond for his good behaviour if he earns his livelihood, wholly or in part, by carrying on, or assisting in carrying on, the game of *ti* or any game or pretended game of a like nature. XVI of 1884.

PART B.—PERSONS WHO MAY BE EXPELLED BY THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, WITH THE PREVIOUS SANCTION OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE CANTONMENT, ON THE APPLICATION OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE OF A HOSPITAL FOR DANGEROUS DISORDERS.

(8) Any person in respect of whom the medical officer in charge of a hospital maintained under Chapter XIX for the treatment of infectious or contagious disorders certifies in writing to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment that he is suffering, or is supposed by such medical officer to be suffering, from an infectious disorder, and who either refuses to go to the hospital, or, having gone to the hospital, leaves it before such medical officer has pronounced him to be free from the disorder. (839.)

PART C.—CERTAIN PERSONS WHO MAY BE EXPELLED BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE CANTONMENT.

(9) Any person who is convicted in the cantonment, or who is proved to have been convicted beyond the cantonment, under section 136 of the Indian Penal Code, of harbouring an officer, soldier or sailor, knowing or having reason to believe that he has deserted. (831 (3).) XLV of 1860.

(10) Any person who is convicted in the cantonment, under section 564 of this Code, of harbouring or concealing any person who has been ordered to remove from and prohibited from re-entering the cantonment. (831 (3).)

(11) Any person, not being subject to military law and not being a soldier's wife, who is convicted in the cantonment of an offence against section 13 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, or who has been so convicted on more than one occasion of an offence against section 14 of that Act. (831 (4) & (5).) XIII of 1889.

(12) Any person who has been convicted, under section 48 of Act XIII of 1856 *(an Act for regulating the Police in the town of Bombay)* or section 33 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, or section 67 of the Madras City Police Act, 1888, or under any other similar enactment for the time being in force, of introducing, or attempting to introduce, into any fort, military barrack, guard-room or encampment, or on board any vessel of war belonging to Her Majesty, any spirituous or fermented liquor or intoxicating drug or preparation without the license in writing of the Commanding Officer. (831 (6).) Ben. IV of 1866. Mad. III of 1888.

Cantonment Code.

(Schedule IV.—Cognizable Offences.)

SCHEDULE IV.

COGNIZABLE OFFENCES.

(See section 566.)

1	2
Section or part.	Subject.
160	Allowing offensive matter to flow or be put upon street or public place.
165, sub-section (3).	Depositing, or causing or permitting to be deposited, offensive matter or rubbish in a place not prescribed by a notice issued under section 165, sub-section (1).
192, clause (c).	Doing an act within a catchment area whereby injury may arise to any source of public water-supply, or whereby the water thereof may be fouled or rendered less wholesome.
195	Bathing or washing at public well or spring so as to foul the water.
196	Fouling source of public water-supply used for drinking purposes.
206	Obstructing or diverting water belonging to water-works.
209	Trespassing on water-works.
210	Damaging water-works.
255	Using private slaughter-house after notice of closure.
271	Carrying on an offensive or dangerous trade, or selling medicines, &c., or keeping an animal for profit, without a license.
273	Feeding an animal on filth, or dealing with filth for that purpose, or permitting an animal to graze in prohibited place.
278	Buying or taking pledge from child.
299	Introducing liquor or drug into hospital.
302	Inoculating with small-pox.
303	Entering cantonment after inoculation.
319	Obstructing vaccinator in his duties.
334	Use of public conveyance by infected person.
335	Using public conveyance for carriage of infected corpse.
349	Making or selling food, &c., by person suffering from contagious leprosy or an infectious disorder.
368	Disposing of corpse at unauthorised place or exhuming corpse.
375	Improperly carrying corpse along street or public place.
376	Depositing corpse in street or public place.
389	Using an unauthorised building as a sarai.
419	Letting off fireworks, sending up fire-balloon or lighting bonfire without permission.
427	Altering, obstructing or encroaching upon street or public place.

1	2
Section or part.	Subject.
428, sub-section (3).	Contravening order, &c., regarding conduct of procession or public assembly.
429, sub-section (1).	Injuring or disturbing direction-post, lamp or lamp-post.
432	Rash driving or riding.
433	Disregarding the rule of the road.
434	Driving or riding contrary to public notice.
435	Causing mischief or obstruction in driving animal.
436	Not removing elephant or camel on approach of horse or bullock cart.
437	Driving without a sufficient light.
438	Driving vehicle without proper means of control.
439	Permitting child to control animal or vehicle.
440	Leaving vehicle or animal unattended.
441	Obstructing thoroughfare.
442	Obstructing footway.
443	Making or repairing vehicle, cleaning or exposing for show, hire or sale an animal or vehicle, or training or exercising an animal, at unauthorized place or time.
444	Carrying article projecting beyond vehicle.
457, sub-section (2).	Destroying, &c., distinguishing number on estate.
473	Injuring public land or water.
474	Making excavation without permission.
477, sub-section (2).	Felling tree without permission.
539	Allowing infected animal in street, &c.
541	Bringing infected animal into cantonment.
542	Grazing animal without control or unauthorizedly on cantonment land.
494	Gaming in street or public place.
501	Drunkenness or riotous or indecent behaviour.
511	Using threatening or abusive language, &c.

Cantonment Code.

(*Schedule V.—Appeals.*)

1	2	1	2
Section or part.	Subject.	Section or part.	Subject.
543	Indecent exposure of person, &c.	551	Bill-sticking or defacing building or other property.
544	Begging.	552	Allowing animal to be at large.
546	Feloniously lurking about cantonment.	554	Storing or using night-soil or other offensive matter.
547	Dangerous quarrying, blasting, cutting of timber or building.	563	Remaining in or returning to cantonment after expulsion.
548	Playing music without permission.	564	Harbouring person who has been expelled from cantonment.
549	Creating noise in street or public place so as to cause a nuisance.	588	Destroying or defacing public notice.
550	Discharging fire-arm, &c., or propelling vehicle, so as to frighten animals or cause annoyance.		

SCHEDULE V.

APPEALS.

(*See sections 567 and 569.*)

1	2	3	4
Section.	Order, notice or decision.	Appellate Authority.	Time allowed for appeal.
14, sub-section (3).	President's refusal to permit a motion, or amendment of a motion, to be discussed at a meeting of a Cantonment Committee.	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from date of meeting.
36, clause (a).	Cantonment Authority's order dismissing a servant not in employment at the commencement of this Code for having a share or interest in a contract made by or on behalf of the Cantonment Authority.	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from date of order.
36, clause (c).	Cantonment Authority's order dismissing a servant not in employment at the commencement of this Code on the ground that he is related to another servant of the Cantonment Authority.	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from date of order.
72	Cantonment Magistrate's order rescinding a contract.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from date of order.
93	Cantonment Authority's notice requiring a grantee to let a house not already occupied by a military officer to a military officer.	Commander-in-Chief .	Thirty days from service of notice.
94	Cantonment Authority's notice requiring a departmental military officer to vacate a house in favour of a regimental officer, or requiring a regimental officer to vacate a house in favour of a departmental military officer.	Commander-in-Chief .	Thirty days from service of notice.
95, sub-section (3).	Cantonment Authority's notice requiring a grantee to let a house to a civil officer.	Commander-in-Chief .	Thirty days from service of notice.

Cantonment Code.

(*Schedule V.—Appeals.*)

1	2	3	4
Section.	Order, notice or decision.	Appellate authority.	Time allowed for appeal.
120	Commanding Officer's order refusing to convene a Committee of Arbitration.	Commander-in-Chief .	Thirty days from date of order.
122	Commanding Officer's order rejecting a person nominated a member of a Committee of Arbitration on the ground of such person being interested in the matter under reference.	Commander-in-Chief .	Fifteen days from date of order.
125	Committee of Arbitration's decision ...	Commander-in-Chief .	Fifteen days from date of decision.
127, sub-section (1).	Cantonment Magistrate's notice requiring a grantee to make repairs in accordance with the decision of a Committee of Arbitration.	Commander-in-Chief .	Fifteen days from service of notice.
129, sub-section (1).	Cantonment Magistrate's notice requiring a person to act as agent of an absentee owner or show cause why he should not be required so to act.	District Magistrate .	Thirty days from service of notice.
155, sub-section (1).	Cantonment Authority's notice to provide a privy or urinal, or additional privies or urinals.	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from service of notice.
155, sub-section (2).	Cantonment Authority's notice to provide latrines and urinals, and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from service of notice.
158, sub-section (1).	Cantonment Authority's notice to remove an insanitary private latrine or urinal.	Officer Commanding the district.	Seven days from service of notice.
159	Cantonment Authority's notice to cleanse, purify, repair, alter or put in good order a private privy, latrine or urinal.	Officer Commanding the district.	Seven days from service of notice.
173, sub-section (1).	Cantonment Authority's order for discontinuing or destroying a drain.	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from date of order.
174	Cantonment Authority's notice to construct or lay a drain.	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from service of notice.
175	Cantonment Authority's notice requiring a group or block of buildings to be drained by a combined operation.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
175	Cantonment Authority's notice apportioning the expenses of a combined drainage operation.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
176	Cantonment Authority's notice requiring a person to permit an owner or grantee to carry a drain into, through or under land belonging to or occupied by such person.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
199	Cantonment Authority's notice to stop the use of a source of private water-supply for drinking purposes, or to close, enclose or fence the same.	Officer Commanding the district.	Seven days from service of notice.
227	Cantonment Authority's notice to close a private market for failure to comply with requisition.	Commander-in-Chief .	Thirty days from service of notice.
228, sub-section (1).	Cantonment Authoriy's notice to close a private market, or any portion thereof, which is unfit for the purposes of a market or is a nuisance.	Commander-in-Chief .	Thirty days from service of notice.

Cantonment Code.

(*Schedule V.—Appeals.*)

1	2	3	4
Section.	Order, notice or decision.	Appellate authority.	Time allowed for appeal.
231	Cantonment Magistrate's order expelling a person from a market.	Officer Commanding the district.	Seven days from date of order.
247	Cantonment Authority's notice to close a private slaughter-house for failure to comply with requisition.	Commander-in-Chief .	Thirty days from service of notice.
248, sub-section (*1*).	Cantonment Authority's notice to close a private slaughter-house, or any portion thereof, which is unfit for the purposes of a slaughter-house or is a nuisance.	Commander-in-Chief .	Thirty days from service of notice.
251	Cantonment Magistrate's order expelling a person from a slaughter-house.	Officer Commanding the district.	Seven days from date of order.
268	Cantonment Authority's notice to discontinue the use of a place for carrying on an offensive or dangerous trade, or to use any such place in a specified manner.	Officer Commanding the district.	Seven days from service of notice.
312	Cantonment Magistrate's order directing compliance with a notice issued by a superintendent of vaccination.	District Magistrate .	Seven days from date of order.
383	Cantonment Magistrate's order refusing to register a sarai.	District Magistrate .	Thirty days from date of order.
386	Cantonment Authority's notice to discontinue the use of a building as a private sarai.	District Magistrate .	Thirty days from service of notice.
447	Cantonment Authority's notice to alter or demolish a building and remove materials.	District Magistrate .	Fifteen days from service of notice.
449	Cantonment Authority's notice to pull down or otherwise deal with a building erected or re-built without permission over a main, or over a public watercourse, water-pipe, drain or culvert.	District Magistrate .	Fifteen days from service of notice.
453	Cantonment Authority's notice to remove or alter a projection, encroachment or obstruction built or placed against or in front of a building.	District Magistrate .	Fifteen days from service of notice.
455	Cantonment Authority's notice to put up, alter or keep in good condition rain-troughs and pipes.	District Magistrate .	Seven days from service of notice.
460, sub-section (*1*).	Cantonment Authority's notice to remove, alter or otherwise deal with an insanitary hut or shed.	Officer Commanding the district.	Seven days from service of notice.
461	Cantonment Authority's notice prohibiting the use of a building on the ground of its being unfit for human habitation.	District Magistrate .	Seven days from service of notice.
463	Cantonment Authority's notice to cleanse or fill up a well, or to fill up a tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove waste or stagnant water, on private land.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
470	Cantonment Authority's notice to remove or repair a ruinous or dangerous building, wall or structure, or anything affixed thereto.	Commander-in-Chief .	Thirty days from service of notice.
558	Cantonment Magistrate's order expelling a person from a cantonment with the previous sanction of the Commanding Officer.	Commander-in-Chief . .	Thirty days from date of order.

Cantonment Code.

(*Schedule VI.—Rewards to Informers.*)

1	2	3	4
Section.	Order, notice or decision.	Appellate authority.	Time allowed for appeal.
559	Cantonment Magistrate's order expelling a person from a cantonment by direction of the Commanding Officer.	Commander-in-Chief .	Thirty days from date of order.
591	Cantonment Magistrate's order assessing damage done to Government property.	District Magistrate .	Thirty days from date of order.
592	Cantonment Magistrate's order apportioning expenses payable by owners, grantees or occupiers.	District Magistrate .	Thirty days from date of order.

SCHEDULE VI.

REWARDS TO INFORMERS.

(*See section 593.*)

1	2	1	2
Section or part.	Subject.	Section or part.	Subject.
172	Depositing carcass in street or public place.	328, clause (*b*).	Owner or occupier of private dwelling failing to give information, or giving false information, respecting the existence of an infectious disorder therein.
192, clause (*c*).	Doing an act within a catchment area whereby injury may arise to any source of public water-supply, or whereby the water thereof may be fouled or rendered less wholesome.	338	Neglecting to disinfect public conveyance after carrying infected person or corpse.
196	Fouling source of public water-supply used for drinking purposes.	429, sub-section (*1*).	Injuring or disturbing direction-post, lamp or lamp-post.
209	Trespassing on water-works.	457, sub-section (*2*).	Destroying, &c., distinguishing number on estate.
210	Damaging water-works.	473	Injuring public land or water.
253	Opening private slaughter-house without permission.	474	Making excavation without permission.
254	Using unauthorized slaughter-house.	540	Sharping.
255	Using private slaughter-house after notice of closure.	551	Bill-sticking, or defacing building or other property.
258, sub-section (*1*).	Slaughtering elsewhere than at a lawful slaughter-house, or selling the meat of an animal so slaughtered.	563	Remaining in or returning to cantonment after expulsion.
273	Feeding an animal on filth, or dealing with filth for that purpose, or permitting an animal to graze in prohibited place.	564	Harbouring person who has been expelled from cantonment.
278	Buying or taking pledge from child.	588	Destroying or defacing public notice.
299	Introducing liquor or drug into hospital.		

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 25th June 1892.

It will be remembered that at the close of last week the favourable conditions which had resulted in general rain throughout the Indian region were disappearing. The monsoon currents were withdrawing and becoming weaker on each side of India, and rainfall was lighter and less general. This change has continued during the week under review and increased in intensity as the week has progressed, so that by the close of the week the greater parts of Northern and Central India were without rain. This result was in part due to the abnormal weakness of the monsoon currents on either side of India, and in part to the fact that the arm of low pressure which ordinarily exists over the southern side of the Gangetic plain was pushed during the week under review close alongside the hills, so that no easterly current could pass from the Bay into North-Western India.

The chart of the 19th showed low pressure areas—one over Sind, and a second over Oudh and Bengal, while the highest readings were in the extreme south. Pressure differences were smaller than usual over the Peninsula, and the winds on the West Coast, instead of being strong from the westward, were light and variable. Southerly winds prevailed over the head of the Bay and easterly winds at a few places in Bengal, but all over the Gangetic plain and the central parts of the country the direction was westerly. Rain was reported generally over the Peninsula, Burma, and East Bengal, while showers were reported from the Central Provinces and the north of the Punjab. The amounts were moderate or small. Elsewhere there was no rain. On the 20th the chart showed very little alteration as regards the general direction of the wind or the distribution of pressure, but there was some little change in the extent and area of the rainfall. Thus rain had ceased over the centre and part of the east of the Peninsula and had decreased in the central parts of the country and in Bengal. In Burma, Assam, and the west of the Peninsula the fall continued general. All over the Gangetic plain, North-West India, and the east and centre of the Peninsula there was no rain. On the 21st there was again very little change in the distribution of pressure, but readings had become even more uniform over the Peninsula than on the preceding day. The wind was north-easterly and light on the West Coast, and north-westerly to westerly all down the Gangetic plain. Rain had fallen along the West Coast, over the central parts of the Peninsula, over Burma, over Assam, and over North Bengal, while there were one or two showers reported from the central regions. The rainfall was locally heavy at Ahmednagar, but was light elsewhere. On the morning of the 22nd the lowest pressures were shown over the Punjab, and moderately steep gradients existed over the central parts of the country; but over the Peninsula the readings remained very uniform. Southerly or variable light winds prevailed over the Peninsula, and westerly winds over the central parts of the country and the Gangetic plain. Elsewhere there was no change. The force was abnormally light on both sides of India and the rainfall very light generally. Showers had occurred on both sides of the Peninsula, at a few central stations, and at several places in North-East India. At Dhubri and Bombay the fall

was locally heavy, but elsewhere the amounts were generally small. On the 24th pressure was slightly less uniform over the Peninsula, and this change appears to have been accompanied with a greater flow of monsoon air, as the rainfall over the Peninsula was much more general and rather more heavy than on the preceding day. Elsewhere there was no important alteration, and scattered showers were reported from Burma, Assam, and North Bengal. The chart of the 24th showed that the tendency towards the production of the normal pressure gradient over the Peninsula had disappeared, and very uniform pressures and light winds were reported. In other parts of India conditions were generally unchanged. Showers of rain, generally of small amount, were reported from Bombay, the Central Provinces, the Carnatic, Lower Burma, and parts of Bengal. During the 24 hours up to 8 A.M. on the 25th there was again no general change. Light or moderate, fairly general rain was reported from the Peninsula, a few showers in the Central Provinces, but more general and heavier rain in Burma and Bengal.

Temperature :—Owing to the much less general incidence of rainfall, the depression of temperature which prevailed during the preceding week did not last through the week under review. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India :

PROVINCE.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·5	+0·6	—0·2	—1·1	—1·5	—1·0	—0·4	—0·4
Bengal and Assam . .	+0·8	+1·8	+1·8	+2·0	+2·3	+2·9	+1·0	+1·8
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	—1·9	+0·1	+2·2	+3·9	+7·6	+6·0	+6·8	+3·5
Punjab	—9·3	—4·7	—1·6	+2·0	+5·9	+4·3	+2·9	—0·1
Bombay	—0·3	+0·7	+1·3	+1·2	+0·1	—1·2	+0·7	+0·4
Berar and Central Provinces	+0·6	+2·0	+5·3	+5·3	+4·5	+2·4	+3·4	+3·4
Guzerat and Central India .	—2·5	—0·8	+2·0	+3·5	+4·1	+3·2	+3·8	+1·9
Sind and Rajputana . .	—3·3	+0·2	+1·3	+3·4	+3·0	+2·2	+2·2	+1·3
Madras	—0·8	+0·6	+1·2	+1·1	+0·2	+0·2	+0·4	+0·4
Mean for whole India . .	—1·8	+0·1	+1·5	+2·4	+2·9	+2·1	+2·3	+1·4

From the above it will be seen that the mean temperature for the week was 1·4° above the average, showing a rise of 3·6° as compared with the mean temperature of last week. The first day was the only day on which the mean temperature of India was deficient; on all the other days it was excessive, the greatest excess being on the 23rd. The provincial variations show that only in Burma and the Punjab was the mean temperature below the normal, and in these two instances the amount of the deficiency was very small. In the Punjab the range of temperature during the week was very large; for whereas on the 19th the mean temperature was 9·3° below the normal, on the 23rd it was 5·9° above, showing a range in the mean temperature of 15°.

Rain :—The rainfall of the week under review has been less heavy and less general than during the preceding week. During last week effective rain

was received in every division in India, while, on the contrary, during the present week ten divisions have received actually no rain, and seven more divisions have received average amounts for the division of less than one-tenth of an inch for the whole week. The regions which received absolutely or practically no rain include the following divisions, *viz.*, Chota Nagpur, Behar (South), all the North-Western Provinces and Oudh divisions, all the Punjab divisions except the North-Western, Kathiawar, Sind, Rajputana, and Central India (West). In all other parts of India the rainfall for the week was effective, though over by far the larger portion of the country the amount received was considerably less than that normally recorded during this week. The divisions which received excessive rain were Lower and Central Burma, Assam (Surma and Brahmaputra), the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, the East Coast (North (*a*), Central, and South), and Madras (Central). In all the other divisions there was a deficiency. The greatest actual defect was 7·58 inches in Coorg, followed by 5·44 inches in Malabar, by 4 inches in Tenasserim and Arakan, and by 3·30 inches in the Konkan. The greatest actual excess was 3 inches in Assam (Surma), followed by 2¼ inches in Central Bengal.

The relative distribution of rainfall was not very dissimilar to the normal except in one important particular, *viz.*, the very large failure of the rains on the west, and particularly on the South-West Coasts.

The three final columns of the table show the state of the monsoon rains up to date—the 1st column giving the average actual divisional rainfall for the period May 29th to June 1892; the second, the normal average rainfall for the same division and period; and the third showing the variation. The rains so far then have been heavy in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Oudh (South), the North-West Provinces (Central), the Punjab (West), the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, the Central Provinces (East), Guzerat, and nearly all the Madras divisions. In Lower Burma, Central Burma, Behar (North), the North-West Provinces (East and West), the Konkan, and the Jaipur division of the East Coast the rainfall has been about equal to the normal, and in all the other divisions the fall has been deficient.

The record of heavy falls during the week shows no very heavy amounts, except in parts of the North-East of India, and even there the amounts received were by no means exceptional. The following were the more important:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Burma	Shwegyin	Kyaikto	10·05 inches.
	Arakan	Akyab	15·58 ,,
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	45·37 ,,
Bengal	Mymensingh	Netrakona	11·16 ,,
	Cooch Behar	Matabhanga	12·39 ,,
Behar	Purneah	Arraria	3·35 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara	Coondapur	5·76 ,,
Mysore	Kolar	Srinivaspur	3·68 ,,
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	6·28 ,,
Khandeish	Ahmednagar	Parner	7·01 ,,
Berar	Amraoti	Murtazapur	4·95 ,,
Guzerat	Surat	Pardi	5·26 ,,
Madras	Godavari	Alamur	4·25 ,,
	Cuddapah	Piler	7·05 ,,
	North Arcot	Punganur	4·65 ,,

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 25th, 1892.			Rainfall data from May 29th to June 25th.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to June 25th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	4·82	9·00	— 4·18	22·74	36·35	— 37
	Lower Burma	4·58	4·17	+ 0·41	16·02	17·12	— 6
	Central Burma	6·08	3·78	+ 2·30	16·86	16·31	+ 3
	Upper Burma	1·66	?	?	6·89	?	?
	Arakan	9·66	13·69	— 4·03	38·61	48·99	— 21
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	3·17	5·01	— 1·84	10·01	17·61	— 43
	Assam (Surma)	13·45	10·29	+ 3·16	27·04	33·83	— 20
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·99	3·56	+ 0·43	10·04	13·88	— 20
	Deltaic Bengal	1·07	2·89	— 1·82	6·61	9·57	— 31
	Central Bengal	0·81	2·97	— 2·16	7·05	9·22	— 24
	North Bengal	5·47	6·75	— 1·28	14·09	21·40	— 34
	Orissa	0·85	2·36	— 1·51	10·52	6·18	+ 70
	Chota Nagpur	0·03	2·56	— 2·53	8·87	6·28	+ 41
	Behar (South)	0·03	1·77	— 1·74	3·76	4·33	— 13
	Do. (North)	0·37	2·78	— 2·41	6·39	6·96	— 8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	1·18	— 1·18	2·81	2·58	+ 9
	Oudh (South)	0	1·19	— 1·19	2·76	2·38	+ 16
	Do. (North)	0	1·40	— 1·40	2·22	3·01	— 26
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·98	— 0·98	3·44	2·02	+ 70
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·85	— 0·85	1·59	1·72	— 8
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	1·37	— 1·37	2·45	3·22	— 24
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·03	0·52	— 0·49	0·36	1·02	— 65
	Do. (Central)	0	0·71	— 0·71	0·86	1·37	— 37
	Do. (Submontane)	0·01	0·84	— 0·83	0·78	1·66	— 83
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	2·26	— 2·26	2·28	5·01	— 54
	Do. (North-West)	0·14	0·42	— 0·28	0·91	1·09	— 17
	Do. (West)	0·07	0·19	— 0·12	0·95	0·49	+ 94
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	2·35	7·79	— 5·44	14·93	31·68	— 53
	Madras (South Central)	0·59	1·02	— 0·43	3·08	4·77	— 35
	Coorg	0·76	8·34	— 7·58	14·64	26·65	— 45
	Mysore	0·50	0·97	— 0·47	3·65	4·30	— 15
	Konkan	2·85	6·15	— 3·30	20·74	20·16	+ 3
	Bombay Deccan	1·89	0·78	+ 1·11	7·54	4·65	+ 63
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	2·32	0·82	+ 1·50	6·51	4·34	+ 50
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·13	1·81	— 0·68	4·78	6·37	— 25
	Central Provinces (West)	0·82	2·19	— 1·37	3·71	5·39	— 32
	Ditto (Central)	0·41	2·69	— 2·28	3·25	5·37	— 39
	Ditto (East)	1·70	2·70	— 1·00	7·01	5·96	+ 18
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·25	1·72	— 1·47	4·27	3·25	+ 31
	Kathiawar	0·01	0·95	— 0·94	1·50	1·76	— 15
	Sind	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·11	0·20	— 45
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·30	1·79	— 1·49	4·12	5·45	— 24
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·03	0·92	— 0·89	0·99	2·88	— 66
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·50	— 0·50	0·22	1·40	— 84
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·94	1·30	— 0·36	5·30	3·77	+ 41
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	2·70	1·76	+ 0·94	7·50	7·44	+ 1
	Hyderabad (South)	1·07	1·19	— 0·12	5·69	4·02	+ 42
	Madras (Central)	2·12	0·46	+ 1·66	4·14	2·43	+ 70
	East Coast (Central)	1·24	0·69	+ 0·55	3·44	2·38	+ 45
	Ditto (South)	0·85	0·38	+ 0·47	3·17	1·91	+ 66
	Madras (South)	0·13	0·18	— 0·05	1·31	1·16	+ 13

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SIMLA, *30th June, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 25th June.*—Rainfall good in the Deccan; moderate in the Circars, Karnatic, and parts of the Central districts; light in the South and on the West Coast. Cultivation and sowing are proceeding actively in most parts, but retarded on the West Coast. Anxiety regarding water-supply is removed generally. Pasture is becoming available after rain, but fodder is very scarce in parts of Nellore, Bellary, and Anantapur. General prospects have much improved in the affected portion of the Deccan, and somewhat in Nellore. Prices are practically stationary, but very high everywhere; sharp rise in Nilgiris; slightly easier in the Deccan. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works:*—Deccan 50,677, Karnatic 26,961, and Central 9,030: *Total* 86,668 against 92,353, the corrected number for last week; decrease in the Deccan general, except in the Cumbum taluk of Kurnool and the Bellary taluk of Bellary, owing to recent rainfall. *On gratuitous relief:*—Deccan 756, Karnatic 210, and Central 215: *Total* 1,181 against 1,055 last week; increase in Nellore. Loans for wells:—Deccan Rs. 7,34,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,11,000, and Central Rs. 10,21,000: *Total* Rs. 21,66,000 disbursed. Wells completed—583, 1,887, and 1,232: wells under construction—5,912, 1,897, and 7,070 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Rs. 68,000, Rs. 69,000, and Rs. 66,000: *Total* Rs. 2,03,000 disbursed in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 29th June.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper, except in three districts; generally good or moderate. Total fall insufficient for sowing purposes or young seedlings throughout Konkan, and in parts of Gujarat, Kathiawar, Khandesh, Nasik, and Dharwar. Slight rain in three districts of Sind, but river low, and want of water for crops greatly felt. Fodder is scarce in parts of seven and water in parts of two districts. Cattle are poor in parts of three districts. Prices are generally steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works:*—Bijapur 115, Belgaum 2,185, Dharwar 675, and Kolhapur 8,508: *Total* 11,483 against 12,330 last week.

Bengal.—*For week ending 28th June.*—There was a break in the rains at the beginning of the week, and a slight check to cultivation is reported from some districts; but fairly general rain fell towards its close over the greater part of the Province. More rain is wanted in South Behar and Chota Nagpur. Standing crops are doing well. Rice and autumn crops are still being sown, while in some places transplanting of seedlings has begun. Reports from the affected districts continue to be satisfactory. In Darbhanga much land still remains to be sown, for which necessary advances are being given. In spite of the large decrease in the number on relief works reported last week, no retrograde movement has taken place in Darbhanga, and numbers have further decreased. A small increase is reported from Monghyr and Dinajpur and a

decrease from Bhagalpur. In Muzaffarpur the decrease has been large. Prices continue stationary, but in Dinajpur, Gaya, and Shahabad they show an upward tendency. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is now abundant, and there is no lack of water-supply in any part of the Province. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Muzaffarpur 4,020, Darbhanga 24,144, Monghyr 1,109, Bhagalpur 6,516, and Dinajpur 485: *Total* 36,274, showing a decrease of 3,753 since last week. *Numbers on gratuitous relief*:—Darbhanga 827, Monghyr 283, Bhagalpur 1,527: *Total* 2,637, showing a decrease of 376 since last week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 29th June.*—Weather very hot and oppressive. There have been but a few local showers in the plains, and no rain in the hill districts of Kumaon, where scarcity prevails. The early autumn sowings which had germinated are suffering from drought, and further sowings are stopped. Early and good rain is urgently required throughout the Provinces. Prices are rising in several districts. Fodder continues scarce in Almora

Punjab.—*For week ending 29th June.*—Slight rain has fallen in parts of seven districts. Prices are rising in six districts; stationary elsewhere. Sowings of autumn crops on irrigated lands are going on in Lahore, and have commenced, though badly, in Mooltan, but discontinued in Rawal Pindi owing to insufficient rainfall. Rice and maize are being sown in parts of Kangra. Cotton sowing is delayed for want of rain in Umballa. Water is getting scarce in Kangra and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Wells are drying up in Jullunder. The Sidhnai Canal, Mooltan, is dry; others flowing feebly. Rain urgently wanted throughout the Province. Prospects of crops continue bad in Kangra; also on irrigated lands in Lahore, and poor in Shahpur. Extra spring crops are reported below average in Dera Ismail Khan. General outlook gloomy in Mooltan. Condition of cattle is bad in four districts. Cattle lean in Hissar and suffering from scarcity of fodder in Simla and three plain districts. Fodder is reported insufficient in all but two districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 29th June.*—Rain has continued to fall in light showers, but more is required for autumn sowings, especially in four districts, where sowings have been stopped from want of rain. Fodder insufficient in parts. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 25th June.*—Good rainfall everywhere, except in five districts of Upper Burma and the Northern Shan States, where showers are light, and in Shwebo and Yeu, where no rain fell. Ploughing and sowing of paddy are progressing throughout Lower Burma. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of wet-weather paddy continue in progress in most districts of Upper Burma. Sowing of sessamum in Lower Chindwin and Myingyan, of cotton in Myingyan, and of Indian-corn in Pakokku is progressing. The price of paddy has risen considerably in one district and slightly in seven others, while it has fallen considerably in one and slightly in four districts. The price of rice has fallen in two districts. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Shwebo 3,031, Yeu 101, Lower Chindwin 380, Myingyan 572, Meiktila 2,691, and Yamethin 3,576: *Total* 10,351 against 13,853 last week. Relief works closed in Magwe.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th June.*—Weather seasonable. Rain is wanted in Sibsagar. Transplanting of winter paddy continues. Tea doing well. Condition of cattle is fair. Fodder plentiful.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 29th June.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general, but more rain is wanted in parts of three districts. *Ragi* sown in parts, and crops are generally in fair condition. Prices have slightly risen in one district. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bangalore 276, Kolar 1,070, Shimoga 89, and Chitaldroog 252: *Total* 1,687 against 2,878 last week.

COORG: Rainfall slight. Ploughing of rice fields and forming of nurseries, also planting of coffee, delayed for want of sufficient rain. *Ragi* and cardamom crops are thriving. Slight rise in prices. Forage and water for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 29th June.*—BERAR: Average rainfall good. Weather cloudy and sultry. Preparation of land for autumn crops is in progress. Cotton sowing has commenced. Water scarce in one district and fodder locally insufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are almost stationary.

HYDERABAD.—Rain moderate during week. Sowing of autumn crops has commenced in some places and fields are being prepared in others. Prices continue high.

Central India.—*For week ending 29th June.*—Slight rain in four Agencies; everywhere insufficient. Agricultural operations started in two Agencies; in progress in three others. Sowings discontinued in parts of Bhopawar for want of rain. Condition of standing crops in Bhopal is indifferent, and reported to be withering from want of rain in Western Malwa. Rain is urgently required to save young crops. No change in the condition of pasturage. Prices of food grains are high in two Agencies and Neemuch; steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 29th June.*—Rainfall good at Abu and three Agencies; slight in four other Agencies. Ploughing for the autumn crop has commenced in seven Agencies and Ajmere, where rain has fallen. Standing crops fair in Meywar. Agricultural stock is generally good and sufficient, except in Marwar and parts of Meywar and Bikanir, where cattle are suffering from want of fodder and water. Cattle very emaciated in Kherwara, and reported dying from starvation in Merwara. Pasturage and fodder sufficient in eight Agencies; scarce elsewhere. Prices have risen in four Agencies; fluctuating in three others; steady elsewhere. In Kotah 447 emigrants returning and 3,256 cattle. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 30,929, Marwar (for week ending 22nd June) 1,774, Kishengarh 1,514, and Bikanir 3,085: *Total* 37,302 against 35,098 last week. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 11,650 including 3,625 in receipt of home relief, Marwar (for week ending 22nd June) 2,496, Kishengarh 170, and Bikanir 1,429: *Total* 15,745 against 15,220 last week.

Nepal.—*For week ending 23rd June.*—Weather dry and warm. Rice is being transplanted.

E. C. BUCK,

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS ON AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS IN INDIA FOR THE MONTH OF MAY (PUBLISHED IN CONTINUATION OF THE SUMMARIES FOR MARCH AND APRIL CONTAINED IN THE DESPATCHES TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE WHICH APPEARED IN THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" OF THE 25TH JUNE).

1. The position is very much what was predicted in the summary for April. In districts which have received the earlier showers of the monsoon in sufficient quantity agricultural operations have been more or less resumed. In those which have received little or no rain the numbers on relief-works have continued slowly to increase. During May the monsoon did not give so much rain as was hoped to the Madras Presidency, but the exceptional cyclone which travelled from the West Coast to the North-West Himalayas in two days produced unexpected rainfall in the tracts through which it passed, and had considerable influence in attracting labour from the relief-works to the fields. Briefly reviewing the agricultural condition in the various Provinces at the end of May, it may be said that the position in Bombay had materially improved; that in Madras some of the affected tracts had been relieved by rain, while in the rest no serious change for the worse had occurred. In Burma the area officially reported as affected by scarcity had contracted. In Bengal, although the number on relief-works had increased, many of the affected tracts had been considerably benefited by rain. In Ajmir and Rajputana the position remained much as before. In no other part of India was there any real cause for anxiety.

2. The following is a brief abstract province by province of the more important facts noticed in the provincial reports for May or brought to knowledge during June:

In *Madras,* although the rainfall of May was much below the average expected, there has since the close of the month been heavy and general rain in three of the affected districts, and useful showers have fallen elsewhere. During the period under report prices were slightly easier, trade was active, and there was no evidence of any diminution in the food-stocks. No unsatisfactory reports as to the condition of the people either in their villages or on the relief-works have been received, except from Bellary and Salem. It is now reported that the increased mortality in February last was wholly due to small-pox, while that of March and April is mostly ascribed to the same cause and to fever.

In *Bombay* the affected area has been reduced by the exclusion of the districts of Sholapur, Poona, and Satara, where it is reported that no further cause for anxiety remains. In the other three affected districts the general condition and prospects are not unsatisfactory. Good and sufficient rain has fallen throughout them, and agricultural operations are in progress. The Bombay Government has abolished the special appointment of Famine Under-Secretary which was created in February last to deal with the work due to the scarcity.

In *Bengal* the prospects of the country have been generally improved by the rain which fell in May, and field work has been resumed in several of the affected districts. Further improvement has occurred during the current month, and there has been a material decrease in the numbers on relief-works. The mortality in April was abnormal in three districts, but is ascribed to fever and small-pox, and not in any way to the scarcity or to want of relief.

In the Himalayan tracts of the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* the physical condition of the people remains generally good. There was an increase in the death-rate in April, but it was due to fever and bowel-complaints and not to the distress. There was no change in the prospects of the affected districts during May.

There is very little cause for apprehension in the *Punjab.* The scarcity in the hills is not giving rise to any pronounced distress, and the only district

(Rawalpindi) in which the possibility of a demand for relief-works was anticipated has received good rain in the current month.

In *Burma* the condition of the affected districts continues to improve, and a further considerable decrease in the area officially shown as affected took place in May. The public health is satisfactory, and in no district has the death-rate been affected by the scarcity. Prices fell during the month. Large stocks of rice are believed to be held in the upper division of the Province, to which the distress is confined, while importations from Lower Burma continue to be brisk.

In *Ajmere-Merwara* there was again no important change during May. An epidemic of cholera has unfortunately visited the district, causing a large number of deaths ; but, apart from this, the health and condition of the people were fairly good. The Chief Commissioner has recently submitted a revised programme of relief-works sufficient to provide for all emergencies for the next three months. The numbers on relief-works continue large.

As regards the Native States where scarcity exists, it is reported that in *Mysore* the condition continues to improve, and the numbers on relief-works are steadily decreasing. In the *Rajputana States* there was no material change during May. In the *Southern Mahratta States* the monsoon has set in favourably, and a considerable decrease in the number on relief-works is anticipated.

The large number relieved in *Kolhapur* is due to exceptional action adopted by the Darbar. This circumstance is mentioned in order to explain the exceptional character of the statistics from Kolhapur, where the position is in reality no worse than in the adjacent country. Some distress is also reported to exist in the Tehri State (Garhwal), but the situation does not give any cause for anxiety.

3. The following is a conspectus of the relief operations in each Province :

PROVINCE.	Number of affected districts.	Area, square miles.	Population.	Affected area, square miles.	Population of affected area.	Number on relief works on last day of May 1892.	Number on gratuitous relief on same date.
Madras	9	67,613	13,167,000	22,893	3,565,000	80,492	1,138
Bombay	3	12,343	2,199,000	8,169	1,240,000	4,995	...
Bengal	7	28,352	15,156,000	5,710	2,531,000	57,480	3,170
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	3	12,077	875,000	(a) 842½	422,000	...	...
Burma	7	25,158	1,391,000	4,963	250,000	(c) 16,000	757
Ajmere-Merwara ...	2	2,711	542,000	2,702	494,000	29,471	10,161
Rajputana ...	4	76,650	3,598,000	46,825	1,798,000	14,191	5,496
Mysore	5	18,102	3,492,000	...	...	2,474	...
Hyderabad ...	6	34,039	3,934,000	...	1,141,000	(b) 3,664	...
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.	9	6,740	1,600,000	2,519	471,000	12,289	...
Tehri (Garhwal) ...	1	4,180	241,000	400	30,000	...	...
	56	287,965	46,195,000	95,023½	1,19,42,000	221,056	20,722

(a) Affected area of two districts (Almora and Dehra Dun) only.
(b) Number on 30th April.
(c) Including numbers on certain Government irrigation works not now classed as relief-works.

4. The following table shows the programme of works available for relief purposes; the expenditure on relief-works, gratuitous relief, and advances to cultivators; and the amount of revenue suspended:

PROVINCE.	Number of districts.	Maximum number for whom relief is expected to be required in case of serious famine.	Number for whom relief was provided in gazetted programme of relief works for 3 months.	Number for whom relief can be provided by works remaining on programme on date of report.	Expenditure on relief works and gratuitous relief since 1st April 1891 to end of month under report.	Advances since 1st April 1891 to end of month under report.	Revenue suspended since commencement of scarcity.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	8	1,131,100	1,710,300	1,580,600	1,125,000	2,162,000	3,098,000
Bombay	3	180,000	69,928	79,874	52,471	458,456	4,000
Bengal	7	398,431	2,976,069	2,519,948	221,165	132,150	...
Burma	9	679,096	200,874	153,369	1,131,027	(a) 71,135	(b)784,000
Ajmere-Merwara ...	2	85,000	48,645	41,690	725,000	456,000	40,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	3	60,000	...	...	...	55,000	54,000
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c) 400,000

(a) Advances in 1892-93 only. Complete figures for 1891-92 not yet available.
(b) Thathameda or house-tax actually remitted.
(c) Rough estimate.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT.,
Simla, the 28th June, 1892.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. $\frac{23}{4}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, (Museums and Exhibition),—dated Simla, the 21st June, 1892.

Read—

The following Official Circular of information for Foreign Exhibitors, received from the Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, United States, America.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR FOREIGN EXHIBITORS.

1. The Exhibition will be held on the shore of Lake Michigan, in the City of Chicago, and will be opened on the first day of May 1893, and closed on the 30th day of October following.

2. All Governments have been invited to appoint commissions for the purpose of organizing their departments of the Exhibition. The Director-General should be notified of the appointment of such foreign commissions as soon as the appointment is made.

Diagrams of the buildings and grounds will be furnished to the foreign commissions on or before January 1, 1892, indicating the localities to be occupied by each nation, subject, however, to revision and readjustment.

3. Applications for space and negotiations relative thereto must be conducted with the commission of the country where the article is produced.

4. Foreign commissions are requested to notify the Director-General not later than June 1, 1892, where they desire any increase or diminution of the space offered them, and the amount.

5. Before November 1, 1892, the foreign commissions must furnish the Director-General with approximate plans showing the manner of allotting the space assigned to them, and also with lists of their exhibitors and other information necessary for the preparation of the official catalogue.

Products brought into the United States at the ports of Portland, Me.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; Norfolk, Va.; Newport News, Va.; Key West, Fla.; Mobile, Ala; New Orleans, La.; Galveston, Texas.; San Francisco, Cal.; Port Townsend, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Port Huron, Mich.; Detroit, Mich.; and Chicago, Ill., or at any other port of entry, intended for display at the International Exhibition, will be allowed to go forward to the Exhibition buildings, under proper supervision of customs officers, without examination at such ports of original entry, and at the close of the Exhibition will be allowed to go forward to the port from which they are to be exported. No duties will be levied upon such goods unless entered for consumption in the United States.

6. The transportation, receiving, unpacking, and arranging of the products for exhibition will be at the expense of the exhibitor.

7. The installation of heavy articles requiring special foundations or adjustment should, by special arrangement, begin as soon as the progress of the work upon the buildings will permit. The general reception of articles at the Exhibition buildings will commence on November 1, 1892, and no articles will be admitted after April 10, 1893.

NOTE.—Weight of single article limited to 30,000 pounds.

8. Space assigned to foreign commissions, and not occupied on the 10th day of April 1893, will revert to the Director-General for reassignment.

9. If products are indented for competition, it must be so stated by the exhibitor; if not, they will be excluded from the examination by the International juries.

10. An Official Catalogue will be published in English, French, German, and Spanish. The sale of catalogues is reserved to the World's Columbian Exposition.

The twelve departments of the classification which will determine the relative location of articles in the Exhibition—except in such collective exhibits as may receive special sanction—also the arrangement of names in the catalogue, are so follows:

A. Agriculture, Forest Products, Forestry, Machinery, and Appliances.

B. Viticulture, Horticulture, Floriculture.

C. Live Stock: Domestic and Wild Animals.

D. Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus for Fishing.

E. Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

F. Machinery.

G. Transportation: Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.

H. Manufactures.

J. Electricity.

K. Fine Arts: Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Decoration.

L. Liberal Arts: Education, Literature, Engineering, Public Works; Music, and the Drama.

M. Ethnology, Archæology, Progress of Labour and Invention, Isolated and Collective Exhibits.

11. Foreign commissions may publish catalogues of their respective sections.

12. Exhibitors will not be charged for space.

A limited quantity of steam and water power will be supplied gratuitously. The quantity of each will be settled definitely at the time of the allotment of space. Any power required by the exhibitor in excess of that allowed will be furnished by the World's Columbian Exposition at a fixed price. Demands for such excess of power must also be settled at the time of the allotment of space.

13. Exhibitors must provide at their own cost all show-cases, shelving, counters, fittings, etc., which they may require, and all countershafts, with their pulleys, belting, etc., for the transmission of power from the main shafts in the building where the exhibit is located. All arrangements of articles and decorations must be in conformity with the general plan adopted by the Director-General.

NOTE.—The general plan requires all decorations, signs, etc., to be in harmony with the dignity and magnitude of a magnificent exhibition, and the Director-General is empowered to secure this result.

The World's Columbian Exposition will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition; but it will in no way be responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or for accidents by fire, or otherwise, however originating.

NOTE.—A thoroughly equipped fire department will protect the buildings and exhibits, and a large police force will maintain order. The entire exposition grounds will be under the immediate supervision of the City of Chicago and of the State of Illinois. A guard equal to any possible contingency is thus provided; the municipal authority being upheld, if necessary, by the State troops, and the State by the army of the United States, so that no apprehension need arise as to losses resulting from lawlessness.

14. Favourable facilities will be arranged by which exhibitors or foreign commissions may insure their own goods.

NOTE.—Special care has been taken to render everything about the Exposition as nearly fireproof as possible, and it is reasonably certain that the rates of insurance will not be excessive, but, on the contrary, very reasonable. Exhibitors may insure in any company, foreign or domestic. Arrangements will be made with English, French, German, and American companies to fix uniform or special rates on exhibits and buildings, so that no advantage will be taken of any exhibitor who wishes to insure his goods.

Foreign commissions may employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public, subject to the rules and regulations of the Exposition.

15. Foreign commissions, or such agents as they may designate, shall be responsible for the receiving, unpacking, and arrangement of objects, as well as for the removal at the close of the Exposition; but no person shall be permitted to act as such agent until he can give to the Director-General written evidence of his having been approved by the proper commission.

16. Each package must be addressed, "To the Commission (name of country) at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, United States of America," and should have at least two labels affixed to different, but not opposite, sides of each case, and give the following information:

17. (1) The country from which it comes; (2) name of firm of the exhibitor; (3) residence of the exhibitor; (4) department to which objects belong; (5) total number of packages sent by that exhibitor; (6) serial number of that particular package.

18 Within each package should be a list of all objects.

19 If no authorized person is at hand to receive goods on their arrival at the Exposition buildings, they will be removed without delay and stored at the risk and cost of whomsoever it may concern.

20. Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent nostrums and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted.

21. The removal of goods on exhibition will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exhibition.

NOTE.—Articles not on exhibition in competition may be sold under special permit.

22. Sketches, drawings, photographs, or other reproductions of articles exhibited will only be allowed upon the joint assent of the exhibitor and the Director-General; but views of portions of the building may be made upon the Director-General's sanction.

23. Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, exhibitors shall remove their effects, and complete such removal before January 1, 1894. Goods then remaining will be removed and sold for expenses, or otherwise disposed of under the direction of the World's Columbian Exposition.

24. Each person who becomes an exhibitor thereby acknowledges and agrees to be governed by the rules and regulations established for the Government of the Exhibition.

Special regulations will be issued concerning the exhibition of fine arts, awards, the organization of the international juries, and sales of special articles within the buildings, and on other points not touched upon in these preliminary instructions.

25. All communications concerning the exhibition will be addressed to the Director-General, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America.

The Management reserves the right to explain or amend these regulations, whenever it may be deemed necessary for the interest of the Exhibition.

WALKER FEARN, *Chief, Department of Foreign Affairs.*

GEORGE R. DAVIS, *Director-General.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE FREE IMPORTATION OF ARTICLES FOR EXHIBITION AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AT CHICAGO IN THE YEAR 1893.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1891.

On April 25, 1890, the President of the United States approved an Act passed by the Congress providing for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, which Act contains the following preamble:

"WHEREAS it is fit and appropriate that the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America be commemorated by an exhibition of the resources of the United States of America, their development, and of the progress of civilization in the new world; and

"WHEREAS such an exhibition should be of a national and international character, so that not only the people of our Union and this Continent, but those of all nations as well, can participate, and should therefore have the sanction of the Congress of the United States."

And Section 11 of said Act is as follows:

"That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose "of exhibition at said Exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall "be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges under such regulation as "the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during "the exhibition to sell, for delivery at the close of the Exposition, any goods or property "imported for and actually on exhibition in the Exposition buildings or on its grounds, "subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of the "import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *provided*, that all such "articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States, shall be subject "to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date "of importation, and all penalties prescribed by the law shall be applied and enforced

"against such articles, and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or "withdrawal."

Under the authority conferred upon him by the above section and by previous statutes of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury prescribes the following regulations, *viz* :

1. It is the purpose of this Department to secure expedition and security to all articles imported for exhibition at the Chicago Exposition without the exaction of customs duties, fees, or charges, and to arrange the proceedings on entry so as to afford the utmost convenience and despatch.

2. In order to obtain the benefits of this arrangement, every package destined for the Exposition should have affixed to it by the foreign shipper one or more labels representing the flag of the country to which it belongs. This label should be about eight by twelve inches in size, and should bear across the face, in plain black letters, the inscription "Exposition at Chicago." All packages should be plainly marked as follows: (1) "Collector of Customs, Chicago"; (2) "Exhibits for Columbian Exposition"; (3) Name of consignee or agent at the port of first arrival in the United States; (4) The shipping marks and numbers of the exhibitor; (5) Name and address of the exhibitor.

3. Every foreign exhibitor will prepare, in duplicate, a statement in the form of an invoice, which shall show the name of the exhibitor, the marks and numbers of the packages, with a description of their contents and a declaration of the quantity and the market value of each separate kind thereof in the country of production. This statement must be signed by the exhibitor, but will require no further verification. One of the invoices will be transmitted by mail to the Collector of Customs at Chicago, and the other to the consignee of the goods at the port of first arrival.

4. As a matter of convenience, it is recommended that all packages intended for the Exposition shall be consigned to an agent, or forwarder, or commissioner, at the port of first arrival, who will attend to customs business incident to the transfer of packages from the importing vessel to a bonded route for transportation to Chicago. All of the bonded transportation lines will discharge their freight at stations in Chicago to be arranged within the Exposition grounds, and packages marked as suggested in Article 2 may be taken to their respective divisions as soon as they have been identified by the customs officers.

5. The following list of companies, bonded for the transportation of merchandise to Chicago, without appraisement, is furnished for the information of parties whom it may concern:

From Portland Me.—Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada; American Express Company.

From Boston, Mass.—Central Vermont Railroad Company; American Express Company; New York and New England Railroad Company; The Fitchburg Railroad Company; Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company; Boston and Maine Railroad Company.

From New York, N. Y.—Pennsylvania Company; American Express Company; Pennsylvania Railroad Company; New York, West Shore, and Buffalo Railway Company; Michigan Central Railroad Company; Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company; New York, Lake, Erie and Western Railroad Company; Central Vermont Railroad Company; Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; Wells, Fargo & Co.; Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; West Shore Railroad Company; Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company; United States Express Company.

From Philadelphia, Pa.—Pennsylvania Company; Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company; Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

From Baltimore, Md.—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; Northern Central Railway Company.

From Norfolk, Va.—Norfolk and Western Railroad Company.

From Newport News, Va.—Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.

From Key West, Fla.—Plant Investment Company.

From Mobile, Ala.—Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

From New Orleans, La.—Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company; St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company; Illinois Central Railroad Company; Luisville, New Orleans, and Texas Railway Company; Texas and Pacific Railway Company; Southern Pacific Company; Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

From Galveston, Tex.—St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company; Southern Pacific Company.

From San Francisco, Cal.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company; Southern Pacific Company; Wells, Fargo & Co.

From Port Townsend, Wash.—Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

From Portland, Oregon.—Northern Pacific Railroad Company; Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company.

From Port Huron, Mich.—Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company.

From Detroit, Mich.—Michigan Central Railroad Company; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company; Wabash Railroad Company.

6. The consignee of the merchandise at the first port of arrival must present at the custom-house the invoice above described, with a bill of lading and an entry in duplicate made out upon the special form to be provided for this purpose by the Treasury Department, which shall show the name of the foreign shipper or owner, the name of the importing vessel, the marks and numbers of the packages, with a statement of the nature of their contents and of their foreign value as declared in the invoice. The entry must also indicate the bonded route by which the goods are to be transported to Chicago, and must be signed by the consignee. No other declaration will be required. The goods will be consigned, on the customs entry, to "Collector of Customs, Chicago," and there need be no computation of duties upon this entry, but the amount charged against the bond of the transportation company shall be double the invoice value.

7. The Collector will thereupon issue a special permit bearing the words "Chicago Exposition," authorizing the transfer of the goods from the ship to the bonded railroad for transportation to Chicago, and will record and file one of the entries in his office and send the other by mail, with the invoice, to the Collector at Chicago.

8. The permit will be taken by the agent or consignee to the inspector on board the importing vessel, who will thereupon send the goods, by a cartman duly licensed, to be delivered under the supervision of a customs officer to the transportation company.

9. The consignee will also prepare a manifest of the goods, which, after being duly certified, will be handed to the conductor of the car carrying the same, and a duplicate copy must be sent by mail to the Collector of Customs at Chicago. Upon arrival at Chicago of any car containing such articles, the conductor or agent of the railroad company will report such arrival by the presentation of the manifest to the customs officer designated to receive it, who shall compare the same with the copy received by mail, and superintend the opening of the car, taking care to identify the packages by marks and numbers as described in the manifests. In case of the non-receipt of the manifests, the unlading of cars need not for that reason be delayed, but the invoice may be used to identify the packages.

10. Articles sent by foreign Governments to the Exposition, which are used solely for Government purposes and are not intended for sale, will be admitted to entry at the exterior port of arrival on certificates of the proper foreign commissioner without the production of invoice. But it is desired that the estimated value of each package shall be stated on the certificate or the bill of lading in order that the pecuniary responsibility of the transportation company may be fixed.

11. These regulations will also apply to goods sent to the Exposition from foreign contiguous territory. All articles destined for the Exposition arriving from Canada on through cars under consular seal, and articles which are sent direct by vessel from any foreign port to Chicago, must be consigned by the foreign shipper to the "Collector of Customs" at that port, and on entry being made, as in the case of goods arriving at the seaboard, a permit will be issued for the transfer of the goods directly to the Exposition grounds.

12. The buildings and spaces set apart for the purposes of the Exposition are constituted "constructive bonded warehouses and yards," and all foreign articles placed therein under the supervision of the custom officers, and which have been specially imported for exhibition therein, will be treated the same as merchandise in bond. No warehouse entry will be required at Chicago in order to obtain entrance for such goods, but the latter will be kept under customs supervision in accordance with the general regulations governing merchandise in bonded warehouses, except as herein otherwise provided for. The Collector at Chicago will keep a special record, in the form of a warehouse ledger, of every invoice, assigning serial numbers to the same in order of their reception, and the transportation entry received from the Collector at the port of arrival will be considered the warehouse entry.

13. After the packages have been placed in the respective positions assigned to them by the officers of the Exposition, they will be opened by an officer of the customs, who shall primarily identify the contents with the invoice only as to quantity and character. Due examination of the contents and appraisement of values will be subsequently made by the appraiser, who shall be furnished with the invoice of the articles to be appraised, and

shall indorse his report of appraisement upon such invoice in like manner as if such articles were regularly entered for consumption or warehouse. The entry will then be liquidated, the full amount of duties ascertained, and the whole transaction entered upon the prescribed record. All the proceedings relating to the examination, appraisement, and liquidation shall be the same as on ordinary importations.

14. As, under the United States tariff, the cost of packages is made a part of the dutiable value of imported goods, the empty boxes, barrels, and casks from which imported articles have been taken in order to be displayed should be carefully preserved so as to be repacked for exportation at the close of the Exposition. Dutiable packing-cases not exported will be subject to the payment of duty. It is expected that a place will be provided for the storage of such empty packages, and the latter should be recorded and numbered for identification.

15. Packages containing articles imported for gratuitous distribution, or for actual use and consumption in restaurants, refreshment rooms, etc., must be regularly entered for consumption and duty paid thereon before being delivered by the customs officers.

16. The articles after having been received in the Exposition will remain under the custody of the customs officers, and must not be removed from the place assigned without a permit from the Collector of Customs or the officer who may be designated by him to grant such permit. In no case shall such articles be released from the custody of the customs officers, unless the same shall have been regularly withdrawn for consumption, for warehouse, or for export. The requisite number of customs inspectors will be stationed at every place containing foreign exhibits, each of whom will be placed in charge of a section, which shall be numbered and designated as a customs division. A list of the articles entered for exhibit in his section will be furnished to each of such inspectors, who shall retain a copy thereof, certify the original, and transmit it to the Collector.

17. Sales may be made during the exposition of articles imported for exhibition, but deliveries of the same will be allowed only at the close of the Exposition. For this purpose a regular withdrawal as from bond will be required, and duty must be paid according to law. In case the articles are sold for delivery at some port other than Chicago, a withdrawal may be made for transportation and re-warehouse, duty to be paid at the place of destination. Any exhibitor of articles which shall be sold may authorize withdrawal of the same by the purchaser, such authority to be contained in a written notice to the Collector at Chicago. After the filing of such notice, the person specified in the same shall be recognised as entitled to all the rights and subject to all the liabilities of the original importer.

18. Withdrawal from bond cannot be made for less than one entire package, but in case of accidental damage or destruction, it is not intended to assess duties upon such articles as shall not have entered into actual consumption in this country. On articles which shall have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handing and necessary exposure, the duty, if paid, will be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of withdrawal for consumption.

19. At the close of the Exhibition all goods intended for exportation will be transported in bond to the seaboard or exterior port, and exported therefrom under the general regulations for immediate export in bond, as modified by special regulations to be in due time provided.

20. Any exhibitor who may import merchandise in excess of that which he desires to place on view in the Exposition may make regular warehouse entry of the same on its arrival at Chicago, whereupon it shall be taken to a United States bonded warehouse and stored without payment of duty, subject to the regulations provided for bonded goods. Withdrawals of merchandise stored under these conditions, if made for the purpose of placing the same within the Exposition, will be treated under the provisions for entry on arrival at first port of entry, and no duty will be required to be paid. Such merchandise must be delivered at the Exposition in charge of a customs officer. Should any merchandise be abandoned by the owner at the close of the Exposition, it will be placed in a general order warehouse for twelve months, and, if then unclaimed, will be sold for account of owner.

21. The privileges granted by virtue of these regulations are intended solely for the benefit of exhibitors at the World's Columbian Exposition, and with the view of relieving them, so far as practicable, of delays and vexations in connection with the customs business pertaining to their importations. Any attempt to take advantage of these regulations in order to evade the tariff laws of the United States will subject the offender to all the penalties prescribed by those laws, including confiscation of goods and fine and imprisonment.

22. The regulations issued by this Department on January 7, 1891, are hereby revoked, and the foregoing adopted in lieu thereof.

CHARLES FOSTER,

Secretary.

Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces.
" " Burma.
" " Assam.
" " Coorg.
" " Ajmere.
Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Circular be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information and publication in the local Gazette; to the Publisher, "Gazette of India," for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India,* and to the Foreign Department for such circulation to Political officers in Native States as may be considered necessary.

[True Extract.]

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XI of 1892-93.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1891-92	Week ending 20th June 1891. Total mean mileage worked.	Week ending 20th June 1891. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 20th June 1891. Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 18th June 1892. Total mean mileage worked.	Week ending 18th June 1892. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 18th June 1892. Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 20th June 1891.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 18th June 1892.	Total increase in 1892-93.	Total decrease in 1892-93.
		Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	State Lines worked by Companies.											
18th June 1892	East Indian (a)	604	1,577	9,73,244	617	1,582	8,50,838	538	1,22,77,896	1,26,22,293	3,44,397	...
18th ditto	Patna-Gya	197	57	8,621	151	57	8,818	155	1,29,374	1,13,120	...	16,254
18th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (b)	130	712	1,05,417	148	755	95,290	126	13,40,334	15,01,583	1,61,249	...
18th ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R.	59	199	12,221	61	199	13,024	65	1,32,858	1,70,913	38,055	...
18th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,18,841	143	8[illegible]	1,00,384	121	17,89,724	16,43,513	...	1,46,211
18th ditto	Indian Midland (c)	127	752	96,506	128	752	94,951	126	13,16,791	14,25,030	1,08,239	...
18th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	4,82,871	289	1,674	5,24,000	313	53,54,869	59,41,077	5,86,208	...
18th ditto	Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	92,332	88	1,044	86,111	82	12,33,990	10,36,785	...	1,97,205
18th ditto	South Indian	150	901	1,46,485	163	1,106	1,48,635	134	17,13,726	16,62,701	...	51,025
	Total	250	7,745	20,36,538	263	8,000	19,22,051	240	2,52,89,562	2,61,17,015	8,27,453	...
	State Lines worked by the State.											
18th June 1892	North Western (d)	264	2,395	7,71,078	322	2,450	5,90,531	241	68,98,497	60,[illegible]8,456	...	8,30,041
18th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,64,907	238	692	1,52,389	220	24,60,800	24,[illegible]4,382	...	26,418
18th ditto	Eastern Bengal	284	777	1,80,227	232	777	1,62,670	209	23,64,028	19,[illegible]4,243	...	4,59,785
18th ditto	Bengal Central (e)	117	125	19,929	159	125	13,530	108	1,74,406	1,[illegible]9,571	...	14,835
18th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	309	39	8	441	55	3,724	[illegible]3,670	...	54
18th ditto	Jorhát	47	29	1,106	44	25	835	33	11,702	[illegible]3,247	1,545	...
18th ditto	Burma (f)	203	556	97,736	176	715	1,07,680	151	12,71,496	15,[illegible]9,968	3,28,472	...
	Total	251	4,578	12,35,292	269	4,792	10,28,076	215	1,31,84,653	1,21,[illegible]3,537	...	10,01,116
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
18th June 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (g)	572	1,485	9,41,619	634	1,485	6,60,687	445	1,45,88,260	1,17,65,242	...	28,23,018
18th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	3,49,781	759	461	3,22,000	698	41,76,946	45,70,739	3,93,793	...
18th ditto	Madras	216	840	1,84,955	220	840	1,77,890	212	20,93,782	20,01,105	...	92,677
	Total	468	2,786	14,76,355	530	2,786	11,60,577	417	2,08,58,988	1,83,37,086	...	25,21,902
	TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	290	15,109	47,48,185	314	15,578	41,10,704	264	5,93,33,203	5,66,37,638	...	26,95,565
	Assisted Companies.											
18th June 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	24,650	152	162	20,085	124	2,49,213	2,39,056	...	10,157
18th ditto	Tárakeshwar	258	22	6,290	286	22	4,689	213	77,523	72,013	...	5,510
18th ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section).	114	67	8,206	122	67	8,236	123	1,04,034	1,16,069	12,035	...
18th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	11,162	143	78	10,063	129	1,16,812	1,17,954	1,142	...
	Total	135	329	50,308	153	329	43,073	131	5,47,582	5,45,092	...	2,490
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
25th June 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (h)	154	354	51,936	147	354	49,513	140	6,09,202	5,85,124	...	24,078
18th ditto	Mysore section, Southern Mahratta Railway	86	296	23,699	80	311	31,303	101	2,78,721	2,76,843	...	1,878
18th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,053	56	72	3,610	50	63,389	84,210	20,821	...
18th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	68	3,654	54	93	7,320	79	50,147	76,977	26,830	...
18th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,257	97	13	1,110	85	17,537	17,008	...	529
18th ditto	Kolhápur	55	29	1,910	66	29	1,570	54	(i) 15,958	19,522	3,564	...
	Total	107	832	86,509	104	872	94,426	108	10,34,954	10,59,684	24,730	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
18th June 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	16,680	154	108	8,967	83	1,50,118	1,33,014	...	17,104
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
18th June 1892	Jodhpur-Bickanir	72	188	10,373	55	292	25,600	88	1,18,441	2,50,960	1,32,519	...
18th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	26,611	80	334	34,587	104	4,23,887	5,33,090	1,09,203	...
18th ditto	Morvi	63	94	7,876	84	94	7,456	79	90,020	86,984	...	3,036
	Total	76	616	44,860	73	720	67,643	91	6,32,348	8,71,034	2,38,686	.
	GRAND TOTAL	269	16,994	49,46,542	291	17,607	43,24,813	246	6,16,98,205	5,92,46,462	..	24,51,743

(a) Includes the Nalháti State Railway, now amalgamated with the East Indian Railway.
(b) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the State Railways, the Company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(c) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(d) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(e) Although for convenience classed amongst the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(f) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(h) Includes the Bezváda Extension.
(i) Total receipts from 21st April to 20th June 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 30th June, 1892.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1892.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 8	12 14	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	..	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 3	17 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	9 2	9 11	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	..	...	...	6 7	6 7	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	‡	20 8	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	10 0	10 8	...	...	8 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	130 0	125 0	18 0	18 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	11 9	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 4	10 13	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	213 15	213 15	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	6 11	5 3	6 14	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	7 7	7 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	..	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 9	8 1	8 4	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	18 14	18 14
Toungoo	...	..	...	...	9 11	9 1	10 10	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	12 3	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	‡	‡	...	...	392 0	392 0	12 14	12 4
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 0	10 5	...	...	8 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 5	20 5	21 13	8 4	8 9	69 0	68 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	...	‡	...	...	7 9	7 11	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡	‡	‡	‡	6 0	5 10	218 0	218 0	7 3	7 3
Pakôkku	15 12	‡	...	...	6 9	6 5	7 7	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	‡	‡	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	11 15	14 3
Meiktila	4 0	4 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	16 0	20 13	16 0	5 13	5 13	‡	285 0	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	12 11	11 10	14 6	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	11 9	16 12
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 11	11 4	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	27 0	27 0
Akyab	...	..	...	..	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	150 0	160 0	14 0	20 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 6	14 8	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	107 0	116 0	10 9	10 9
Cachar	7 12	7 12	...	...	9 0	9 8	12 1	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	80 0	40 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	8 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 8	7 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	10 0
Kámrup	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 2	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	7 4	9 12	11 0	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 10	12 0*	80 0	80 0	11 0	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Chittagong	10 8	9 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Tippera	12 4	14 0	...	...	9 0	8 8	12 4	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Dacca	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 0	...	..	11 0	11 4	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	...	9 12	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	8 0	...	8 4	...	11 0	10 12	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	17 8	...	...	10 8	...	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 4	11 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	...	13 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 4	15 0	16 0	...	18 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	11 3	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	10 10	12 4	100 0	100 0	16 10½	10 8
Calcutta	11 5	10 15	16 1	14 7	7 10	7 13	10 6	10 7	16 1	15 3	12 14	12 3	...	...	10 5	11 12	14 12	15 0	...	15 3	15 4	14 12	86 0	86 0	11 4	11 3
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	11 13½	11 13½	17 12½	17 12½	10 0	10 0	11 10	11 8½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 9½	...	...	17 8½	17 12½	...	...	10 10½	10 10½
Jessore	13 0	10 0	12 0	...	9 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	130 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	14 0	14 0	...	40 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	14 0	...	...	[illegible] 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	11 10	12 4	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 12	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	19 0	18 4	14 0	320 0	220 0	11 0	11 4
Burdwan	11 4	11 4	...	‡	10 14	10 14	12 15	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 6	...	...	16 8	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 10	11 4
Birbhum	10 8	10 8	10 3	...	10 3	11 0	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 3	11 4	180 0	200 0	10 4	10 8
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	230 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	16 8	16 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 12	9 0	13 2	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	18 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12
Rajshahi	12 12	12 12	19 8	19 8	9 12	10 8	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 0	...	...	19 8	20 1	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	13 4	13 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 10	9 0	11 10	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Dinajpur	10 13	10 13	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13†	13 13†	...	...	13 8	13 13	80 0	80 0	11 0	12 0
Cuttack	10 8	10 13	...	...	8 3	9 3	10 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1†	16 6†	...	...	11 8	16 6	80 0	80 0	9 0	11 0
Balasore	10 12	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	10 12	...	160 0	140 0	11 0	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	14 0	14 0	...	20 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	.	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 0	11 0	...	20 0	11 8	12 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	8 0 to 12 0	8 8 to 12 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	14 8	13 8 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	...	...	11 0 to 12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	12 0 to 15 0	11 0 to 13 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 0
Palámau	13 8	12 6	16 14	18 9	13 8	12 6	14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	20 4	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	20 14	16 14	20 4	18 9	200 0	200 0	7 14	8 1
Hazáribágh	12 4	12 8	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	13 4	17 0	17 8	15 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Khesari, husked. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	16 0	21 0	23 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Ferozepore	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	12 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	14 0	15 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	280 0	300 0	12 8	12 8
Central—																										
Gurgáon	17 0	17 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	25 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	15 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	8 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	25 0	90 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	13 0	14 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 8	12 8
Ludhiána	16 0	17 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	13 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	16 0	16 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdáspur	16 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	15 0	15 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	†	†	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	8 8
Kángra	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	15 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	129 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	14 0	15 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	†	†	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	13 12	13 8
Gujrát	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	14 0	16 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	†	†	*	*	19 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	*	*	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	13 0	14 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	75 0	75 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	12 0	13 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	†	†	‡	‡	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	90 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	41 0	42 0
Kohát	14 0	14 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	25 0	23 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	90 0	102 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shábpur	14 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	12 0	12 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	19 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	12 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	80 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	16 0	17 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	13 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	14 0	14 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	15 0	‡	‡	115 0	115 0	36 0	36 0
Muzaffargarh	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	9 0	11 0	100 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 8	16 0	17 0	7 0	7 8	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 12	11 12	19 4	20 0	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	16 12	17 2	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	128 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 10	12 4	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 4	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	8 10	8 10	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	11 0	10 8	18 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	‡	‡	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 0	15 0	14 8	...	‡	80 0	70 0	8 0	8 0

Bombay—																												
Konkan—																												
Karwar	8 8	8 0	*	*	5 8	5 8	11 8	12 0	13 0	12 8	11 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	12 0	12 0	*	*	9 8	9 8	213 5	213 5	12 0	12 0
Ratnágiri	7 15	7 15	*	*	8 9	8 9	9 14	10 10	14 5	15 10	9 13	9 13	15 4	16 7	*	*	12 10	12 10	*	*	8 14	9 9	105 0	120 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 5	7 5	11 2	11 2	12 2	12 2	11 4	10 5	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 2	10 2	112 0	112 0	13 6	13 6
Bombay	8 13	8 14	14 1	14 6	6 9	7 3	10 5	10 12	14 7	13 9	12 7	12 7	15 10	16 8	15 12	15 6	13 12	13 8	15 11	16 4	8 6	8 4	63 2	64 11	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 0	8 0	*	*	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	*	*	12 0	12 0	18 10½	*	*	*	11 7	11 7	*	*	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 0
Deccan—																												
Dharwar (Hubli)	9 5	9 1	*	*	9 11	9 11	10 7	10 7	15 6	16 5	14 3	15 9	17 4	18 15	*	*	10 15	10 15	*	*	13 11	13 2	80 0	80 0	10 5	10 5
Belgaum	8 0	8 8	18 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 8	15 0	15 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 4	11 0	5 4	*	9 0	9 0	88 0	89 0	13 8	14 8
Sátara	8 11	8 0	13 1	13 1	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	12 5	12 10	11 15	12 4	14 0	14 0	14 9	14 9	9 12	9 12	15 2	15 2	8 15	8 15	120 0	120 0	12 2	12 2
Sholapur	12 1	12 4	*	*	9 12	9 12	10 5	10 5	17 13	20 1	16 14	17 3	*	*	*	*	12 3	12 3	*	*	10 10	10 10	85 5	85 5	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	8 7	8 7	*	*	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	14 0	16 10	14 0	15 12	*	*	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	*	*	7 5	8 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Poona (City)	9 3	9 3	12 14	12 14	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	14 2	14 2	12 10	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	..	...	12 0	13 3	67 7	67 7	12 13	12 13
Khandesh—																												
Ahmadnagar	10 4	10 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 4	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	91 0	91 0	13 3	13 0
Násik	12 15	12 15	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	16 8	14 13	15 1	20 4	21 0	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 4	12 4	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	23 12	23 12	18 2	18 2	*	*	*	*	11 6	11 6	*	*	16 14	16 14	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guserat—																												
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	*	*	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	13 0	13 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	80 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	12 1	13 5	22 0	21 5	7 3	7 10	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	*	*	13 0	13 5	*	*	*	18 13	107 0	107 0	12 13	12 13
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9½	9 2	12 9	12 9	6 4½	6 14	8 0	8 0	17 2	17 2	14 14	14 14	17 2	17 2	...	...	11 7	12 0	...	...	9 2	9 11½	73 2	73 2	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	10 8	11 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máháls (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	..	..	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 4	17 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	18 0	18 8	19 8	21 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	12 0	12 0	15 5	15 8	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	15 3	15 8	14 5	14 13	*	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	*	*	11 2½	11 11½	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																												
Rájkot	12 12	13 0	.	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	8 0	16 0	16 12	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	...	...	7 8	8 0	80 0	80 0	55 0	55 0
Central Provinces—																												
Western—																												
Nimar	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 2	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 6	10 6	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 10	...	...	11 5	13 15	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	11 11	11 11	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 14	10 0	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 0	11 4	11 4	12 8	16 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 4	...	...	10 10	11 4	115 0	95 0	10 11	10 11
Wardha	11 7	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																												
Narsinghpur	12 6	12 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	...	...	18 14	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	11 12	12 6	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 13	9 13	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	...	...	14 13	14 13	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 0	17 2	...	...	11 7	12 0	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	17 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 8	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	110 0	9 0	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	17 8	19 0	28 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	24 0	26 0	122 0	140 0	9 14	10 8
Mandla	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 8
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	10 15	13 9	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Balaghat	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	19 3	...	...	10 0	12 8	136 0	136 0	9 0	10 0
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 0
Chanda	12 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	11 12	13 9	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	...	...	10 8	10 1	320 0	320 0	11 0	10 11
Eastern—																												
Biláspur	14 7	14 7	...	...	12 5	14 10	16 15	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	20 2	...	...	12 0	12 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 6
Raipur	14 3	14 3	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 11	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 10	...	...	10 15	13 2	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	12 8	12 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	8 0
Berar—																												
Buldana	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 13	14 10	...	...	7 10	8 0	10 0	10 0	22 10	22 5	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	12 10	13 0	80 0	80 0	9 13	10 2
Akola	12 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	113 0	113 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	11 0	10 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	128 0	128 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	11 14	11 6	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	16 13	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	81 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																												
Secunderabad	9 11	9 13	*	*	6 12	6 10	7 12	7 14	14 2	14 7	...	15 8	23 0	21 7	*	*	11 4	11 4	*	*	13 3	12 11	125 0	135 0	9 0	9 0
Boláram	10 8	9 13	*	*	7 0	7 4	7 9	7 14	16 2	15 13	*	*	*	*	*	*	12 3	12 3	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	9 0	9 0	*	*	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	*	*	12 8	12 8	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 5	9 14	9 14	10 5	*	*	*	*	15 5	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 10	12 10
S. Canara	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	13 5	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	14 13	14 13	15 14	15 14	16 6	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	13 3	13 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 0	7 3	8 0	8 0	11 14	11 10	11 3	11 3	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	10 2
Salem	10 3	9 6	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	15 8	15 8	14 3	14 3	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221 2	221 2	14 2	15 3
Central—																										
Bellary	7 11	7 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 10	8 10	14 6	15 8	12 11	13 3	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	133 11	11 14	11 14
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* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

J. F. FINLAY,

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 28.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 28.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th July, 1892.

No. 15.—The following Statute and Order in Council are published for general information:

THE MEDICAL ACT, 1886.

[49 & 50 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 48.]

An Act to amend the Medical Acts.

[25TH JUNE, 1886.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title and construction.

1. This Act may be cited as the Medical Act, 1886, and shall be construed as one with the Medical Acts.

PART I.

ADMISSION TO MEDICAL PRACTICE AND CONSTITUTION OF GENERAL COUNCIL.

Qualifying Examinations.

Examination before registration.

2. On and after the appointed day a person shall not be registered under the Medical Acts in respect of any qualification referred to in any of those Acts unless he has passed such qualifying examination in medicine, surgery and midwifery as is in this Act mentioned.

Qualifying examinations held by medical authorities.

3. (1) A qualifying examination shall be an examination in medicine, surgery and midwifery held, for the purpose of granting a diploma or diplomas conferring the right of registration under the Medical Acts, by any of the following bodies, that is to say,—

(a) any university in the United Kingdom or any medical corporation legally qualified at the passing of this Act to grant such diploma or diplomas in respect of medicine and surgery; or

(b) any combination of two or more medical corporations in the same part of the

United Kingdom who may agree to hold a joint examination in medicine, surgery and midwifery, and of whom one at least is capable of granting such diploma as aforesaid in respect of medicine, and one at least is capable of granting such diploma in respect of surgery; or

(c) any combination of any such university as aforesaid with any other such university or universities, or of any such university or universities with a medical corporation or corporations, the bodies forming such combination being in the same part of the United Kingdom.

(2) The standard of proficiency required from candidates at the said qualifying examinations shall be such as sufficiently to guarantee the possession of the knowledge and skill requisite for the efficient practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery; and it shall be the duty of the General Council to secure the maintenance of such standard of proficiency as aforesaid; and for that purpose such number of inspectors as may be determined by the General Council shall be appointed by the General Council, and shall attend, as the General Council may direct, at all or any of the qualifying examinations held by any of the bodies aforesaid.

(3) Inspectors of examinations appointed under this section shall not interfere with the conduct of any examination, but it shall be their duty to report to the General Council their opinion as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of every examination which they attend and any other matters in relation to such examination which the General Council may require them to report; and the General Council shall forward a copy of every such report to the body or to each of the bodies which held the examination in respect of which the said report was made, and shall also forward a copy of such report, together with any observations thereon made by the said body or bodies, to the Privy Council.

(4) An inspector of examinations appointed under this section shall receive such remuneration, to be paid as part of the expenses of the General Council, as the General Council, with the sanction of the Privy Council, may determine.

Withdrawal from medical authorities of right to hold qualifying examinations.

4. (1) If at any time it appears to the General Council that the standard of proficiency in medicine, surgery and midwifery, or in any of those subjects or any branch thereof, required from candidates at the qualifying examinations held by any of the bodies for the time being holding such examinations, is insufficient, the General Council shall make a representation to that effect to the Privy Council, and the Privy Council, if they think fit, after considering such representation, and also any objections thereto made by any body or bodies to which such representation relates, may by order declare that the examinations of any such body or bodies shall not be deemed to be qualifying examinations for the purpose of registration under the Medical Acts; and Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, if upon further representation from the General Council or from any body or bodies to which such order relates it seems to Her expedient so to do, shall have power at any time to revoke any such order.

(2) During the continuance of any such order the examinations held by the body or bodies to which it relates shall not be deemed qualifying examinations under this Act, and any diploma granted to persons on passing such examinations shall not entitle such persons to be registered under the Medical Acts, and any such body shall not choose either separately or collectively with any other body a member of the General Council, and the member (if any) for the time being representing such body in the General Council shall, unless he was chosen by such body collectively with any other body not subject to an order under this section, be suspended from taking part in the proceedings of the General Council.

Qualifying examinations held by medical corporation, with assistant examiners.

5. (1) If a medical corporation represents to the General Council that it is unable to enter into such combination as is in this Act mentioned for the purpose of holding qualifying examinations, and the General Council are satisfied that the said medical corporation has used its best endeavours to enter into such combination as aforesaid, and is unable to do so on reasonable terms, it shall be lawful for the General Council from time to time, if they think fit, on the application of such corporation, to appoint any number of examiners to assist at the examinations which are held by such corporation for the purpose of granting any diploma or diplomas conferring on the holders thereof, if they have passed a qualifying examination, the right of registration under the Medical Acts.

(2) It shall be the duty of the said assistant examiners to secure at the said examinations the maintenance of such standard of proficiency in medicine, surgery and midwifery as is required under the foregoing provisions of this Act from candidates at qualifying examinations, and for that purpose the said assistant examiners shall have such powers and perform such duties in the conduct of those examinations as the General Council may, from time to time, by order prescribe; and any examination held subject to the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be a qualifying examination within the meaning of this Act.

(3) Assistant examiners appointed under this section shall receive such remuneration, to be paid by the medical corporation at whose examinations they take part, as the General Council determine.

(4) A medical corporation shall have power to admit to its examinations assistant examiners appointed under this section, and to conduct its examinations in accordance with the requirements of this section and of any orders made thereunder, anything in any Act or charter relating to such corporation to the contrary notwithstanding.

Effect of Registration.

Privileges of registered persons.

6. On and after the appointed day a registered medical practitioner shall, save as in this Act mentioned, be entitled to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery in the

United Kingdom, and (subject to any local law) in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, and to recover in due course of law in respect of such practice any expenses, charges in respect of medicaments or other appliances, or any fees to which he may be entitled, unless he is a fellow of a college of physicians, the fellows of which are prohibited by byelaw from recovering at law their expenses, charges or fees, in which case such prohibitory byelaw, so long as it is in force, may be pleaded in bar of any legal proceeding instituted by such fellow for the recovery of expenses, charges or fees.

Constitution of General Council.

Members of General Council.

7. (1) After the passing of this Act the General Council shall consist of the following members, that is to say,—

Five persons nominated from time to time by Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, three of whom shall be nominated for England, one for Scotland, and one for Ireland:

One person chosen from time to time by each of the following bodies:

The Royal College of Physicians of London;

The Royal College of Surgeons of England;

The Apothecaries Society of London;

The University of Oxford;

The University of Cambridge;

The University of London;

The University of Durham;

The Victoria University, Manchester;

The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh;

The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh;

The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow;

The University of Edinburgh;

The University of Glasgow;

The University of Aberdeen;

The University of St. Andrews;

The King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland;

The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland;

The Apothecaries Hall of Ireland;

The University of Dublin;

The Royal University of Ireland;

Three persons elected from time to time by the registered medical practitioners resident in England:

One person elected from time to time by the registered medical practitioners resident in Scotland:

One person elected from time to time by the registered medical practitioners resident in Ireland.

(2) The provisions of this section relating to the representation of the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen shall take effect on the occurrence of the first vacancy in the office of the person representing those Universities at the time of the passing of this Act, and the provisions of this section relating to the representation of the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrews shall take effect on the occurrence of the first vacancy in the office of the person representing such last-mentioned Universities at the time of the passing of this Act; but nothing in this section shall affect the duration of the term of office of any person who at the time of the passing of this Act is a member of the General Council.

Regulations as to election of representatives of the medical profession.

8. (1) The members of the General Council representing the registered medical practitioners resident in the several parts of the United Kingdom (in this section referred to as "direct representatives") shall themselves be registered medical practitioners; they shall be elected to hold office for the term of five years, and shall be capable of re-election, and any of them may at any time resign his office by letter addressed to the president of the General Council, and upon the death or resignation of any one of them some other person shall be elected in his place; but the proceedings of the General Council shall not be questioned on account of a vacancy or vacancies among the direct representatives.

(2) Each direct representative shall be a member of the branch council for the part of the United Kingdom in which he is elected; he shall also be entitled to fees for attendance and travelling expenses to the same extent as other members of the General Council are entitled to the same.

(3) The president of the General Council, or any other person whom the General Council may from time to time appoint, shall be the returning officer for the purpose of elections of direct representatives, and such returning officer shall, some time not less than six weeks nor more than two months before the day on which the term of office of any such representative will expire, and as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of any vacancy arising from the death or resignation of any such representative, issue his precept to the branch council for that part of the United Kingdom in which such representative was elected, requiring the said branch council to cause a representative to be elected by the registered medical practitioners resident in that part of the United Kingdom within twenty-one days after the receipt of the precept of the returning officer.

(4) The election shall be conducted in such manner as may be provided by regulations to be made by the Privy Council, provided as follows:

(a) the nomination shall be in writing, and the nomination paper of each candidate shall be signed by not fewer than twelve registered medical practitioners; and

(b) the election shall be conducted by voting papers, and it shall be the duty of the branch council, in any part of the United Kingdom in which an election is to be held, to cause a voting paper to be forwarded by post to each registered medical practitioner resident in that part at his registered address, but the election shall not be rendered void by reason of the omission of the branch council to cause such voting paper to be forwarded in any particular

case or cases, and any registered medical practitioner to whom a voting paper has not been sent in pursuance of this Act may on application to the registrar of the said branch council obtain one from him; and

(c) any registered medical practitioner entitled to vote at such election may vote for as many candidates as there are representatives to be elected.

(5) Each branch council shall certify to the returning officer the person or persons elected by the registered medical practitioners resident in the part of the United Kingdom to which such branch council belongs.

(6) A direct representative elected in place of any such representative retiring on the expiration of the period for which he was elected shall come into office at the expiration of that period, and a direct representative elected to fill a vacancy caused by the death or resignation of any such representative shall come into office on the day on which he is certified by the branch council to the returning officer to have been elected.

(7) The expenses attending the election of a direct representative shall be defrayed as part of the expenses of the branch council for that part of the United Kingdom in which such representative is elected.

(8) For the purpose of the first election of direct representatives the returning officer shall, in the course of such period of seven days (ending not later than the fifteenth day of November next succeeding the passing of this Act) as the Privy Council may appoint, issue his precept to the branch council in each part of the United Kingdom, requiring such branch council to cause the proper number of representatives to be elected in the part of the United Kingdom to which such branch council belongs within twenty-one days after the receipt of the said precept; and the said representatives shall come into office on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Election of president of General Council.

9. The General Council from time to time, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of president of the General Council, shall elect one of their number to be president for a term not exceeding five years, and not extending beyond the expiration of the term for which he has been made a member of the said Council, but nothing in this Act shall affect the duration of the term of office of the person who at the time of the passing of this Act is president of the General Council.

Revision of constitution of General Council.

10. (1) The General Council may at any time represent to the Privy Council all or any of the following matters:

(a) that it is expedient to confer on any university or other body in the United Kingdom capable of granting a medical diploma, not being one of the constituent bodies for the time being of the General Council, and being, in the opinion of the General Council, of sufficient importance to be worthy of such a privilege, the power of returning a member to the General Council, either separately or collectively, with any other body or bodies in the same part of the United Kingdom capable of granting a medical diploma;

(b) that it is expedient to confer on any constituent body for the time being returning a member to the General Council collectively with any other body or bodies, and being, in the opinion of the General Council, of sufficient importance to be worthy of such a privilege, the power of returning a member to such council separately;

(c) that it is expedient to confer on the registered medical practitioners resident in any part of the United Kingdom the power of returning an additional member to the General Council;

(d) that it is expedient that any constituent body having, in the opinion of the General Council, so diminished in importance as not to be entitled to such privilege, should either be wholly deprived of the power of returning a member to the General Council, or be deprived of the power of returning a member separately, and permitted to return a member collectively with some other body or bodies.

(2) The Privy Council, before considering such representation, shall cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

(3) If either House of Parliament, within forty days (exclusive of any period of adjournment for more than one week) next after any such representation has been laid before such House, present an address to Her Majesty declaring that such representation or any part thereof ought not to be carried into effect, no further proceedings shall be taken in respect of the representation in regard to which such address has been presented; but if no such address is presented by either House of Parliament within such forty days as aforesaid, the Privy Council may, if they think fit, report to Her Majesty that it is expedient to give effect to such representation, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council to give effect to the same, and any Order in Council so made shall be of the same validity as if it had been enacted in this Act.

PART II.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRACTITIONERS.

Registration of colonial practitioner with recognised diploma.

11. On and after the prescribed day where a person shows to the satisfaction of the registrar of the General Council that he holds some recognised colonial medical diploma or diplomas (as hereinafter defined) granted to him in a British possession to which this Act applies, and that he is of good character, and that he is by law entitled to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery in such British possession, he shall, on application to the said registrar, and on payment of such fee not exceeding five pounds as the General Council may from time to time determine, be entitled, without examination in

the United Kingdom, to be registered as a colonial practitioner in the medical register:

Provided that he proves to the satisfaction of the registrar any of the following circumstances:

(1) that the said diploma or diplomas was or were granted to him at a time when he was not domiciled in the United Kingdom, or in the course of a period of not less than five years during the whole of which he resided out of the United Kingdom; or

(2) that he was practising medicine or surgery, or a branch of medicine or surgery, in the United Kingdom on the said prescribed day, and that he has continously practised the same either in the United Kingdom or elsewhere for a period of not less than ten years immediately preceding the said prescribed day.

Registration of foreign practitioner with recognised diploma.

12. On and after the said prescribed day where a person shows to the satisfaction of the registrar of the General Council that he holds some recognised foreign medical diploma or diplomas (as herein-after defined) granted in a foreign country to which this Act applies, and that he is of good character, and that he is by law entitled to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery in such foreign country, he shall, on application to the said registrar, and on payment of such fee not exceeding five pounds as the General Council may from time to time determine, be entitled, without examination in the United Kingdom, to be registered as a foreign practitioner in the medical register:

Provided that he proves to the satisfaction of the registrar any of the following circumstances:

(1) that he is not a British subject; or

(2) that, being a British subject, the said diploma or diplomas was or were granted to him at a time when he was not domiciled in the United Kingdom, or in the course of a period of not less than five years during the whole of which he resided out of the United Kingdom; or

(3) that, being a British subject, he was practising medicine or surgery, or a branch of medicine or surgery, in the United Kingdom on the said prescribed day, and that he has continuously practised the same in the United Kingdom or elsewhere for a period of not less than ten years immediately preceding the said prescribed day.

Medical diploma of colonial and foreign practitioner when deemed to be recognised.

13. (1) The medical diploma or diplomas granted in a British possession or foreign country to which this Act applies, which is or are to be deemed such recognised colonial or foreign medical diploma or diplomas as is or are required for the purposes of this Act, shall be such medical diploma or diplomas as may be recognised for the time being by the General Council as furnishing a sufficient guarantee of the possession of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery.

(2) Where the General Council have refused to recognise as aforesaid any colonial or foreign medical diploma, the Privy Council, on application being made to them, may, if they think fit, after considering such application, and after communication with the General Council, order the General Council to recognise the said diploma, and such order shall be duly obeyed.

(3) If a person is refused registration as a colonial or foreign practitioner on any other ground than that the medical diploma or diplomas held by such person is or are not such recognised medical diploma or diplomas as above defined, the registrar of the General Council shall, if required, state in writing the reason for such refusal, and the person so refused registration may appeal to the Privy Council, and the Privy Council, after communication with the General Council, may dismiss the appeal or may order the General Council to enter the name of the appellant on the register.

(4) A person may, if so entitled under this Act, be registered both as a colonial and a foreign practitioner.

Separate list of colonial and foreign practitioners in medical register.

14. The medical register shall contain a separate list of the names and addresses of the colonial practitioners, and also a separate list of the names and addresses of the foreign practitioners registered under this Act; each list shall be made out alphabetically according to the surnames; and the provisions of the Medical Act, 1858, relating to persons registered under that Act, and relating to the medical register and to offences in respect thereof, shall, so far as may be, apply, in the case of colonial and foreign practitioners registered under this Act and of the said lists of those practitioners, in the same way as such provisions apply in the case of persons registered under the said Medical Act, 1858, and of the register as kept under that Act.

Medical titles of colonial and foreign practitioners.

15. On and after the appointed day it shall be lawful for any registered medical practitioner who, being on the list of colonial or of foreign practitioners, is on that day in possession of or thereafter obtains any recognised colonial or foreign medical diploma granted in a British possession or foreign country to which this Act applies to cause a description of such diploma to be added to his name in the medical register.

Registration of foreign degrees held by registered medical practitioners.

16. On and after the appointed day it shall be lawful for any registered medical practitioner who, being on the medical register by virtue of English, Scotch, or Irish qualifications, is in possession of a foreign degree in medicine, to cause a description of such foreign medical degree to be added to his name as an additional title in the medical register, provided he shall satisfy the General Council that he obtained such degree after proper examination and prior to the passing of this Act.

Power of Her Majesty in Council to define colonies and foreign countries to which this part of the Act applies.

17. (1) Her Majesty may from time to time by Order in Council declare that this part of this Act shall be deemed on and after a day to be named in such Order to apply to any British possession or foreign country which in the opinion of Her Majesty affords to the registered medical practitioners of the United Kingdom such privileges of practising in the said British possession or foreign country as to Her Majesty may seem just; and from and after the day named in such Order in Council such British possession or foreign country shall be deemed to be a British possession or foreign country to which this Act applies within the meaning of this part thereof; but until such Order in Council has been made in respect of any British possession or foreign country, this part of this Act shall not be deemed to apply to any such possession or country; and the expression "the prescribed day" as used in this part of this Act means, as respects any British possession or foreign country, the day on and after which this part of this Act is declared by Order in Council to apply to such British possession or foreign country.

(2) Her Majesty may from time to time by Order in Council revoke and renew any Order made in pursuance of this section; and on the revocation of such Order as respects any British possession or foreign country, such possession or foreign country shall cease to be a possession or country to which this part of this Act applies, without prejudice nevertheless to the right of any persons whose names have been already entered on the register.

Amendment of 21 & 22 Vict., c. 90, s. 36, as to medical officers in ships.

18. Nothing in the Medical Act, 1858, shall prevent a person holding a medical diploma entitling him to practise medicine or surgery in a British possession to which this Act applies from holding an appointment as a medical officer in any vessel registered in that possession.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Default of General Council.

19. If at any time it appears to the Privy Council that the General Council has failed to secure the maintenance of a sufficient standard of proficiency at any qualifying examinations, or that occasion has arisen for the General Council to appoint assistant examiners under this Act for the purpose of examinations held by any medical corporation, or to exercise any power or perform any duty or do any act or thing vested in or imposed on or authorised to be done by the General Council under the Medical Acts or this Act, the Privy Council may notify their opinion to the General Council; and if the General Council fail to comply with any directions of the Privy Council relating to such notification, the Privy Council may themselves give effect to such directions, and for that purpose may exercise any power or do any act or thing vested in or authorised to be done by the General Council, and may of their own motion do any act or thing which, under the Medical Acts or this Act, they are authorised to do in pursuance of a representation or suggestion from the General Council.

Addition to qualifications under 21 & 22 Vict., c. 90.

20. The diploma of member of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, and the degree of Master in Obstetrics of any university in the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be added to the qualifications described in Schedule A to the Medical Act, 1858.

Registration of diploma in sanitary science.

21. Every registered medical practitioner to whom a diploma for proficiency in sanitary science, public health or state medicine has after special examination been granted by any college or faculty of physicians or surgeons or university in the United Kingdom, or by any such bodies acting in combination, shall, if such diploma appears to the Privy Council or to the General Council to deserve recognition in the medical register, be entitled, on payment of such fee as the General Council may appoint, to have such diploma entered in the said register, in addition to any other diploma or diplomas in respect of which he is registered.

Exercise of powers of Privy Council.

22. (1) All powers vested in the Privy Council by the Medical Acts or this Act may be exercised by any two or more of the Lords and others of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

(2) Any Act of the Privy Council under the Medical Acts or this Act shall be sufficiently signified by an instrument signed by the Clerk of the Council, and every order and act signified by an instrument purporting to be signed by the Clerk of the Council shall be deemed to have been duly made and done by the Privy Council, and every instrument so signed shall be received in evidence in all courts and proceedings without proof of the authority or signature of the Clerk of the Council, or other proof.

Evidence of orders.

23. The following copies of any orders made in pursuance of the Medical Acts or this Act, or the Dentists Act, 1878, shall be evidence; that is to say,—

(1) Any copy purporting to be printed by the Queen's printer, or by any other printer in pursuance of an authority given by the General Council.

(2) Any copy of an order certified to be a true copy by the registrar of the General Council, or by any other person appointed by the General Council either in addition to, or in exclusion of, the registrar to certify such orders.

Saving Clauses.

Saving as to practice of existing practitioners.

24. This Act shall not increase or diminish the privileges in respect of his practice of any person who, on the day preceding the appointed day, is a registered medical practitioner, and such person shall be entitled, on and after the said appointed day, to practise, in pursuance of the qualification possessed by him before the said appointed day, in medicine, surgery and midwifery, or any of them, or any branch of medicine or surgery, according as he

was entitled to practise the same before the said appointed day, but not further or otherwise.

Saving as to local law.

25. Any person who at the time of the repeal of any enactment repealed by this Act was, in pursuance of such enactment, legally entitled to practise as a medical practitioner in any colony or part of Her Majesty's dominions other than the United Kingdom, shall after the date of such repeal continue to be so entitled if he would have been entitled if no such repeal had taken place.

Dentists.

Provisions as to 41 & 42 Vict., c. 33.

26. It is hereby declared that the words "title, addition or description," where used in the Dentists Act, 1878, include any title, addition to a name, designation or description, whether expressed in words or by letters, or partly in one way and partly in the other.

There shall be repealed so much of section 4 of the Dentists Act, 1878, as provides that a prosecution for any of the offences above in that Act mentioned shall not be instituted by a private person, except with the consent of the General Council or of a branch council, and a prosecution for any such offences may be instituted by a private person accordingly.

Notwithstanding anything in section 5 of the Dentists Act, 1878, the rights of any person registered under the Dentists Act, 1878, to practise dentistry or dental surgery in any part of Her Majesty's dominions other than the United Kingdom shall be subject to any local law in force in that part.

It shall be lawful for Her Majesty at any time after the said appointed day to declare by Order in Council that section 28 of the said Dentists Act, 1878, shall be in force on and after a day to be named in such Order, but in the meantime and until such order has been made, and before such day as last aforesaid, such section shall not be deemed to be in force.

Save as in this Act mentioned the Dentists Act, 1878, shall not be affected by this Act.

Definitions.

Definitions.

27. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

The expression "part of the United Kingdom" means, according to circumstances, England, Scotland or Ireland:

The expression "British possession" means any part of Her Majesty's dominions, exclusive of the United Kingdom, but inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands; and where parts of such dominions are under both a central and a local legislature, all parts under one central legislature are for the purposes of this definition deemed to be one British possession:

The expression "local law" means an Act or Ordinance passed by the legislature of a British possession:

The expression "the appointed day" means the first of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, or such other day in June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven as may be appointed by the Privy Council:

The expression "medical corporation" means any body in the United Kingdom, other than a university, for the time being competent to grant a diploma or diplomas conferring on the holder thereof, if he has passed a qualifying examination, the right of registration under the Medical Acts:

The expression "registered medical practitioner" means any person for the time being registered under the Medical Acts:

The word "diploma" means any diploma, degree, fellowship, membership, license, authority to practise, letters testimonial, certificate or other status or document granted by any university, corporation, college or other body, or by any departments of or persons acting under the authority of the government of any country or place within or without Her Majesty's dominions:

The expression "medical diploma" means a diploma granted in respect of medicine, surgery and midwifery, or any of them, or any branch of medicine or surgery:

The word "person" includes a body of persons corporate or not corporate:

The expression "the Medical Acts" means the Medical Act, 1858, and any Acts amending the same, passed before the passing of this Act. 21 & 22 Vict., c. 90.

Repeal.

Repeal of enactments in schedule.

28. The Acts mentioned in the first part of the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said part; and the Acts mentioned in the second part of the said schedule shall be repealed on and after the appointed day to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said last-mentioned part: provided that the repeal enacted by this section shall not affect anything done or suffered, or any right or title acquired or accrued, before such repeal takes effect, or any remedy, penalty or proceeding in respect thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

FIRST PART.

Session and Chapter.	Title or short title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
21 & 22 Vict., c. 90.	The Medical Act, 1858.	Sections 4 and 5. Section 24.
46 & 47 Vict., c. 19.	The Medical Act (1858) Amendment Act, 1883.	The whole Act.

SECOND PART.

21 & 22 Vict., c. 90.	The Medical Act, 1858.	Section 31.
31 & 32 Vict., c. 29.	The Medical Act Amendment Act 1868.	The whole Act.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 9th day of May, 1892.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.
Lord President.
Lord Steward.
Earl of Yarborough.
Sir Walter Barttelot, Bart.
Mr. Forwood.

Whereas by "The Medical Act, 1886," it is provided (amongst other things) that Her Majesty may from time to time by Order in Council declare that the Second Part of the said Act shall be deemed, on and after a day to be named in such Order, to apply to any British possession, which in Her Majesty's opinion affords to the medical practitioners of the United Kingdom such privileges of practising in the said British possession as to Her Majesty may seem just, and from and after the day named in such Order in Council such British possession shall be deemed to be a British possession to which the said Act applies within the meaning of the Second Part thereof, and that until such Order in Council has been made in respect of any British possession, the said Second Part of the said Act shall not be deemed to apply to any such possession;

And whereas India is a British possession within the meaning of the said Act, and affords, in Her Majesty's opinion, to the registered medical practitioners of the United Kingdom such privileges of practising in India as to Her Majesty seems just:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty doth hereby, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, order, direct and declare that on and after the first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two the second Part of "The Medical Act, 1886," shall be deemed to apply to India.

Herbert M. Suft.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 2nd July, 1892.

No. 362.—The services of Surgeon-Major A. E. R. Stephens, Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

SANITARY.

The 5th July, 1892.

No. 142.—The following Rules for Quarantine against cholera which have been made by the Bombay Government in exercise of the power conferred by Section I, Act I of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

The Rules have effect from the 20th June 1892, as a temporary measure, in the ports of Aden, Perim, and the Somáli Coast:

I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, arriving from Jibuti shall, before entering the harbour, indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come.

II.—Such Commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, either with the pilot boat, except orally, or with the shore, or with any other vessel or boat in the harbour.

III.—Immediately on arrival the Commander shall cause the letter R of the Commercial Signal Code to be hoisted, and shall keep the said flag flying during his stay in port or until authorized by the Health Officer to haul it down. If communication with the shore is not desired, the vessel shall anchor at such place as may be pointed out by the Port authorities, having regard to the season of the year. If communication with the shore is desired, the Health Officer shall go alongside the vessel, and, after all necessary enquiries, shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage duly appointed and notified in that behalf by the Resident, there to remain for a period of seven days from the date of arrival or for the shorter period prescribed in Rule IV, and undergo disinfection, which should apply as well to crew, passengers, effects, and susceptible goods.

IV.—If the Health Officer of the Port has sufficient evidence that no cases of a suspicious nature have taken place on board during the voyage, and if the vessel is besides

in good hygienic condition, the duration of the quarantine will be diminished according to the following scale :

After eight days of voyage	Six days of quarantine.
Do. nine ditto	Five ditto.
Do. ten ditto	Four ditto.
Do. eleven ditto	Three ditto.
Do. twelve ditto	Two ditto.
Do. thirteen ditto and upwards . . .	Twenty-four hours of quarantine.

V.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid any case or cases of cholera should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of seven days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rule III.

VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Resident as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of seven days. If a case of cholera occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores, and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine, to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX.—All vessels arriving at Aden, Perim, and the Somâli Coast which may have communicated with vessels coming from Jibuti shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving at Aden, Perim, and the Somâli Coast from Jibuti.

X.—All vessels which have undergone quarantine in the manner above prescribed should have the fact clearly stated on their bills of health.

JUDICIAL.

The 4th July, 1892.

No. 892.—The services of Mr. L. A. S. Porter, Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 6th July 1892.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 4th July, 1892.

No. 1649-*P*.—Applications in respect of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed during the week ending 2nd July 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:

No. 173 *of* 1892.—John Julius Adler, Deputy Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, for an improved dust shield for railway axle-boxes, having for its essential object the provision of a dust guard which will automatically adjust itself and maintain a dust tight and oil retaining closure at the bottom of the axle.

No. 174 *of* 1892.—Beaumont Richard Harrington, Civil Engineer, of No. 1, Wood Street, Calcutta, for a flush-water hydraulic sewer.

No. 175 *of* 1892.—Alexander McKinlay, Master, S. S. *Rajputana*, of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Calcutta, for a self-acting derrick.

No. 176 *of* 1892.—The Electrolibration Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Alabama, one of the United States of America, and doing business at Birmingham, Alabama, and elsewhere, for methods of, and apparatus for, the treatment of disorders of human beings and other living objects.

No. 177 *of* 1892.—James Francis Herbert Collet, Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department of the Government of India, for corrugated

roofing tiles and manual appliances for the manufacture of the same.

No. 178 *of* 1892.—James Gresham, Director of Messrs. Gresham & Craven, Limited, of Craven Iron Works, Salford, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineers, for improvements in, and relating to, apparatus for applying sand to locomotive driving wheels.

No. 179 *of* 1892.—The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, a share company, legally constituted and registered, and having their principal place of business at 32, Queen Victoria Street, in the City of London, England, for improved means applicable for use in railway trains fitted with pneumatic brakes for enabling passengers to signal the drivers and guards.

No. 180 *of* 1892.—Alfred John Gasking, of Beech Lodge, Enfield, in the County of Middlesex, for improvements in driving belts applicable to other purposes.

No. 181 *of* 1892.—Joseph Bibby, of Exchange Chambers, Bixteth Street, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, Seed Crusher, for improvements in the manufacture of compound cakes for cattle feeding and the like.

No. 1650-*P*.—Specifications of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:

No. 316 *of* 1890.—Johann August Wynschenk, of Socrakarta, Java, Dutch Indies, but at present of Calcutta, for the patent indigo ferment metre. (Filed 11th September 1891.)

No. 15 *of* 1891.—Johann August Wynschenk, of Socrakarta, Java, Dutch Indies, but at present of Calcutta, for the indigo steeping metre. (Filed 11th September 1891.)

No. 91 *of* 1891.—Kenneth Thomas Sutherland, Chemical Manufacturer, 39, Pritchard Street, Chorlton-upon-Medcock, Manchester, County of Lancaster, England, and George Esdaile, Civil Engineer, the Old Rectory, Platt Lane, Rusholme, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improved treatment of long staple stalk fibres, as China grass, flax, and such like, by which they will have a more even staple when artificially shortened. (Filed 3rd December 1891.)

No. 129 *of* 1891.—Neil Douglas, Engineer, Her Majesty's Burma, Marine, care of Messrs. A. Scott & Co., Merchant Street, Rangoon, for improved punkah-pulling machine. (Filed 28th April 1892.)

No. 317 *of* 1891.—Mr. Robert Alfred Molloy, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab, India, for an improved Persian wheel. (Filed 10th June 1892.)

No. 42 *of* 1892.—George Thomas Beilley, of St. Kitts, Slateford, in the County of Midlothian, North Britain, Chemical Engineer, for process and apparatus for the manufacture of cyanides. (Filed 23rd June 1892.)

No. 107 *of* 1892.—Jabez Turton, of No. 9, Norfolk Street, Strand, in the County of London, England, Metallurgist, for a process for extraction of metals from ores and minerals containing them. (Filed 23rd June 1892.)

No. 1651-*P*.—The undermentioned Design has been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copy of the Design has been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every Design is open to public inspection from 11 A.M to 4 P.M. at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee:

No. 43-D. *of* 1892.—Obnoy Churn Mullick, of 54, Sobharam Bysack's Lane, Colootollah, in the Town of Calcutta, for a design consisting of a border on four sides of cloth containing the Veshnu pad, or "god's foot," the temple of Juggernath in the middle, with the image of Balaram, Subhadra, and Juggernath, with Sanskrit motto in the Devanagri, Bengali, and Uriya characters, within the border, but surrounding the temple—"Sri Jagganath Svanu Nayanapathagami Bhavadu me."

EMIGRATION.

The 7th July, 1892.

No. 1532—8.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, and under the powers reserved by No. 5 of the rules providing for the fitting of artificial ventilators to emigrant vessels published under the Notification of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. $\frac{58}{2\cdot5}$-E., dated the 27th March 1889, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of those rules steam vessels fulfilling the following conditions, namely:

(1) Such steam-vessels shall be of sufficient power to maintain an average speed of 10 knots per hour when fully laden.

(2) They shall be provided with two complete suits of sails and storm sails, and with spare gear in accordance with the following list :

LIST.

Spare gear for Emigrant steam-vessels—

One spare length of crank shaft.

One spare slide rod for main engines.

List as per paragraph 90, Board of Trade Rules—

1 pair of connecting rod brasses.

1 air-pump bucket and rod with guide.

1 circulating pump bucket and rod.

1 air-pump head valve, seat, and guard.

1 set of India-rubber valves for air-pumps.

1 circulating pump head valve, seat, and guard.

1 set of India-rubber valves for circulating pumps.

2 main bearing bolts and nuts.

2 connecting rod bolts and nuts.

2 piston rod bolts and nuts.

8 screw shaft coupling bolts and nuts.

1 set of piston springs.

3 sets if of India-rubber, or 1 set if of metal, of feed pump valves and seats.

3 sets if of India-rubber, or 1 set if of metal, of bilge pump valves and seats.

1 hydrometer.

Boiler tubes, 3 for each boiler.

100 iron assorted bolts, nuts, and washers, screwed, but need not be turned.

12 brass bolts and nuts, assorted, turned and fitted.

50 iron " " " " "

50 condenser tubes.

100 sets of packing for condenser tube ends, or an equivalent.

At least one spare spring each size for escape valves.

1 set of water gauge glasses.

$\frac{1}{10}$th of the total number of fire bars necessary.

3 plates of iron, assorted.

6 bars of iron, assorted.

1 complete set of stocks, dies and taps, suitable for the engines.

1 smith's anvil.

1 fitter's vice.

Hatchet braces and suitable drills.

1 copper or metal hammer.

Suitable blocks and tackling for lifting weights.

1 dozen files, assorted, and handles for the same.

1 set of drifts or expanders for boiler tubes.

1 set of safety-valve springs (if so fitted) for every four valves; if there are not four valves, then at least one set of springs must be carried.

1 screw jack.

And a set of engineers' tools suitable for the service, including hammers and chisels for vice and forge, solder and soldering iron, sheets of tin and copper, spelter, muriatic acid, or other equivalent, &c., &c.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, the 7th July, 1892.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to extend Bombay Act V of 1879 (The Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879), with the exception of section 104, to the Thar and Parkar district in the Province of Sind.

By order, &c.,
T. D. MACKENZIE,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th July, 1892.

No. 1183-*G*.—Major A. P. Thornton, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate temporarily as a Resident of the 2nd Class and as Resident at Jeypore, *vice* Colonel H. P. Peacock.

The 5th July, 1892.

No. 1188-*G*.—Kumar Shree Harbhamji Rawaji, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, is appointed to officiate as a Special Assistant Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 17th May, 1892.

No. 1190-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Bruce, Director of the House of Steel Brothers & Co., at Rangoon, as Acting Vice-Consul for Denmark at that place during the absence of Mr. J. Duncan.

No. 1194-*G*.—Lieutenant A. G. W. Moore, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to be Station Staff Officer at Deoli, with effect from the 17th June, 1892, *vice* Captain G. G. J. S. Jones.

No. 1200-*G*.—Lieutenant H. Daly, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 2nd July, 1892.

The 6th July, 1892.

No. 1203-*G*.—Captain C. Herbert, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted as Political Agent in Bundelkhand during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel F. A. Wilson, Political Agent of the 1st Class.

No. 1205-*G*.—Lieutenant S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is posted temporarily as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

The 7th July, 1892.

No. 1211-*G*.—Mr. Rustomji Faridonji, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 29th October, 1891, and until further orders.

Captain C Chamier, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 17th December, 1891, and until further orders.

No. 2732-*I*.—The following name is added to the list of title-holders published in Foreign

Department notification No. 4282-I., dated the 16th December, 1890:

Hafiz Muhammad Abd-us-samad Khan Bahadur.

The 8th July, 1892.

No. 1219-*G.*—Colonel W. F. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident at Jeypore, is confirmed in the appointment of Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the 24th May, 1892, *vice* Colonel R. P. Nisbet, C.I.E., retired.

Colonel H. P. Peacock, Bengal Cavalry, Resident of the 2nd Class and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, is confirmed in the appointment of Resident at Jeypore, with effect from the 24th May, 1892, *vice* Colonel Prideaux.

Colonel E. Mockler, Bombay General List, Infantry, Political Agent of the 1st Class, is confirmed in the appointment of Resident of the 2nd Class and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, with effect from the 24th May, 1892, *vice* Colonel Peacock.

No. 1223-*G.*—The following promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department,—

Consequent on the confirmation of Colonel E. Mockler, Political Agent of the 1st Class, as a Resident of the 2nd Class and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, and with effect from the 24th May 1892:

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Robertson, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd Class (seconded), to be a Political Agent of the 1st Class (seconded).

Mr. A. H T. Martindale, Indian Civil Service, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class (seconded), to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class (seconded).

Major H. M. Temple, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain A. F. DeLaessoe, C.M.G, C.I.E., Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 3rd) Class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

These arrangements are made without prejudice to acting appointments held by any of the above-mentioned officers in higher grades.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 7th July, 1892.

No. 2830-*P.*—Mr. E. N. Baker, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Department, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, *vice* Mr. A. Kensington, who has been granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from 6th July 1892.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th July, 1892.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 646.—The tenure of the appointment of Major H. N. Webb, Indian Staff Corps, 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, in the Army Remount Department in India is extended to the 16th August 1893.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 647.—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:

Lieutenant A. W. Cotton, 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain C. J. Mackenzie, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 29th May 1892.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 648—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Lieutenant H. M. Brownlow, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 39th (The Garhwal Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 29th August 1891.

Lieutenant A. P. Bateman-Champain, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 30th January 1892.

No. 649.—Lieutenant A. E. Beadon, Wiltshire Regiment, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal

Lancers, is permitted to proceed to England, (m. c.) under paragraph 98, Army Regulations, India, vol. II.

No. 650.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Major P. E. Henderson, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Assam, (m. c.) for four months.

Major B. M. Allen, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-command, 2nd (or Hill) Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (u. p a.) for one month,—one day on furlough pay, and the remaining period without pay.

Lieutenant W. B. James, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment of Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for two months.

Lieutenant H. A. H. Thompson, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles), (m. c.) for four months.

Lieutenant A. Wallace-Dunlop, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), (m. c.) for six months.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Finden, 7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry (m. c.) for four months.

No. 651.—Colonel W. H. Mackesy, Indian Staff Corps, Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal, is permitted to reside out of India after succeeding to the colonel's allowance

MEDALS.

MANIPUR.

No. 652.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in announcing to the Army that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the India medal of 1854, with a clasp inscribed "North-East Frontier, 1891," to all the troops and followers who were employed in the late expedition to Manipur, and who came on the field service scale of rations between the dates of the advance of the columns from Tamu, Silchar, and Kohima on the 28th March, the 15th April, and the 20th April 1891, respectively, and the 7th May 1891. The above dates are inclusive in all cases.

2. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for the submission of medal rolls in accordance with the instructions given in Army Order No. 88 of 1892.

PROMOTIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 653.—The undermentioned Sub-Conductors on probation are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the dates specified:

George William Gurr,—1st October 1891.

William Christian Hobbs,—7th January 1892.

James Park,—12th January 1892.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 654.—Sub-Assistant Apothecary George Cornelius Francis Holmes to be second grade Assistant Apothecary from the 22nd April 1892, *vice* second grade Assistant Apothecary E. E. Davis, resigned.

No. 655.—Sub-Assistant Apothecary William Thomas White to be second grade Assistant Apothecary from the 12th May 1892, *vice* second grade Assistant Apothecary J. H. T. Gardner, discharged.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 656.—*31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Karam Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Nur Muhammad, deceased, with effect from the 6th May 1892.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 657.—Sub-Assistant Apothecary Swithbert Henry Joseph Peal, Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 658.—Colonel Hatley Frere Woodcock, General List Infantry, Military Accountant, 3rd class, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th July 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 659.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned sepoys of the 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry at the storming of the fort of Nilt in Hunza-Nagar on the 2nd December 1891:

No. 2940, Sepoy Gokal Gurúng.

No. 2150, Sepoy Dilárám Kawar.

No. 2495, Sepoy Damar Singh Gurúng.

No. 2552, Sepoy Manjít Pún.

No. 2410, Sepoy Balbír Thápa.

No. 2211, Sepoy Bandho Pún.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 660.—The following corrections are made in G. G. O. No. 553 of 1892:

For No. 122, Quartermaster-Havildar Saiyid Mir, 16th Bombay Infantry, *read* No 122, Quartermaster-Havildar Saiyid Nur, 16th Bombay Infantry.

For No. 16, Driver Túkarám Khandaji, No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, *read* No. 16, Driver Túkarám Khandaglé, No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.

For No 2127, Private Malláré, 1st Bombay Infantry, *read* No. 2127, Private Mallári, 1st Bombay Infantry.

For No. 773, Naik Garmák Malnák, 13th Bombay Infantry, *read* No. 773, Naik Gannák Malnák, 13th Bombay Infantry.

For No. 1934, Private Chakur-din, 25th Bombay Infantry, *read* No. 1934, Private Thákur-din, 25th Bombay Infantry.

For No. 2624, Private Changhatta Khan, 29th Bombay Infantry, *read* No. 2624, Private Chaughatta Khan, 29th Bombay Infantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 661.—*Assam Valley Mounted Rifles*—

Messrs. Richard Adam Fisher, Richard Beaumont Walker, and Gilbert William Sutton to be Second-Lieutenants to complete the establishment.

No. 662.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps*—

Lieutenant Charles Ernest Gwynne Harrison to be Captain, with effect from the 20th April 1892, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant James Cumming to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 19th February 1892, *vice* Stuart, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Alexander Jenkins to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 4th March 1892, *vice* Gibbs, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Walter Arthur Fairweather to be Lieutenant, *vice* Harrison, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Harold Collet to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 20th April 1892, to complete the establishment.

Mr. Robert Mansfield Cowley to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 27th November 1891, *vice* Huddleston, promoted.

Mr. Beresford Frederick Gahan to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 19th February 1892, *vice* Cumming, promoted.

Mr. William Woodthorpe Peddie to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 4th March 1892, *vice* Jenkins, promoted.

Mr. Samuel Bailey Wells to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 20th April 1892, *vice* Fairweather, promoted.

Mr. Ralph Strachey to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 20th April 1892, *vice* Collet, promoted.

Mr. Robert McLardy Pearce to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 20th April 1892, to complete the establishment.

No. 663.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Arthur Stokes to be Major.

No. 664.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Joseph Sutherland Fenwick to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Beckett, promoted.

Mr. David Faulds to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Rhind, promoted.

Mr. Wilfred Elias Waite to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Moyle, promoted.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 665.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Military Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, temporary, with effect from the dates specified:

Lieutenant F. W. Saunders, Royal Engineers,—29th October 1891.

Lieutenant G. H. Griffith, Royal Engineers,—15th December 1891.

Lieutenant H. S. Rogers, Royal Engineers,—30th December 1891.

Lieutenant L. W. S. Oldham, Royal Engineers,—19th February 1892.

Lieutenant J. L. Meyer, Royal Engineers,—21st February 1892.

Lieutenant R F. Knox, Royal Engineers,—24th February 1892.

Lieutenant A. J. Craven, Royal Engineers,—16th March 1892.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 666.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Nicholson, C.B., Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, supernumerary, is promoted to temporary Superintending Engineer, 1st class, supernumerary, with effect from the 24th November 1891.

No. 667.—The following promotions and reversion are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion, &c.	With effect from
Major J. F. Garwood, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Superintending Engineer, class II	Temporary	24th November 1891.
Major J. F. Garwood, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class II, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Reversion	31st March 1892.
Major J. E. Broadbent, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Temporary	1st April 1892.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 43.—Mr. A. C. Lloyd is appointed to officiate as Storekeeper, Kidderpore Dockyard, *vice* Mr. G. G. Ross, transferred to the Bombay Dockyard.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 44.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 21 of 1892, 1st grade officer G J. Baugh, Royal Indian Marine, was granted leave out of India, (p. a) for one year, under Marine Circular No. 7, dated the 26th April 1892, with effect from the 23rd June 1892.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th July, 1892.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 2nd and the 8th July 1892.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Leonard Goodricke Clough-Taylor. (*a*)	Captain .	The Connaught Rangers.	22nd April 1892.	Intestate .	3,411 5 9	...	7th September 1892.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—Father - E. Clough-Taylor,
Address - Kirby Hall, Kirkham Abbey, York

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1783-G., dated Simla, the 18th June, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Grant to Chief Engineers, or officers graded as such, and to the Director General of Telegraphs and Deputy Director General of Telegraph, under certain circumstances of so much of the full special pension of Rs. 2,000 as is proportionate to the time they have served in the several ranks.

Read—

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 80 Public Works, dated the 4th November 1891.
Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 3 Public Works, dated the 28th January 1892.

RESOLUTION.—With reference to Article 714 of the Civil Service Regulations quoted in the margin, the Government of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, is pleased to make the following concession.

If an officer to whom the article applies is compelled to retire under the 55 years' rule or on medical certificate before he has served the full period of three years, he may, with the special sanction of the Government of India, receive a special pension reduced in proportion to the time short of three years which he has served in the grades referred to in Article 714 (*a*).

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

714. The following special additional pensions over and above those allowed in Article 712 may be allowed by the Government of India as rewards of approved service in the responsible positions referred to below:—

(*a*) *Additional pensions of Rs. 2,000 per annum to those who have served three years as*—

(i) Chief Engineers, or officers who may have been graded as such.

(ii) Director General or Deputy Director General of Telegraphs.

* * * * *

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin for information and guidance, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, and Lucknow.
The Director General of Telegraphs.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

The 5th July, 1892.

No. 238.—Mr. R. A. English, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant-General and Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, during the absence of Mr. A. R. Becher on privilege leave.

No. 239.—Mr. F. Wolley-Dod, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the Office of Superintendent of Way and Works, North-Western Railway, Lahore, during the absence of Mr. G. H. List on privilege leave.

No. 240.—Mr. W. E. Meares, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, during the absence of Mr. F. T. G. Walton, C.I.E., on privilege leave.

No. 241.—Captain C. H. Cowie, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank*, State Railways, is appointed Assistant Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the duties.

The 6th July, 1892.

No. 242.—The services of Mr. R. W. Roberts, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, are, on his return from leave, placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma, for employment on Railways.

The 7th July, 1892.

No. 244.—The services of Colonel C. M. Moberly, I.S.C., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, on furlough, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 7th July 1892, under Article 684 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 8th July, 1892.

No. 245.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 300, dated the 4th July 1890, Mr. F. B. Hebbert is confirmed in the appointments of Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department and Deputy Director General of Railways, with permanent rank in Class I, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 23rd May 1892.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 7th July, 1892.

No. 243.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following transfer and promotions to the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Date.
Barker, W.	General Service Clerk, 1st Grade, Indo-European Telegraph Department.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department.	25th June 1892.
Donaghey, W. J. . . .	Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department.	1st July 1892.
Small, W.	Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department.	1st July 1892.
Hewett, J. S. . . .	Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department.	1st July 1892.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of In

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March, 1892.

From the 2nd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64, Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Mrs. M. Dwyer	Mussoorie	18th May, 1892	District Judge, Bhagalpur, 30th May, 1892.	Will left. Revd. Evans, one of the executors, has applied for probate.
Mr. William Miller	Ajmere	14th May, 1892	Officiating Commisioner, Ajmere-Merwara, 4th June, 1892.	Intestate. No application for letters of administration.
„ Alexr. Skinner	Hissar	19th January, 1892	Deputy Commissioner, Hissar, 7th June, 1892.	Will left. No application for letters of administration.
„ Thomas McCabe	Do.	3rd June, 1892	Deputy Commissioner, Hissar, 7th June, 1892.	No will left. The deceased was Head Clerk of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Hissar. Administration has been granted to the widow of the deceased.
„ C. F. Worsley	Bankipur	7th June, 1892	District Judge, Patna, 16th June, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was Commissioner of Patna. No application for letters of administration.
Mary Conroy	Delhi	19th May, 1892	District Judge, Delhi, 26th May, 1892.	Intestate. No application for letters of administration.
Mr. Martin	Saharanpur	13th April, 1892	District Judge, Aligarh, 15th June, 1892.	Will left. The deceased was a Permanent-way Inspector, Rajputna-Malwa Railway. No application for probate or letters of administration.
„ C. H. Clegg	Almora	10th June, 1892	Officiating Commissioner, Kumaon Division, 17th June, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was Head Clerk, Almora District Office. No application for letters of administration.
Captn. G. C. B. Baker	Mandalay	11th June, 1892	Civil Judge, Mandalay, 14th June, 1892.	No will found. No application for letters of administration.
Mr. John Buttress Virtue.	Lucknow	13th May, 1892	District Session Judge, Lucknow, 18th June, 1892.	Will left. The deceased was a foreman in the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway at Lucknow. The widow is applying for probate.
Mrs. Hawkins	Meerut	9th June, 1892	District Judge, Meerut, 23rd June, 1892.	Will left. No application for probate.
Mr. P. DeSouza	Nani Tal	10th June, 1892	Officiating Commissioner, Kumaon Division, 23rd June, 1892.	No will found. No application for letters of administration.
„ Apothy. J. A. Antonio.	South Lushai Hill	5th January, 1892	Officiating District Judge, Chittagong, 23rd June, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was an apothecary in the South Lushai Hill. No application for letters of administration.
Mrs. Nobin Chundra Nath.	Nayanagar	14th June, 1892	Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, 26th June, 1892.	Intestate. No application for letters of administration.

F. COLLIS-SANDES,
Offg. Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 8th July, 1892.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th July, 1892.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				48,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	66,84,614	2	4	2,12,55,605	12	6
Public Deposits at Branches	1,45,70,991	10	2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,32,72,021	1	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.				1,94,910	1	4
Sundries				32,11,128	1	5
RUPEES				10,27,33,665	0	7

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,02,62,546	0	0
Other authorized Investments				55,26,441	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,28,35,190	4	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				64,67,034	5	11
Bills discounted and purchased				1,79,97,390	9	2
Balances with other Banks				4,03,217	10	9
Bullion				1,54,217	14	11
Dead Stock				12,26,660	9	7
Stamps				10,326	8	0
Sundries				18,22,162	4	7
				15,67,05,187	3	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,06,45,794	4	9	4,60,28,477	12	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,53,82,683	8	1			
RUPEES				10,27,33,665	0	7

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 7th July, 1892.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 59.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 6th July, 1892.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 29th June, 1892	84,80,466	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	28,27,419	1,13,07,885
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	1,28,233	1,28,233
		1,14,36,118
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	6,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	6,127	6,06,127
Balance on the evening of the 6th July, 1892	...	1,08,29,991
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	79,17,342	
Ditto ditto Government	29,12,649	1,08,29,991
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 7th July, 1892.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st July, 1892.

No. 921.—Captain T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th July, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself thereof.

The 4th July, 1892.

No. 922.—Mr. C. W. Wilson, Surveyor, 4th grade, having returned from leave on medical certificate on the forenoon of the 1st June, 1892, the following reversion is made from the same date :—

Mr. G. T. Hall, Officiating Surveyor, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade.

No. 923.—Mr. H. T. Kitchen, Surveyor, 4th grade, having returned from furlough on the afternoon of the 24th June, 1892, the following reversion is made from the 25th June, 1892 —

Mr. W. C. G. Barckley, Officiating Surveyor, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade.

No. 924.—Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, C.B., R.E., having been re-appointed as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, in this Department—*vide* Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 1348—107, dated 1st July, 1892,—is placed in that grade below Colonel R. Beavan,

and is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from 5th June, 1892; and the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date :—

Captain R. A. Wahab, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Captain T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. C. F. Erskine, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 925.—With reference to Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 1341-116, dated the 30th June, 1892, the following officers are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from the 1st July, 1892 :—

Colonel T. H. Holdich, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. E. C. Barrett, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain H. M. Jackson, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain R. J. H. L. Mackenzie, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in that grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1892.

No. 16.—The services of third grade Assistant Surgeon Pandit Ajoodhia Patti, of the Imperial Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

W. R. RICE, *M.D.*,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate will proceed in the month of August, 1893, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for the term of one year, to commence on the 1st of November, 1893.

The salary of the Professorship is R10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on one of the following subjects :—

(1) The Land Law of Bengal.
(2) The Law of Estoppel in British India.
(3) The Law relating to Joint Property and Partition in British India.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May, 1893, stating on which of the above-named three subjects they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward with his application one hundred copies of a brief synopsis of his proposed lectures, and, if he so pleases, the same number of copies of his introductory lecture.

The Professor will be expected to commence his lectures in November, 1893, and to complete the delivery thereof in the following January. He will be further required to send to the Registrar a complete manuscript copy of his lectures within five months from the commencement of the delivery thereof.

A. M. NASH,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 20th June, 1892.

SECY. TO AGENT, GOVR.-GENL., AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BALUCHISTAN, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 28th June, 1892.

No. 16—Mr. Otto Hoernle, Executive Engineer, Quetta Civil Works Division, is granted two months and twenty-five days' privilege leave, from the forenoon of 19th July next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. H. H. Roden, Executive Engineer, Loralai Division, will take charge of the Quetta Civil Works Division during Mr. Hoernle's absence, in addition to his own duties.

J. CRAIG,
Offg. Secy. to Agent., Govr.-Genl., & Chief Commr., British Baluchistan, P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 1st July, 1892.

No. 2203-*G.*—The following appointment is made in the Meywar Bhil Corps :—

Jemadar Ram Narain to be Native Adjutant, with effect from 1st December, 1891, *vice* Jemadar Shive Narain, promoted.

The 2nd July, 1892.

No. 2243-*G.*—In continuation of this office Notification No. 1308-*G.*, dated 2nd May, 1892, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant H. L. Showers, S.C., Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmere, and Assistant to the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dacoity Department, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 28th June, 1892, from the privilege leave granted him in this office Notification No. 1074, dated 13th April, 1892.

By Order,
S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,
for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 25th June, 1892.

No. 3643.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 3 of the British Baluchistan Forest Regulation, 1890, the Chief Commissioner in British Baluchistan is pleased to declare the undermentioned land to be a State forest, with effect from the 1st August, 1892:—

No.	Name of Forest.	DISTRICT.	Area.	BOUNDARIES.				REMARKS.
				North.	East.	South.	West.	
			Acres.					
1	Thalli	Thal Chotiali, Tahsil Sibi.	16,180	Starting from the high east bank at the mouth of the Gurak Gorge, the boundary runs in a south east direction across the Khalchar and Churali Nalas to the extreme west point of a large spur from the Kilgiri Range.	From the end of this spur the line runs in a south-by-west direction at the foot of the broken ground on the east for about 7 miles to the point where a prominent spur from the east falls away into the Karmun Nala.	From this spur the line takes a generally north-by-west direction for about 3 miles crossing the Karmun Nala and turning northwards near the path from Thalli.	The line takes an irregular course north by east for about 6¼ miles, skirting the Thalli cultivation up to the Sangas Canal, which forms the boundary up to the Gurak Nala, the right or east bank of which is followed up to the entrance to the gorge.	Demarcated by large earth mounds encircled with a trench.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Lieut.*,
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENL., AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 30th June, 1892.

No. 3739.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1040-*G.*, dated 8th June, 1892, Captain C. A. Kemball, I.S.C., assumed charge of his duties as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin, in the afternoon of the 25th May, 1892.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Lieut.*,
First Assistant.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The tombs erected in the Cemetery of Dum Dum to the memory of the following deceased persons have fallen into disrepair:—

T. F. Tod, M D.	Died, Sept., 1821.
Adelaide, wife of Capt. J. Scott	„ Oct., 1821.
Lt.-Col. G Mason, C.B.	„ Aug, 1821.
Capt. Wm. Telmache, R. A.	„ Jan., 1818.
Andrew Wood, infant	„ Nov., 1832.
Henry Otto	Died, Nov., 1831.
John Drake Stover	„ Oct., 1827.
Phoebe Symes	„ Mar., 1842.
James Mitchell	„ Feb., 1826.
John Brady	„ May, 1826.
William Allexander Allen	„ Apl., 1866.
Frederick Meredith	„ Feb., 1864.

Unless friends of the deceased undertake the restoration of the tombs, the procedure prescribed in the standing orders of the Government will be carried out.

The following tombs being hopelessly ruinous have been levelled, and slabs preserved:—

Corporal J. Boyce, A. R. B.	Died, Apl., 1846.
Mary Francis Tons	„ Dec., 1851.
Margaret McGarry	„ July, 1858.
Sergt. John O'Lary	„ Nov., 1846.
John Nally, infant	„ Feb., 1858.
Mary Kissane	„ Dec., 1857.
Harriet Austin	„ Sept., 1860.
Ann Fraser	„ June, 1823.
William Young	„ June, 1860.
Thomas Hefferan	„ Sept., 1858.
Margaret Kennedy	„ June, 1852.
Samuel Sutton	„ May, 1850.
Ellen Doyle	„ Apl., 1836.
Petten Bowers	„ Apl., 1840.
Robert Kennedy	„ Aug., 1841.
Mary Keough	„ Jan., 1851.
James Mayes	„ May, 1847.
James Gilchrist	„ Nov., 1844.
James Hicks	„ Mar., 1824.
Eliza Earle	„ Dec., 1856.
John Cameron	„ Dec., 1824.
Isabella Kidd	„ Oct., 1834.
William Tayler, B. H. A.	„ Aug., 1823.
Margaret Tayler	„ Jan., 1849.
John Davis	„ Aug., 1833.
Esther Mary Flynn	„ Nov., 1835
Honoria Rohan	„ Dec, 1843.
Simon Webb	„ June, 1833.
John Ball	„ Oct., 1844.

John Harrison . . .	Died,	June, 1842.
James Prest Jackson . .	„	May, 1825.
Mathew Marshall . .	„	Oct., 1824.
William Futter . . .	„	Nov., 1834.
Sarah Cochrane . .	„	Dec, 1858.
George Reily . . .	„	July, 1833.
Isaac and William Fennamore, infants . . .	„	Apl., 1844.
Robert Samuel Pidgeon .	„	Apl., 1838.
Cecilin Whealon . .	„	Aug, 1852.
Edward Brownall . .	„	Dec., 1830.
Ellen FitzPatrick . .	„	Sept., 1830.
Mary Warley . . .	„	Jan., 1846.
George Lowman . .	„	May, 1847.
Dennis MacCarthy . .	„	Feb., 1842.
Amelia Robins . . .	„	July, 1848.
Sophia Russell . . .	„	Sept., 1824.
Ann Pearson . . .	„	Mar., 1852.
George James Brooke Forbes, infant . .	„	Jan., 1854.
Henry Prescott (infant) .	„	Oct., 1846.
John Hefferan . . .	„	Jan., 1843.
William Roberts . .	„	Feb., 1832.
William Coughton . .	„	July., 1841.
Patrick Brien . . .	„	Aug., 1830.
James Whitfield . .	„	May, 1849.
Martin Clynn . . .	„	Nov., 1830.
Patrick Copperwaith . .	„	Aug., 1817.
Edward Stephenson . .	„	May, 1843.
John Brown . . .	„	Mar., 1836.
James Goulder . .	„	Dec., 1847.
Bridget Barnard . .	„	May, 1847.
William Foster . .	„	Nov., 1819.
Joseph Mathews . .	„	Aug., 1820.
Diana King . . .	„	Apl., 1821.
Corporal Singer . .	„	Mar., 1858.
Elizabeth Gordon . .	„	Apl., 1824.
Charlotte Cook . .	„	Feb., 1817.
Conductor Mann . .	„	Dec., 1822.
Daniel McCarthy . .	„	Feb., 1839.
Sarah Murphy . .	„	Apl., 1831.
Ellen Courtney . .	„	Mar., 1829.
Elizabeth Ann Wade .	„	Mar., 1847.
Michael Devine . .	„	Jan., 1848.
Charles Jourdan . .	„	Jan., 1840.
Michael Carroll . .	„	Feb., 1832.
Elizabeth Foley . .	„	Dec., 1851.
Michael Lahiff . .	„	Oct., 1819.
Mary Webster . .	„	May, 1832.

Any friends of the deceased, who desire to undertake the renewal of any of these tombs, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

(Signed) L. H. LERMIT, M.A.,
Chaplain of Dum Dum.

July 6th, 1892.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 5th July 1892.

Bower, H. J., & Co.
Byrne, Messrs., & Co.
Cleveland, D.
Curtis, S.
Dillon, E.
Duffy, Mr.
Gallway, H P.
Goodall, H. C. A.
James, B., Mrs.
Kiernander, A.
Kye, E. W.
Liverides, P.
Partridge, Mrs. T.
Penhall, E.
Scott, Andrew.
Spanion, S.
Sternberg, Maximilian.
Studabaker, D.
Tanley, J., & Co.
Vipan, A. S.
Warman, James.
West, Harry.
Witt, John.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aaron, Charles.
Adie, A. E.
Adolfo, M.
Andrews, H. M.
Arthur, L.
Babino, Mrs. H.
Babonau, Mrs. Hugh.
Baker, Fred.
Baker, W. P.
Bartlett, W. E.
Blake, R. A. G.
Braunchtein, Mons.
Brown, Norman P.
Burgoyne, F.
Charlesworth, H. E.
Chatterson, A.
Clárk, Harry.
Commandant, Malacca Police.
Conway, Esq.
Coventry, Mrs. E. M.
Deane, Miss Jeane.
Dodd, J. R.
Edwards, Mrs. S. F.
Ellis, W. H.
Evezard, Genl. G. C.
Falais, Maurice.
Farmer, E. Howard.
Fenwick, J.
Flemming, Herbert.
Forrester, W.
Galloway, G. A. S.
Gillon, E. A.
Graves, Clarence.
Hewitt, W. R.
Hunter, Mrs.
Johnston, Wm.
Johnstone, J.
Jones, R. H. Wym.
Kidd, C.
Klien, Wm.
Kugl, Das.
Lang, Rev. A. H.
Lebihan, Monsieur.
Labo, J. J.
Lawrence, Miss.
Maitland, Charles A.
McBean, Mrs. M.
McCarthy James
Money, Esq.
Morgan, E. V.
Murray, Slade.
Naser, Sam. E.
Parker, William.
Payr, Charles.
Plowden, T. C., Lt.
Remmington, Capt. F. A.
Rielly, E.
Robertson, Thomas.
Robinson, J.
Rose, E. F.
Ross, W. Leith.
Sceats, Frank S.
Simpson, E.
Steele, C. H.
Stow, A. W.
Swayne, Capt. H G. C.
Sydney, Mrs. G.
Tambkin, S.
Thomas, Miss.
Typhon, Mr.
Trout, Miss G.
Van Ingen, Miss Mary.
Vas, Predade.
Watts, V. L.
Webster, Mrs. M. W.
Weir, W. H.
Wilson, R.

Registered Letters.

Dorsiner, Wiktoria.
Lacey, E. J.
Maitland, C. A.
Peak, Allen & Co.
Schoidhan, Dr. Franzis.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexander, H. N.
Abboled. W. L.
Auokh Sing.
Ardesher, E. Doday Misteri.
Agent to the Raja of Remnod.
Ariggi, Madam.
Arhlin, Miss.
Archer, J., Mrs.
Almon, C. F., Lt.
Atkins, A., Mrs.
Blackwell, G.
Blackwell, J.
Brown, N. P.
Beriovity, B.
Baldwin, W.
Bughton, T. D.
Bayley, C.
Burhan, G. C. F.
Boi Lapui.
Browne, Mrs.
Byramji, D. J.
Blake, W., Mrs.
Beale, H. K.
Branz, Pry.
Bosost, E.
Bonmegartmer.
Barman.
Barrett, N., Dr.
Bowman, J. C.
Burke, R., Miss.
Bergle, L.
Barclay, D., Miss.
Carringhton, G. H.
Chapman, Mrs.
Colville, H. S.
Comeron, K. R.
Crosley.
Carbho, C. M.
Clarke, F.
Crowch, R B., Mrs.
Castillo, R. J.
Cameron & Co.
Charles, L.
Crawford, A. T.
Churchward.
Dounenberg, H.
Elphinstone, G., Sir.
Ellis, H.
Esenhoper, F. K.
Forshow, L., Mrs.
Frics, J.
Fanish, B. M.
Gulmohomed Khan.
Gainbursing.
Glascock, W.
Gallagher, W. P.
Greatheed, C.
Gaigwana, E., Miss.
Giffert, G. G.
Groceous, M. P.
Graham, E., Mrs.
Ghirtner, L.
Greefield, M. A., Mrs.
Hind, W. T.
Harnill, D., Revd.
Herwing, Mrs.
Hobday, J. R.
Haberlandt, G., Dr.
Harrington, P. C.
Hibbard, J. M.
Hamilton, A. G.
Haughton, A. E.
Hamilton, C. L.
Hendlam, J., Capt.
Hodyson, A. C., Mrs.
Israil, H. N.
Jones, M., Miss.
Jocuepobury, J.
Jagendranath Ghor.
Jeath, A.
Jacob, S. L., Lt.-Col.
Jones, J.
Kelly, Capt.
Kerby, H. E.
Kitson, H. H.
Kincutt, E.
Kinnard, H. B.
Lawrence, C. L., Proff.
Lohis, S. C.
Lansdale, Mrs.
Leadon, R. H.
Laing, R. P., Mrs.
Morley, T.
Mornao, O. J.
Murhza, Proff.
McDonald, J.
Moufi, A.
Martin, A.
Marshall, F. E.
Macdonald, A. R.
McPhee.
Mathewes, F. D.
Moson, C. A., Revd.
Miln, G. C.
Neill, G. R.
Newman, H. J.
Noris, E. J.
Narayan S. Ayar.
Nabab, J.
Naylor, A. M.
Narmal, T.
Owen, W. S.
Putli Bal Bojonji Ragi.
Purcell.
Pascha, A.
Royall, B., Madam.
Ramsay, Mrs.
Richi, L.
Rosi, M.
Rhodes, John.
Rawbone, A. J.
Rivett Carnac, E., Capt.
Ridley, Mrs.
Rice, W.
Russell, C. E. M.
Stibbury, A. E., Capt.
Stewart, C. S.
Sanders, J.
Sydney, G., Mrs.
Sestan, F. C.
Simpson, E.
Stevenson, T. J.
Shapume, Z.
Sanlal.
Sorab, M. Palanji.
Smith.
Sleyerunam, E. A., Mrs.
Silva, W. S.
Shorter, A. E., Mrs.
Schnud, C.
Schmlzes, H.
South, A., Mrs.
Sadi, S. J.
Seetram, F. R.
Thornton, E.
Thomson, Major.
Thakorsing.
Thompson, P.
Von Guyer, G.
Von Kugelmann
Williamson, J.
Walls, T. P.
Williamson, A., Mrs.
Wilkinson, C. B., Major.
Walker, P. C.
Walters, A. C., Mrs.
Wild, W.
Watkins, J.
White, E.
Williams, R. G.
Wright, Y.
Welson, J. H.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Arrackpore Post Office on the 4th July 1892.

Cooke. G. H.
Chamberlain. E.
Pyni, Mrs. L.
Robertson, Mrs. M.
Sanderson, H.
Strachan, Dr. A. B.
Swington, Miss.

GEO. ED. WALKER.
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 9th July, 1892.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1892.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	12th July	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	11th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion.	12th ,,	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	12th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	11th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	11th ,,	Ditto.
Colombo	11th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Canton.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	9th ,,	Per Steamer *Chelydra.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	12th ,,	Per Steamer *Purnea.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	15th ,,	Per Steamer *Africa.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	13th ,,	Per Steamer *Kola.*
New Zealand	14th ,,	Per Steamer *Rotokino.*

N. B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

GEO. ED. WALKER,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২।০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ।।০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1 Pound tin,	R16,	or, post free,	R16-12.
½ ,,	R 8,	,,	R 8-8.
¼ ,,	R 4,	,,	R 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন .	১৬৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৬৸০
।। আধ ,, ,,	৮৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	৮।০
শিকি ,, ,,	৪৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	৪।০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat, and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, respectively.

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„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series. For the year	4 4 6	4 11 3

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The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.
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Instructions as to the Survey of Passenger Accommodation on Inland Steam-vessels. 2a. (1a.)

Rules, Bye-Laws, Regulations, and Notifications relating to the Port of Chittagong. 4a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January, 1892. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

Papers relating to the Cultivation and Trade of Wheat. 8a. (2a.)

Land Registration Manual, 1889. R1-8 (4a.)

Wards' Manual, 1888. R2 (4a.)

Cess Manual, 1888 R1-8 (4a.)

Records' Manual, 1888. 12a. (1a. 6p.)

Revenue Officers' Manual, 1888 R1 (3a.)

Certificate Procedure Manual, 1888. 8a. (1a. 6p.)

Waste Lands Manual, 1888. 12a. (2a.)

Stamp Manual, 1890. R1 8 (4a.)

Land Acquisition Manual, 1890. R1 (3a.)

Excise Manual. 1891. R2-8 (6a.)

The Salt Manual, 1891. R1-8 (3a.)

Bengal Embankment Manual. R2. With Map. R3 (2a.)

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Administration of the Salt Department. R1-4 (3a.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in English 2a. (½a.)

Bihar Peasant Life. *Illustrated.* By G. A. GRIERSON, Esq., B.C.S. R5 (8a.)

Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By H. J. S. COTTON, C.S. R2-4 (4a.)

A Revenue History of the Sunderbuns. By F. E. PARGITER, C.S. R2-8 (3a.)

A Sketch of the Administration of the Hooghly District. By Mr. G. TOYNBEE. R1-8 (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto	Fishes.	Volume I.	R15 (6a.)
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Ditto	ditto	Reptilia and Batrachia.		R13 (6a.)

The Fauna will be complete in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal. for 1890-91. 8a. (2a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. (1a.) per copy.

Ditto in Kaithi. (1a.) per copy.

☞ ***The List of Books available for sale at the Secretariat Press will in future be published once only in each month.***

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, AJMERE.

Miscellaneous Application No. 5 of 1892.

Ramgopal, Pokher Lall, and Nathoo Ram, etc., Ajmere,—*Decree-holders,*

versus

Meer Abdul Raheem, son of Abdul Wahab, Ajmere,—*Judgment-debtor.*

Under the provisions of Section 354 of Code of Civil Procedure, it is hereby notified that Meer Abdul Raheem has been declared insolvent, and that Lala Kaniya Lall, Naib Nazir of this Court, has been appointed as Receiver of the property of said Insolvent.

G. R. KHANDEKAR,
Judge, Small Causes Court, Ajmere.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Looted by Robbers.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 206861 of the 4 per cent loan of 1842-43, for ₹100 only, originally standing in the name of Prasannakumar Bhattacharya, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

PRASANNAKUMAR BHATTACHARYA,
Mainpuri, N.-W. P.

GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES AND PROVINCIAL DEBENTURE.

Looted by Robbers.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 082197, 082198, 082199, 082200, and 082201, for ₹1,000 each, and No. 032669, for ₹500 only, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, Nos. 154024, 154025, and 131802, for ₹1,000 each, and Nos. 125307, 089884, for ₹500 each, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, Nos. 037850 and 095643 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for ₹1,000 and ₹500 respectively, No. A—018744 of the reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879, for ₹1,000, No. 016448, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1835-36, for ₹500, and No. 000082 of the 4 per cent. Provincial Debenture, Cawnpore-Achneyra Section of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway loan of 1880, for ₹500, originally standing in the name, and belonging to the estate, of Becharam Chakravarti, the deceased, proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and Provincial Debenture and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

PRASANNAKUMAR BHATTACHARYA,
Genl. Attorney of Srimati Bhuban Mohini Debya, Administratrix to the estate of Babu Becharam Chakravarti, and Guardian of Mahenaranath Chakravarti, Minor, Mainpuri, N.-W. P.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 28.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 2nd July 1892.

The week under review has been most marked by the absence of monsoon conditions on the West Coast, and consequently during a large part of the week of any rain of importance on the Bombay Coast and over Central and North-West India. Over the Bay and surrounding coasts the monsoon has blown comparatively steadily, and rain has been general, though not on the whole heavy, over Burma and Bengal. At first the monsoon current from the Bay ceased in Behar, and there was no rain beyond that Province; but on the 29th there was a feeble extension north-westward, and rain in small amounts extended as far as Rawal Pindi On the 30th rain, still in small amounts, prevailed over the greater part of the Gangetic plain and the Punjab, but on July 1st the current retreated again, and only scattered showers were reported; and similar conditions prevailed on the 2nd. Over the central parts of the Peninsula and in the Carnatic showers have been very frequent, so that, though the amounts were generally small, the total for the week was large.

On the 26th June pressure was highest in Tenasserim and lowest over the Punjab, moderate gradients interfering between those Provinces. Over the Peninsula, on the contrary, pressure was exceedingly uniform. Over the Peninsula the winds were light and very irregular in direction, while over the Bay area a moderate monsoon was blowing. In North Bengal the direction turned round into south-east and east, and with this direction penetrated north-westward as far as Bahraich. All over the central parts of the country a fresh westerly wind was blowing. A few light showers were reported over the Peninsula and general moderate rain over North-East India; but elsewhere there was no rain. On the 27th the barometer was rising everywhere, and a slight high pressure area had appeared over the Peninsula. With this exception, conditions were but little changed. The winds were almost unaltered. Rain was heavier on the Malabar Coast, and was more general and heavier throughout the Peninsula, while, on the contrary, it was less general and less heavy in North-East India. Heavy rain

had fallen at Jeypore, and light showers at Saugor, Jubbulpore, and Amraoti; but, as on the 26th, Central and North-West India were generally without rain. The chart of the 28th showed that the barometer had fallen rather briskly over the west of the Punjab, and the low pressure area over that Province was more strongly marked, but otherwise the distribution was little changed. The wind remained very variable over the Peninsula, and the only change of importance was the extension north-westward of the easterly current from Bengal. This current now reached as far as Roorkee, and rain was falling as far west as Lucknow. General rain was reported over the Peninsula, over North-East India, and over the Central Provinces; but there was none in North-West India. On the morning of the 29th the distribution of pressure was practically unchanged, and the only alteration of importance in the circulation of the winds was the further extension of the easterly current which had spread up to Lahore and Sialkot. Rain had fallen on and near the North-West Himalayas, but, with this exception, there was no rain over North-West India. There was also no rain over the head of the Peninsula or in Behar, but in all other parts of India scattered showers had fallen. The chart of the 30th showed that the barometer had risen briskly over the Punjab. A large area of uniform and relatively low pressure overlay the Punjab and Gangetic plain, while readings were about equally high in Tenasserim and Malabar. The winds were unaltered generally, and were abnormally light in force. Scattered rainfall had occurred in almost all parts of India, the amounts in some places being large. On the 1st the chart showed that a low pressure area had appeared over the west of the Bay, but in other respects there was no change. The extent of rainfall had decreased considerably; and, while the amounts were much larger on the West Coast, they were generally smaller elsewhere. North-West India and the head of the Peninsula were again practically without rain. The chart of the 2nd still exhibited no general change in either the distribution of pressure or circulation of the winds. Scattered rainfall was reported, except from the greater part of North-West India and of the Gangetic plain; but the amounts, except in a few cases, were small.

Temperature.—The scattered light rainfall described above has not had much effect on the temperature, which, except in Bengal, has been excessive.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	June.					July.		Mean variation of week.
	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	1st.	2nd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·4	+0·3	—0·6	+0·3	—0·3	+0·6	+0·5	+0·2
Bengal and Assam	—0·7	—0·6	—1·1	—0·2	—1·7	—0·4	—0·1	—0·7
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	+7·4	+7·3	+6·7	+1·7	+1·3	+3·3	+4·7	+4·6
Punjab	+4·9	+6·5	+7·2	+4·8	—2·9	—0·8	+1·2	+3·0
Bombay	+1·9	+2·6	+2·1	+3·1	+2·5	+3·5	+3·6	+2·8
Berar and Central Provinces	+5·3	+5·2	+3·3	+2·3	+1·9	+5·1	+5·3	+4·1
Guzerat and Central India	+4·5	+4·9	+4·6	+3·8	+3·4	+5·5	+6·7	+4·8
Sind and Rajputana	+2·8	+1·5	+0·7	+1·1	+0·9	+0·7	+1·0	+1·2
Madras	+1·3	+0·4	+0·4	+0·7	+0·7	—0·1	—0·2	+0·5
Mean for whole India	+3·1	+3·1	+2·6	+2·0	+0·6	+1·9	+2·5	+2·3

The warmest days were the 26th and 27th, when the mean temperature of the whole of India was 3·1° above the normal average; the coolest day was the 30th, when the mean was only 0·6° above the normal. As stated above, all the Provinces, except Bengal-Assam, had a higher temperature than usual, the excess

being about 4½° in the Punjab, Guzerat, Central India, and the Central Provinces, and only 0·2° in Burma In Bengal-Assam all the days and in Burma and Madras two of the days were cooler than usual, while in all the other Provinces there was a steady excess.

Rain —The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that very general rain has fallen throughout India during the week, the only divisions which received actually no rain being Kathiawar and Sind. In the Punjab (South) the average fall for the division for the week was only 0 03 inches, and Central India (East) and Madras (South) received less than one quarter of an inch. With these exceptions, fair to good rain was received. The heaviest rainfall was received in Assam (Surma), where the average fall for the division was 15·18 inches: this was followed by 10 inches in Arakan, by over 7 inches in East and North Bengal, and by over 6 inches in Tenasserim and Malabar. In most of the rainfall divisions of Upper and North-West India the average fall for each division for the week was between ¼ and ½ an inch. The third column of the table shows the variations of the actual from the normal rainfall of the week. In twenty-nine divisions the actual fall was less and in eighteen was more than the normal. The region of deficient rainfall included the greater part of Burma, West Bengal, the Gangetic plain, North-West India, the central parts of the country, and the west of the Peninsula; and the region of excessive rain included Arakan, Bengal Proper, the south of the Peninsula, and Madras. The greatest actual deficiency is reported from the Konkan, where only 1 inch was received instead of the normal 9 inches, but all over the divisions ordinarily served by the monsoon current crossing the Konkan Coast, *viz.*, Guzerat, the Central Provinces, Central India, the East of Rajputana, &c., the fall was throughout very deficient. On the contrary, the Bombay Deccan and almost the whole of the centre, south, and east of the Peninsula had an average or rather excessive fall. The Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon appears to have advanced up the centre of the Bay, and travelled northward or north-eastward after passing the coast line, for whereas, while in Arakan, Assam, and Bengal Proper all the divisions had excessive rain, all the Burma divisions to the east of Arakan, and practically all the divisions in the Gangetic plain and North-West India, had deficient rain In a large part of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab the deficiency when compared with the normal was very considerable.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall From these it will be seen that over the greater part of the Peninsula, except the West Coast, *viz.*, in Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, the East Coast (North, Central, and South), Hyderabad (South), and Madras (Central and South), the rainfall between May 29th and July 2nd has been heavier than usual, but that in North-Eastern, Northern, North-Western, and Central India and the West Coast, with the exception of Chota Nagpur, the North-West Provinces (Central), and the Punjab (West), the rainfall for the same period has been deficient or just normal. The greatest relative deficiency is in parts of the Punjab and of Rajputana

Most of the heavy totals received during the week were registered over North-East India.

The following are the more important falls in the different Provinces:

Division.	District.	Station	Amount.
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Sudder	8·66 inches.
Arakan	Akyab	Ditto	16 20 "
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	43 35 "
Bengal	Noakhali	Sudder	14 34 "
	Darjeeling	Siliguri	17·14 "
Behar	Champaran	Sudder	10·54 "
Oudh	Bahraich	Ditto	5·76 "
North-West Provinces	Hamirpur	Maskara	5 18 "
Punjab	Sialkot	Raya	2 41 "
	Shahpur	Mitha-Tiwana	2 50 "
Malabar	Calicut	Cochin	14·40 "
Mysore	Bangalore	Kankanhalli	7·33 "
Konkan	North Kanara	Honavar	5 48 "
Deccan	Sholapur	Barsi	4 28 "
Berar	Basim	Pusad	4·51 "
Central Provinces	Raipur	Drug	5·46 "
Madras	Ganjam	Udayagiri	6 28 "
	Anantapur	Urava-Kanda	8·08 "
	Cuddapah	Rayachoti	6·11 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending July 2nd, 1892.			Rainfall data from May 29th to July 2nd.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to July 2nd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	6·39	8·88	− 2·49	38·39	43·86	− 12
	Lower Burma	4·32	5·08	− 0·76	18·63	22·20	− 16
	Central Burma	3·84	3·88	− 0·04	20·69	20·19	+ 2
	Upper Burma	1·26	?	?	8·09	?	?
	Arakan	9·97	9·53	+ 0·44	38·29	58·52	− 35
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	7·02	3·74	+ 3·28	17·79	20·18	− 12
	Assam (Surma)	15·18	8·12	+ 7·06	42·21	41·95	+ 1
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4·66	3·62	+ 1·04	14·70	17·51	− 16
	Deltaic Bengal	3·20	2·18	+ 1·02	9·81	11·75	− 17
	Central Bengal	4·02	2·51	+ 1·51	11·08	11·73	− 6
	North Bengal	7·58	6·00	+ 1·58	21·67	27·40	− 21
	Orissa	1·44	3·28	− 1·84	11·95	9·46	− 26
	Chota Nagpur	1·44	2·46	− 1·02	10·30	8·74	+ 18
	Behar (South)	1·48	2·15	− 0·67	5·24	6·47	− 19
	Do. (North)	3·51	2·49	+ 1·02	9·90	9·45	+ 5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·65	1·78	− 1·13	4·16	4·39	− 5
	Oudh (South)	0·53	2·13	− 1·60	3·29	4·51	− 27
	Do. (North)	2·18	2·22	− 0·04	4·40	5·23	− 16
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·56	1·41	− 0·85	4·01	3·44	+ 17
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·43	1·21	− 0·78	2·49	2·73	− 9
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	1·13	2·17	− 1·04	3·87	5·33	− 27
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·03	0·53	− 0·50	0·39	1·55	− 75
	Do. (Central)	0·54	1·23	− 0·69	1·50	2·73	− 45
	Do. (Submontane)	0·35	1·18	− 0·83	1·13	2·84	− 60
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·56	3·55	− 2·99	2·84	8·56	− 67
	Do. (North-West)	0·50	0·53	− 0·03	1·41	1·63	− 13
	Do. (West)	0·51	0·19	+ 0·32	1·46	0·68	+ 115
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	6·42	6·86	− 0·44	21·36	38·55	
	Madras (South Central)	1·93	0·83	+ 1·10	5·02	5·59	− 45
	Coorg	1·25	1·06	+ 0·19	15·89	27·71	− 10
	Mysore	2·29	1·17	+ 1·12	5·95		− 43
	Konkan	1·03	9·12	− 8·09	21·77	5·34	+ 11
	Bombay Deccan	1·08	1·08	0	8·62	29·28	− 26
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	5·74	+ 50
	Khandeish	0·47	1·12	− 0·65	6·98	...	...
						5·46	+ 29
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	2·24	2·10	+ 0·14	7·02	8·47	− 17
	Central Provinces (West)	1·38	2·18	− 0·80	5·09	7·58	− 33
	Ditto (Central)	1·91	3·21	− 1·30	5·16	8·58	− 40
	Ditto (East)	2·61	3·16	− 0·55	9·63	9·12	+ 6
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·42	3·05	− 2·63	5·30	6·45	− 18
	Kathiawar	0	1·15	− 1·15	1·50	2·91	− 48
	Sind	0	0·21	− 0·21	0·11	0·36	− 69
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·17	2·61	− 2·44	4·62	8·46	− 45
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·74	1·48	− 0·74	1·63	3·64	− 55
	Rajputana (West)	0·28	0·53	− 0·25	0·50	1·93	− 74
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·70	1·42	+ 0·28	7·00	5·19	+ 35
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	1·90	3·81	− 1·91	9·40	11·39	− 16
	Hyderabad (South)	1·61	1·00	+ 0·61	7·30	5·02	+ 45
	Madras (Central)	1·88	0·58	+ 1·30	6·02	3·02	+ 99
	East Coast (Central)	0·63	0·63	0	4·07	3·01	+ 35
	Ditto (South)	1·32	0·63	+ 0·69	4·48	2·54	+ 76
	Madras (South)	0·24	0·22	+ 0·02	1·55	1·38	+ 12

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *7th July, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 2nd July.*—Rainfall heavy in the Deccan and on the West Coast; good elsewhere, except in Nellore. June rainfall has generally been up to or in excess of average, except in the Vizagapatam littoral and the West Coast. Heavy rain since the 2nd in the affected parts of the Deccan and Central districts. Prospects have much improved, except in the affected portion of Nellore. Cultivation and sowing are proceeding actively. Water-supply is generally ample. Pasture is springing up, but fodder is still scarce in Bellary, Anantapur, and Nellore. Condition of cattle is improving. Prices of principal food-grains are easier in the Circars and Deccan; easier or stationary on the West Coast, Karnatic, North Arcot, and Salem; rather dearer in the Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, and Southern districts. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan 43,254, Karnatic 27,431, and Central 7,950: *Total* 78,635 against 87,143 last week. Decrease in the Deccan general; in the Central districts chiefly in North Arcot. *Numbers on gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 651, Karnatic 238, and Central 151: *Total* 1,0,0 against 1,150 last week; decrease in Kurnool and Salem. Loans for wells:—Deccan Rs. 7,73,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,14,000, and Central Rs. 10,47,000: *Total* Rs. 22,34,000 disbursed. Wells completed—583, 2,054, and 1,252: wells under construction —6,067, 1,914, and 7,229 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Rs. 79,000, Rs. 79,000, and Rs. 66,000: *Total* Rs. 2,24,000 disbursed in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 6th July.*—Rain moderate and sufficient throughout the Deccan and Karnatak, except in Khandesh, Dharwar, parts of Nasik, and Belgaum; generally slight and deficient in Sind, Konkan, Guzerat, and Kathiawar. Agricultural operations retarded or young seedlings withering in parts of eleven districts. Fodder and water-supply in the Deccan and in the Karnatic have generally improved. Fodder is still scarce in parts of five districts. Cattle are poor in parts of three districts. Prices are generally steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bijapur 118, Belgaum 2,517, Dharwar 703, and Kolhapur 6,867: *Total* 10,205 against 11,483 last week.

Bengal.—*For week ending 5th July.*—General rain during the week; especially heavy in the Northern and Eastern districts. More rain is wanted in parts of Western Bengal and in South Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur generally. Winter rice and autumn sowings are nearly complete, and transplanting of seedlings is in progress. Prospects of early crops are generally favourable, especially in the Rajshahi division. The early rice harvest has begun, and new jute is coming into the market. Indigo manufacture has begun in Behar. No material change in prices of food-grains. Fodder and water-supplies are sufficient and cattle are well off. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Muzaffarpur 1,433, Darbhanga 12,899, Monghyr 1,755, Bhagalpur 4,516, and

Dinajpur 816: *Total* 21,419, showing a decrease of 14,855 since last week. Decrease of nearly half in Darbhanga is very satisfactory; considerable decrease also in Bhagalpur. There was some increase in Monghyr. In Dinajpur the numbers rose until rain fell on the 1st, since when labourers have been getting employment in the fields, and relief works now closed. *Numbers on gratuitous relief*:—Darbhanga 149 (exclusive of two circles, for which figures have not been received), Monghyr 280, Bhagalpur 1,407: *Total* 1,836, showing a decrease of 801 since last week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 6th July.*—Fair rain has fallen in the Eastern districts. In the Western districts there have been only light local showers. There has been good rain in Almora, but insufficient in Garhwal and Tehri. More rain is urgently needed for the autumn ploughing and sowings which are in progress. Damage to sugarcane by locusts is reported from Benares and injury from drought in Moradabad. Supplies are sufficient, but fodder is getting scarce in Jhansi. Prices are generally steady, but show a tendency to rise in eight districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 6th July.*—Rain has fallen in all but three districts. Prices are tending to rise in hilly tracts, and also in Kohat; stationary in seven districts, and rising in others. Sowings of autumn crops are in progress in most districts. Rain badly wanted throughout the Province. Wells are drying up in Jullundur, and water is scarce in five other districts. The Sidhnai Canal in Multan is dry; others flowing feebly. In the Simla hills crops show a decided improvement, but in Kangra and Bannu they are suffering from drought and heat. There is cause for anxiety also in the Delhi, Multan, and North-Western districts. Rain has improved the condition of crops in the neighbourhood of Simla, but has not assured prospects. Prospects excellent in western submontane parts of Simla. Cattle are suffering from scarcity of fodder in most districts. Fodder is sufficient in two districts only.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th July.*—Weather cloudy and close. Good rain has fallen in the Chhattisgarh and Nagpur country. Autumn sowing is resumed in Bilaspur, but is seriously retarded in two other districts for want of rain. Sowings are progressing generally. Prospects of rice not good in Bhandara.

Burma.—*For week ending 2nd July.*—Good rain in Lower Burma, but showers light in three districts. Rain fell in all the districts of Upper Burma except Pakokku. Ploughing and sowing of paddy are progressing throughout Lower Burma. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of wet-weather paddy in active progress in Upper Burma. Prospects of crop are favourable, but slightly damaged by insects in Pakokku, and from want of rain in Northern Shan States. Planting of hill paddy is progressing in Bhamo. Sowing of maize in Yeu and Magwe, of cotton and sesamum in Sagaing and Myingyan, and of sesamum in Magwe and peas in Myingyan are progressing well. Price of paddy has fallen largely in Tharrawaddy and the Southern Shan States, considerably in Mandalay, and slightly in four other districts. The price of rice has risen slightly in Rangoon. In Upper Burma it has also risen in two districts, but has fallen in one. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Shwebo 4,565, Yeu 89, Lower Chindwin 192, Myingyan 436, Meiktila 3,614, and Yamethin 2,128: *Total* 11,024 against 13,853 last week.

Assam.—*For week ending 6th July.*—Weather seasonable. Rain is wanted in Sibsagar. Transplanting of late rice continues. Condition of cattle is fair. Fodder and water are abundant.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th July.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in three districts. Agricultural operations are in active progress, except in parts of three districts, where more rain is wanted. No material change in prices. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Kolar 748, Tumkar 427, Shimoga 49, and Chitaldrug 192: *Total* 1,416 against 1,687 last week.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing of rice fields is in progress. More rain is required for the rice nurseries which are drying up; also for the planting out of coffee. *Ragi* good. Fodder and water-supply for cattle are sufficient. Slight rise in prices.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 6th July.*—BERAR: Average rainfall good. Weather warm and cloudy. Sowing of cotton is in progress. *Jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) sowing has commenced. Water is scarce in one district and fodder locally insufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are almost steady.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall good. Sowing for the autumn crop is now in full swing. Prices continue high.

Central India.—*For week ending 6th July.*—Slight rain in three Agencies and Neemuch, but insufficient for agricultural purposes. Heavy rain in Baghelkhand. No rain in the northern and eastern portions of Gwalior and parts of Bhopawar, where first sowings have been damaged. Condition of agricultural stock is generally fair, except in parts of Bhopawar and the Neemuch district. Prices of food-grains are rising in Goona; steady elsewhere. Drinking water is scanty in parts of Bhopawar. Fodder is sufficient, except in Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 6th July.*—Rainfall heavy in Jeypore and moderate elsewhere, except in five Agencies. Average fall half an inch in the Ajmere district. Agricultural operations are going on, except in four Agencies. Standing crops have withered in Meywar. Condition of opium is fair in Meywar. In Ajmere cotton seed twigs are withering for want of rain, and may have to be resown. Fodder crops under wells are being reaped in parts. The autumn crop is germinating in the south-east of Ajmere. Agricultural stock is poor generally. Fodder scarce and dear generally, except in four Agencies. Prices are generally steady, but show a tendency to rise in Ajmere, and have risen in three Agencies. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 40,226, Marwar 4,122, Kishengarh 1,705, and Bikanir 3,048: *Total* 49,101 against 37,302 last week. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 9,430, Marwar 2,819, Kishengarh 180, and Bikanir 1,429: *Total* 13,858 against 15,745 last week. The figures for Ajmere-Merwara are subject to correction, but the increase in numbers on relief is reported to be due to increased local distress and foreign immigration.

Nepal.—*For week ending 30th June.*—Weather cloudy and close. Transplanting of paddy has commenced.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	Total of month.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	405	...	9	...	...	...	405	...	
Bombay ...	...	2	...	7,49,319	5,24,673	10,18,072	...	...	...	7,49,319	5,24,675	10,10,728
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,508*	41,666*	33,183	45,508	41,666	33,183
Bengal	9,685	6,860	8,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,685	6,860	8,060
N.-W. P. and O. ...	49,207	18,653	27,793	12,330	21,534	14,990	...	1	...	61,537	40,188	42,783
Punjab	10,336	3,558	...	6,079	7,555	349	15,200	8,871*	850	31,615	19,984	1,199
Cent. Provs. ...	...	3,495	3,547	5,072	9,260	11,787	...	...	...	5,072	12,755	15,334
Berar	...	53	2,401	2,74,502	2,07,035	3,63,380	...	...	...	2,74,502	2,07,088	3,65,831
Assam	3,879	257	1,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,879	257	1,670
Raj. & C. I. ...	25,105	4,210	6,145	1,19,043	1,30,979	1,13,089	...	...	...	1,44,148	1,35,189	1,19,234
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	14	2	1,490	...	...	...	14	2	1,490
Mysore ..	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...
TOTAL ...	98,212	37,088	49,672	11,66,787	9,01,038	15,23,166	60,708	50,538	34,033	13,25,707	9,88,664	16,06,871
WHEAT—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	...	...	...	2,17,478	5,91,982	4,25,982	...	...	...	2,17,478	5,91,982	4,25,082
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,550	53,113*	1,41,656	35,550	53,113	1,41,656
Bengal	2,54,983	3,65,785	2,36,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,54,983	3,65,785	2,36,919
N.-W. P. & O. ...	1,09,520	3,05,768	6,17,198	111	14,167	3,03,180	...	...	...	1,09,631	3,19,935	9,20,378
Punjab	492	10,218	4,257	1,680	1,042	56,359	99,713*	87,759*	3,79,616	1,01,885	99,019	4,40,212
Cent. Provs. ...	7,336	25,398	969	7,10,421	14,10,093	12,34,480	...	...	...	7,17,757	14,36,091	12,35,449
Berar	...	...	...	48,213	1,73,083	1,03,968	...	...	...	48,213	1,73,083	1,03,908
Assam	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	1,266	84,741	1,72,549	2,26,371	...	...	...	84,741	1,72,549	2,27,637
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	..	...	667	2	...	...	...	...	667	2
Mysore	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	4,32,337	7,07,314	8,60,609	10,62,644	23,64,183	24,10,342	1,35,263	1,40,872	5,21,272	16,30,244	32,12,369	37,92,223
LINSEED—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	574	...	...	...	...	...	574	...	...
Bombay ...	...	...	...	1,10,097	1,86,651	2,59,584	...	...	...	1,10,097	1,86,651	2,59,584
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	5,17,930	4,68,596	3,93,868	...	..	...	...	...	...	5,17,930	4,68,596	3,93,868
N.-W. P. & O. ...	1,24,427	2,21,641	4,25,237	7,917	64,697	55,177	80	...	...	1,32,424	2,86,338	4,80,414
Punjab	...	...	1,477	..	...	...	134*	...	...	134	...	1,477
Cent. Provs. .	9,713	17,351	9,779	2,58,989	4,37,824	3,57,238	...	...	...	2,68,702	4,55,175	4,48,017
Berar	...	...	...	73,333	1,78,273	2,64,301	...	...	...	73,333	1,78,273	2,64,301
Assam	4,203	3,171	9,203	...	...	...	...	...	..	4,203	3,171	9,203
Raj. & C. I. ...	21,101	66,455	69,030	1,46,314	2,80,167	4,11,205	...	...	...	1,67,415	3,46,622	4,80,235
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	56,588	94,681	88,795	...	...	...	56,588	94,681	88,795
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	6,97,374	7,77,217	9,89,594	6,53,812	12,42,293	14,36,301	214	...	...	13,51,400	20,19,510	24,25,895
INDIGO—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	Not available.	31	8	Not available.	...	...	...	31	8
Bombay ...	...	...	...		117	50		...	...	...	117	50
Sind ...	...	...	...		...	...		520*	480	...	520	480
Bengal ...	24	55	1,993		...	...		...	...	24	55	1,993
N.-W. P. & O. ..	...	29	37		...	...		...	...	...	29	37
Punjab ...	...	...	..		6	...		275*	291	...	281	291
Cent. Provs. ...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Berar ...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Assam ..	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	...		13	9		...	...	...	13	9
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Mysore. ...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	24	84	2,030		167	67		795	771	24	1,046	2,808

* Exclusive of river traffic.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT;

Simla, the 1st July 1892.

OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of April 1892, and from 1st January 1892 to 30th April 1892, periods of the years 1890 and 1891.

TOTAL FROM JANUARY 1ST, INCLUDING TOTAL OF MONTH.												
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			Articles, and whence exported.
1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
												COTTON, RAW—
...	...	...	544	772	27	...	...	...	544	772	27	Madras.
6	4	...	24,93,401	22,40,511	22,63,183	...	...	...	24,93,407	22,40,515	22,63,183	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,87,610*	1,68,006*	1,30,341	1,87,610	1,68,006	1,30,341	Sind.
40,676	16,905	37,260	...	8	...	...	...	...	40,676	16,913	37,260	Bengal.
3,97,509	1,87,178	1,29,679	3,22,781	3,67,671	1,16,880	123	1	...	7,20,413	5,54,850	2,46,559	N.-W. P. & O.
60,440	11,787	1	86,129	59,041	927	95,030*	44,356*	9,646	2,41,599	1,15,184	10,574	Punjab.
1	4,656	5,601	66,841	85,879	47,538	...	...	...	66,842	90,535	53,139	Cent. Provs.
...	940	9,345	12,79,988	11,88,086	12,05,694	...	...	...	12,79,988	11,89,026	12,15,039	Berar.
16,656	2,106	12,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,656	2,106	12,977	Assam.
75,479	27,221	8,385	5,97,440	7,65,408	3,79,024	...	...	...	6,72,919	7,92,629	3,87,409	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	66	1,969	1,844	...	...	...	66	1,969	1,844	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	Mysore.
5,90,767	2,50,797	2,03,248	48,47,213	47,09,345	40,15,117	2,82,763	2,12,363	1,39,987	57,20,743	51,72,505	43,58,352	TOTAL.
												WHEAT—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.
...	...	...	4,41,743	12,20,185	7,16,659	...	...	...	4,41,743	12,20,185	7,16,659	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,58,239*	5,83,454*	5,01,121	4,58,239	5,83,454	5,01,121	Sind.
4,05,872	4,34,834	4,39,359	21	1	1	...	...	...	4,05,893	4,34,835	4,39,360	Bengal.
4,01,514	5,91,982	11,99,899	5,416	14,864	8,78,208	...	...	1,353	4,06,930	6,06,846	20,79,460	N.-W. P. & O.
16,982	79,807	8,093	44,095	12,380	2,57,275	9,74,259*	9,63,520*	16,05,376	10,35,336	10,55,707	18,70,744	Punjab.
17,511	35,432	3,285	13,84,418	23,30,460	22,24,312	...	...	...	14,01,929	23,65,892	22,27,597	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	90,834	2,36,513	2,95,191	...	...	...	90,834	2,36,513	2,95,191	Berar.
...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	Assam.
...	...	1,578	2,98,036	2,43,637	5,26,526	...	...	...	2,98,036	2,43,637	5,28,104	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	...	713	2	...	...	...	...	713	2	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
8,41,879	11,42,200	16,52,214	22,64,563	40,58,753	48,98,174	14,32,498	15,46,974	21,07,850	45,38,940	67,47,927	86,58,238	TOTAL.
												LINSEED—
...	...	...	5,137	1,454	...	...	...	...	5,137	1,454	...	Madras.
...	...	...	3,17,438	6,72,002	6,79,961	...	...	...	3,17,438	6,72,002	6,79,961	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sind.
11,86,546	12,14,740	8,06,264	...	302	18	...	...	7	11,86,546	12,15,042	8,06,289	Bengal.
2,11,042	8,93,685	6,70,821	13,265	89,663	62,545	80	...	...	2,24,387	9,83,348	7,33,366	N.-W. P. & O.
...	...	1,477	...	...	...	402*	...	...	402	...	1,477	Punjab.
14,164	36,747	1,42,949	5,29,732	9,70,898	7,60,111	...	...	60	5,43,896	10,07,645	9,03,120	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	2,47,936	6,96,074	8,60,638	...	...	...	2,47,936	6,96,074	8,60,638	Berar.
5,713	3,953	10,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,713	3,953	10,857	Assam.
47,892	1,13,446	1,15,728	2,24,026	4,53,010	5,00,937	...	...	...	2,71,918	5,66,456	6,16,665	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	2,32,859	4,20,782	3,24,739	...	...	...	2,32,859	4,20,782	3,24,739	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
14,65,357	22,62,571	17,48,096	15,70,393	33,04,185	31,88,949	482	...	67	30,36,232	55,66,756	49,37,112	TOTAL.
												INDIGO—
...	...	...	Not available.	31	263	Not available.	...	...	...	31	263	Madras.
...	...	...		117	374		...	...	...	117	374	Bombay.
...	...	...		...	...		520*	1,852	...	520	1,852	Sind.
7,131	1,881	7,450		...	...		...	...	7,131	1,881	7,450	Bengal.
1,240	1,689	3,864		...	39		...	...	1,240	1,689	3,903	N.-W. P. & O.
...	1,051	...		6	5		275*	1,842	...	1,332	1,847	Punjab.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
...	...	...		13	549		...	...	...	13	549	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...		...	1		...	...	...	...	1	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
8,371	4,621	11,314	...	167	1,231	...	795	3,694	8,371	5,583	16,239	TOTAL.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

N. B.—The Indigo figures entered in columns 18 & 21 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent the imports during April 1891 only, the figures from January to March 1891 not being available.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 29.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 29.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 15th July, 1892.

No. 1716.—Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the retainers of Raja Hari Rāj Singh of Kashipur in the Naini Tal District, North-Western Provinces, from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15, and 16 of that Act, other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue regarding the number of retainers to be included within this order of exemption.

MEDICAL.

The 14th July, 1892.

No. 381.—The services of Surgeon-Captain G. J. H. Bell, Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

JUDICIAL.

The 15th July, 1892.

No. 954.—The Honourable H. T. Prinsep, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for one month and five days, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd August 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 14th July, 1892.

No. 212.—The services of the Reverend L. Klugh, Officiating Chaplain of Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 6th July 1892, or from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties at that station.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 11th July, 1892.

No. 1724-*P*.—Applications in respect of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed during the week ending the 9th July 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:

No. 182 *of* 1892.—Edward Sydney Luard, Acting Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, for the production of gas from oily refuse.

No. 183 *of* 1892.—Elizabeth Phillips Furrier, of No. 4, Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in bed pans, commodes, and other like articles.

No. 184 *of* 1892.—Edward Hugh Moss, of North Ferrily Brough, in the County of Yorkshire, England, Gentleman, for a combined letter sheet and envelope.

No. 185 *of* 1892.—Daniel Whitney Houghton, Merchant and Importer, of No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, in the City of Bombay, India, for a desiccating box or chest for the prevention of wearing apparel or other articles of value from damp or atmospheric deterioration.

No. 1725-*P*.—Specifications of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:

No. 175 *of* 1891.—James Townsley Pearson, of Burnley, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, for improved means of, and apparatus for, humidifying fibrous substances. (Filed 4th July 1892)

No. 235 *of* 1891.—Tom Sayers, of "Temple Bar" Hotel, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, in the Empire of India, Hotel Proprietor, for improvements in railway joint-chairs. (Filed 7th July 1892.)

No. 245 *of* 1891.—Albany Washington Carr, Clerk, of Brentford, County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in tobacco pipes. (Filed 4th July 1892.)

No. 247 *of* 1891.—John Edward Vaughan Foss, Surgeon-Major, Medical Staff, of London, County of London, England, for a new or improved medicinal preparation for the cure of sea-sickness. (Filed 4th July 1892.)

No. 302 *of* 1891.—Robert Melville Scott, of Balmain, near Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Australia, Contractor, for improvements in the method of, and apparatus for, removing harbour and river bars and shoals and subaqueous sand-banks and other deposits of a like nature, and preventing the formation of the same; for deepening and widening rivers and cutting and clearing canals and like watercourses through sand, clay, earth, and similar formations; and for maintaining a channel in rivers, canals, races, and other watercourses. (Filed 7th July 1892.)

No. 23 *of* 1892.—John Hodge, Chief Engineer of the River Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Bengal*, for improved inside back stopper, principally applicable to inland steamers, vessels, flats, steam-launches, and the like. (Filed 2nd July 1892.)

No. 25 *of* 1892.—William Lawrence Foster, Gentleman, of Kensington, London, England, for a new or improved holder for the guards of carving forks. (Filed 30th June 1892.)

No. 51 *of* 1892.—Edward Garlick, Architect, Indian Patent Stone Works, 6, Canal West Road, Sealdah, Calcutta, for a patent asphalt. (Filed 24th March 1892.)

No. 61 *of* 1892.—Alexander Adam, of 6, Windsor Street, Edinburgh, in the County of Midlothian, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Volunteers, for improvements in, or relating to, targets. (Filed 30th June 1892.)

No. 78 *of* 1892.—John Draper, Chemist, of 38th Street, above 5th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, United States of America, but at present residing at 4, Albany Street, Kelvinside, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, for improvements in the mode of preventing scales or incrustations in steam-boilers. (Filed 4th July 1892.)

No. 1726-*P*.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:

No. 36 *of* 1888.—August Graemiger, Chemist, a Citizen of the Republic of Switzerland, at present residing at 4, Corporation Street, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Kingdom of Great Britain, for processes and apparatus for dyeing, scouring, bleaching, and otherwise treating yarn in caps. (From 26th January 1893 to 25th January 1894.)

No. 97 *of* 1888.—William Alfred Gibbs, of Gilwell Park, Sewardstone, in the County of Essex, England, Esquire, for improvements in, and connected with, furnaces and apparatus for the production of hot air for drying and other purposes. (From 11th July 1892 to 10th July 1893.)

SURVEYS.

The 14th July, 1892.

No. 1465—8.—Mr. H. B. W. Garrick, who was appointed on probation to the post of Artist, Geological Survey of India Department, on the 1st July 1891, is confirmed in that appointment.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th July, 1892.

No. 1230-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class and Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 9th July, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 11th July, 1892.

No. 1235-*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. S. Schmuck as Consul for Germany at Aden.

No. 2786-*I.*—Whereas the rulers of the States mentioned in the margin have ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction within the lands which lie within their respective States, and which are occupied, or may hereafter be occupied, by the Godhra-Rutlam Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes); In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of civil justice within the aforesaid lands :

Indore. | Jhabua.
Sailana. | Rutlam.

I.—The provisions, so far as they may be suitable, and as amended for the time being by subsequent enactments of the Acts mentioned below, shall apply to the aforesaid lands, namely :

The Court Fees Act (VII of 1870);
The Indian Evidence Act (I of 1872);
The Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872);
The Indian Limitation Act (XV of 1877);
The Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879);
The Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882); and
The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act (IX of 1887).

II.—(*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate of Neemuch shall exercise within the aforesaid lands all the powers of a Court of Small Causes and of a District Court which he at present exercises within the lands occupied by certain sections of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system under the provisions of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1333-I., dated the 30th April, 1885.

(*2*) The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India shall have within the aforesaid lands the powers of a High Court for the purpose of hearing appeals from the decision and orders of the said District Court, and of disposing of references from the said Court of Small Causes, and for all other purposes whatever connected with the administration of civil justice within the aforesaid lands.

The 13th July, 1892.

No. 1248-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department notification No. 952-G., dated the 30th May, 1889, Mr. C. D. Beenkeen, Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Moulmein, resumed charge of his office on the 21st December, 1889.

No. 1249-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. August George Nebelthan to act as Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Moulmein during the absence of Mr. C. D. Beenkeen.

No. 1252-*G.*—Mr. W. J Cuningham, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine-days, with effect from the 19th July, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1253-*G.*—Mr. J. A. Crawford, Indian Civil Service, Under-Secretary, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. J. Cuningham, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Williams, Indian Civil Service, Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. J. A. Crawford.

No. 1259-*G.*—Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Squadron Officer, is appointed to be Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the 26th October, 1891, *vice* Captain A. B. Mayne, appointed Squadron Commander.

The 14th July, 1892.

No. 1261-*G.*—With reference to the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 286-I. and 287-I., dated the 23rd January, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Lieutenant S. F. Bayley, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th June, 1892.

No. 1264-*G.*—The following officers are appointed to be Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from dates of joining:

Lieutenant F. R. M. C. DeR. Mauduit, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer and Officiating Adjutant, 3rd Regiment of Madras Lancers.

Lieutenant T. W. Haig, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quarter Master, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1267-*G.*—Lieutenant R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quarter Master, 44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 11th July, 1892.

No. 2881-*A.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 7, sub-section (1), of the Indian Securities Act (XIII of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that sub-section to apply to the office of Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government of Madras.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 14th July, 1892.

No. 2951-*P.*—The following promotions of officers of the Account Department during the month of June 1892 are notified:

With effect from the 11th June 1892,—

Mr. R. Morris to officiate in Class I, and

Mr. I. C. Basu to officiate in Class II of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 17th June 1892,—

Mr. F. J. Atkinson to officiate in Class II;

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to officiate in Class III; and

Mr. G. C. Ray to officiate in Class IV of the Enrolled List.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

SALT.

The 11th July, 1892.

No. 2864-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 28 of the Indian Salt Act (XII of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following words be inserted between the word and figures "Rule II" and the words "may be paid" in Rule IVA. published in the Notification of this Department, No. 1308, dated the 20th March 1890, namely:

"together with a fee at the rate of eight annas per hundred rupees upon the amount thereof."

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 13th July, 1892.

No. 2934-*A.*—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th June 1892 published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Calcutta	11,04,43,635	3,80,97,751	98,43,382	4,79,41,133
Allahabad	1,17,26,085	1,29,15,165	...	1,29,15,165
Lahore	1,43,99,035	1,17,96,100	...	1,17,96,100
Bombay	8,74,98,510	5,45,75,29.	2,14,73,445	7,60,48,737
Kurrachee	75,91,405	66,18,085	...	66,18,085
Madras	2,69,27,315	1,61,72,140	28,000	1,62,00,140
Calicut	13,00,990	7,99,190	...	7,99,190
Rangoon	78,01,170	1,53,69,595	...	1,53,69,595
Total	26,76,88,145	15,63,43,318	3,13,44,827	18,76,88,145
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 8,15,95,000 held under Section 19 of the Act				8,00,00,000
GRAND TOTAL				26,76,88,145

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th July, 1892.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 668.—Captain J. R. K. Birch, Cheshire Regiment, to be Inspector, Army Signalling, Madras and Bombay, *vice* Major H. E. Penton, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 4th July 1892.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 669.—Lieutenant W. Malleson, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 11th July 1892.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

No. 670.—With reference to clause 122, India Army Circulars, 1892, the following appointments are made in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department:

Captain A. J. W. Allen, East Kent Regiment, Station Staff Officer, Fyzabad, to be Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General from the 5th June 1892, but his tenure to reckon from the 31st August 1890.

Captain E. F. H. McSwiney, Indian Staff Corps, D.S.O., 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General from the 5th June 1892.

Captain A. H. Mason, Royal Engineers, to be Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General from the 7th July 1892.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 671.—Lieutenant Herbert de Vere Harvest, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Wing Officer, 9th Regiment of Madras Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 17th December 1890, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 672.—The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

Charles Alexander Roosmale Cocq, Leicestershire Regiment, Wing Officer, 3rd Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry, —13th December 1890.

James Russell Darley, Gloucestershire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—20th December 1890.

Second-Lieutenants Roosmale Cocq and Darley will rank as Lieutenants in the Indian Staff Corps from the 13th and 20th December 1890 respectively, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 673.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Colonel W. H. Mackesy, Indian Staff Corps, Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal, for one day (10th August 1892). Pension service—37th year commenced 27th November 1891.

Lieutenant G. T. Widdicombe, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 9th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 30th January 1892.

Lieutenant A. C. Hickley, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 8th December 1891.

No. 674.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Surgeon-Captain W. H. B. Robinson, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for six months. Pension service—7th year commenced 8th June 1892.

No. 675.—Captain and Brevet-Major S. B. Beatson, Indian Staff Corps, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Cavalry, was on furlough out of India from date of embarkation till 29th November 1891 under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 676.—Surgeon-Captain J. Scott, M.B., 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India, (p. a.) for ten days, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 463 of 1892.

No. 677.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Surgeon-Captain F. Wyville-Thomson, M.B., 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for four months without pay.

Surgeon-Captain C. H. Bedford, (m. c.) for six months.

PENSIONS.

No. 678.—Conductor John Owens, Public Works Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 679.—Conductor W. Grindall, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 680.—*17th Bengal Cavalry*—

Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Saadat Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Muhammad Husain

Khan to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, and Kot-Dafadar Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Taj Muhammad Khan, dismissed, with effect from the 9th April 1892.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 681.—*3rd Punjab Cavalry*—

Jemadar Muhammad Yusuf to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major and Kot-Dafadar Abdul Aziz to be Jemadar, *vice* Hidayat Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 24th March 1892.

No. 682.—*4th Sikh Infantry*—

Jemadar Mír Hasan to be Subadar and Havildar Nimash Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Abaz Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th June 1892.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 683.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned sepoys of the 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, and 2nd Kashmir Infantry (Rifles), for conspicuous gallantry in the attack on the enemy's position in the vicinity of Nilt Fort, in the Hunza-Nagar country, on the 20th December 1891:

1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 2967½, Sepoy Harakbír Thápa.

2nd Kashmir Infantry (Rifles).

No. 123, Sepoy Sundar Khattri.
No. 380, Sepoy Nagda.
No. 402, Sepoy Nar Singh Chottri.
No. 420, Sepoy Manbír Thápa.
No. 441, Sepoy Harku Negi.
No. 601, Sepoy Randhoj Gurúng.
No. 655, Sepoy Bhagatbír Thápa.
No. 669, Sepoy Jasbír Thápa.
No. 692, Sepoy Lál Singh Gurúng.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 684.—*Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. George Thomas Sparke to be Lieutenant, *vice* Sharpe, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 685.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*—

Mr. Edmund Hubert Murray to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant C. E. H. Erskine, resigned.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 686.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Charles William Clarke is granted the honorary rank of Major.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 687.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant C. Duffin resigns his commission.

No. 688.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant H. W. James resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 45.—Mr. V. A. Brown, Assistant Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, is granted leave in India, (m. c.) for three months, under Marine Circular No. 7, dated the 26th April 1892, with effect from the 1st July 1892.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th July, 1892.

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 2nd and the 15th July 1892:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Medical Service .	Surgeon-Captain A. C. Deare	27th May 1892 .	Damoh.		
Royal Engineers . .	Lieutenant W. S. Hunter .	27th June 1892 .	Ferozepore.		

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th July, 1892.

No. 246.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, with effect from the 1st April 1892:

Names.	From	To
Homan, E. N. .	Class II, Grade 4.	Class II, Grade 3.
Cunliffe, F. K. .	Class II, Grade 4.	Class II, Grade 3.
Patterson, J. H. L.	Class II, Grade 4.	Class II, Grade 3.

The 11th July, 1892.

No. 247.—Mr. H. A. Hindmarsh, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from Class III, Grade 4, to Class III, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st June 1892.

The 13th July, 1892.

No. 248.—Mr. H. S. M. Cole is appointed, on probation, to Class III, Grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, and posted to the North-Western Railway.

The 14th July, 1892.

No. 249.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has, in Despatch No. 59 Railway, dated 16th June 1892, accorded sanction to the estimate amounting to Rs. 18,71,294 of the cost of constructing the Hyderabad-Umarkot State Railway, 77½ miles in length.

No. 250.—Mr. M. King, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. Grant, or until further orders.

No. 251.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 95, dated 14th March 1891, Mr. J. H. L. Patterson, Storekeeper, Class II, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment as Port Storekeeper, Calcutta, and Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 118, dated 24th March 1892.

No. 252.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 119, dated 24th March 1892, Mr. S. A. J. Keatinge, Storekeeper Class III, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed Storekeeper of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and is promoted to Class III, Grade 1, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the Stores Department of that Railway.

No. 253.—Mr. D. E. Keatinge is appointed, on probation, as Assistant Storekeeper in Class III, Grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the North-Western Railway.

No. 254.—The services of Captain J. E. Capper, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Kashmir State.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March, 1892.

From the 2nd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The following revised list of text-books has been prescribed for the B. L. Examination of 1894:—

1. The Principles of Jurisprudence; the History and Constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.	Maine's Ancient Law; Markby's Elements of Law (third edition); Student's Austin's Jurisprudence by Campbell, omitting Parts II and III; Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1872.
2. The Law relating to Persons in their Public and Private Capacities, including the Law of Testamentary Succession.	Stephen's Blackstone, Book I, Book III, Chapters 1—4, Book IV, Part I, Chapters 2 and 6; Act IX of 1875 (Majority); Act VIII of 1890 (Guardians and Wards); Act IX of 1879 (B.C.), Parts I, II, and VII; Act III of 1881 (B.C.) (Court of Wards); Act III of 1872 (Civil Marriage); Act X of 1865 (Succession Act) except Parts III—V, XXX, XXXI, and XXXV—XL; Act XXI of 1870 (Hindu Wills Act) except the portions of the Indian Succession Act omitted from the study of that Act; Act V of 1881 (Probate); Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificate); Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, Chapter XI (Wills); Ameer Ali's Students' Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part II, Chapter III (Wills).
3. The Law of Property, including the Law relating to Land Tenures and the Revenue Laws.	Stephen's Blackstone, Book II, Introduction, and Part I, Chapters 3—9, 15, 16, 20, and 23, hnd Book II, Part II, Chapters 1, 2, and 4; Regulations I, VIII, XIX (Sections 1—7), and XXXVII (Sections 1—6, 10, 12, 15) of 1793; Regulation VIII of 1819; Regulation XI of 1825; Act XI of 1850, omitting Sections 4, 16, 40—52, and 56—62; Act VII of 1880 (B.C.); Act XIX of 1873, Sections 146, 150, and 166—168; Act VIII of 1885, omitting Sections 2, 31—36, 39, 56—60, 62—64, 69—71, 76—83, 93—158, and 186—196; Act XII of 1881, Sections 1—23; Act VIII of 1876 (B.C.), Sections 8—16, 87—98.
4. The Law of Property, including the Laws of Transfer, Prescription, and Pre-emption.	Act IV of 1882, (Transfer of Property Act); Act III of 1877 (Registrtion Act); Act XV of 1877, Sections 26—28 (Prescription); Upendranath Mitra's Indian Law of Prescription and Easements; Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, Chapter XII (Religious and Charitable Endowments); Ameer Ali's Student's Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part II, Chapters I, II, IV, and V (Gift *Wakf*), Pre-emption, and Sale); Snell's Principles of Equity, Part I, Part II, Chapters I—VI.
5 The Law of Contracts and Torts.	Stephen's Blackstone, Book II, Part II, Chapter V, Pollock's Law of Torts, Chapters 1—5; 7, and 9—10; Act IX of 1872; Act I of 1877, Snell's Equity, Part III, Chapters I—VI.
6. The Law of Crimes and Criminal Procedure.	The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), the whole of Chapters 1—5 and such portions of Chapters 6—23 as do not relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence; The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882) except Parts 5, 8, and Chapters 38—40, 42—43, and 46.
7. The Law of Civil Procedure, including he Law of Evidence and the Law of Limitation.	Best's Principles of the Law of Evidence, Introduction Book I and Book IV; The Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), Chapters 1—12, 15—22, 30—31, 33, 35—37, 40—43, 45—47; The Evidence Act (Act I of 1872); The Limitation Act (Act XV of 1877), omitting Schedule II.
8. The Hindu Law and the Mahomedan Law (with the exception of parts already included), and the Law of Intestate Succession.	Mitakshara, Chapter I, Sections I—V, Chapter II, Sections I—X; Dayabhaga, Chapters I, II, V, XI; Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, omiting Chapters 1—4, 6—7, 11—12, 13, 20, and 21; Jogindranath Siromani's Commentaries on Hindu Law, Chapters 1, 2, 3, 11, and 12; Sirajiya (except the details as to succession of distant kindred); Ameer Ali's Student's Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part I; Act X of 1865 (Succession Act), Parts III—V.

2. The books recommended for the Honour Examination in Law for 1893 have been recommended for the Examination of 1894 also.

NOTE.—*In the list of text-books for the B. L. Examination, when any Act is named, it is to be understood to mean that Act with all subsequent amendments.*

SENATE HOUSE,
The 7th July, 1892.

A. M. NASH,
Registrar.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Examination for Honours in Medicine :—

MIDWIFERY.

Das, Kedarnath . . Medical College.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Majumdar, Nagendranath . . . Medical College.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the First Examination in Engineering :—

FIRST DIVISION.

De, Syamacharan . Civil Engineering College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1 Gupta, Piyaricharan . Civil Engineering College.
2 Pal, Saradasundar . Ditto.
3 Chattopadhyay, Baidyanath . . . Ditto.
4 Sur, Saratchandra . Ditto.
5 Majumdar, Kedarnath . Ditto.
6 Mallik, Jatindranath . Ditto.
7 Chattopadhyay, Parescharan . . . Ditto.
8 Kyaw Tun . . . Ditto.
9 Basu, Manmathakumar Ditto.
10 Chattopadhyay, Kshetramohan . . . Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE, A. M. NASH,
The 28th June, 1892. *Registrar.*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Entrance, F. A., and B. A. Examinations of 1893 will be held on the undermentioned dates :—

Entrance Examination on Monday, the 6th February, and following days.

F. A. and B. A. Examinations on Monday, the 20th February, and following days.

The following Genera and Orders in Zoology have been appointed for the B. A. Examination of 1893 :—

1. The Genera of the Vertebrate Order Proboscidea.
2. The Genera of the Invertebrate Order Stomatopoda.
3. The Indian Genera of the Reptilian Order Crocodilia.
4. The Indian Genera of the Avian Order Raptores.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,

A. M. NASH,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 7th July, 1892.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th July, 1892.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				48,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	76,32,551	4	2	2,33,91,498	11	5
Public Deposits at Branches .	1,57,58,947	7	3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,49,88,410	3	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,16,982	10	11
Sundries				30,81,742	13	3
RUPEES .				10,64,78,634	6	8

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				1,14,75,468	8	0
Other authorized Investments . .				54,89,931	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . . .				1,35,58,038	14	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities .				63,23,076	14	8
Bills discounted and purchased .				1,72,29,472	15	3
Balances with other Banks . .				2,96,231	10	5
Bullion				1,58,198	2	7
Dead Stock				12,24,815	14	2
Stamps				10,270	8	0
Sundries				19,77,913	7	6
				5,77,43,417	15	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	2,15,05,084	13	3	4,87,35,216	7	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	2,72,30,131	10	5			
RUPEES .				10,64,78,634	6	8

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, E. J. BIRCH, W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Calcutta, the 14th July, 1892. *Offg. Chief Accountant.* *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.

Percentage 59 6.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The following revised list of text-books has been prescribed for the B. L. Examination of 1894:—

1. The Principles of Jurisprudence; the History and Constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.	Maine's Ancient Law; Markby's Elements of Law (third edition); Student's Austin's Jurisprudence by Campbell, omitting Parts II and III; Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1872.
2. The Law relating to Persons in their Public and Private Capacities, including the Law of Testamentary Succession.	Stephen's Blackstone, Book I, Book III, Chapters 1—4, Book IV, Part I, Chapters 2 and 6; Act IX of 1875 (Majority); Act VIII of 1890 (Guardians and Wards); Act IX of 1879 (B.C.), Parts I, II, and VII; Act III of 1881 (B.C.) (Court of Wards); Act III of 1872 (Civil Marriage); Act X of 1865 (Succession Act) except Parts III—V, XXX, XXXI, and XXXV—XI.; Act XXI of 1870 (Hindu Wills Act) except the portions of the Indian Succession Act omitted from the study of that Act; Act V of 1881 (Probate); Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificate); Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, Chapter XI (Wills); Ameer Ali's Students' Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part II, Chapter III (Wills).
3. The Law of Property, including the Law relating to Land Tenures and the Revenue Laws.	Stephen's Blackstone, Book II, Introduction, and Part I, Chapters 3—9, 15, 16, 20, and 23, hnd Book II, Part II, Chapters 1, 2, and 4; Regulations I, VIII, XIX (Sections 1—7), and XXXVII (Sections 1—6, 10, 12, 15) of 1793; Regulation VIII of 1819; Regulation XI of 1825; Act XI of 1850, omitting Sections 4, 16, 40—52, and 56—62; Act VII of 1880 (B.C.); Act XIX of 1873, Sections 146, 150, and 166—168; Act VIII of 1885, omitting Sections 2, 31—36, 39, 56—60, 62—64, 69—71, 76—83, 93—158, and 186—196; Act XII of 1881, Sections 1—23; Act VIII of 1876 (B.C.), Sections 8—16, 87—98.
4. The Law of Property, including the Laws of Transfer, Prescription, and Pre-emption.	Act IV of 1882, (Transfer of Property Act); Act III of 1877 (Registrtion Act); Act XV of 1877, Sections 26—28 (Prescription); Upendranath Mitra's Indian Law of Prescription and Easements; Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, Chapter XII (Religious and Charitable Endowments); Ameer Ali's Student's Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part II, Chapters I, II, IV, and V (Gift *Wakf*), Pre-emption, and Sale); Snell's Principles of Equity, Part I, Part II, Chapters I—VI.
5. The Law of Contracts and Torts.	Stephen's Blackstone, Book II, Part II, Chapter V, Pollock's Law of Torts, Chapters 1—5; 7, and 9—10; Act IX of 1872; Act I of 1877, Snell's Equity, Part III, Chapters I—VI.
6. The Law of Crimes and Criminal Procedure.	The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), the whole of Chapters 1—5 and such portions of Chapters 6—23 as do not relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence; The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882) except Parts 5, 8, and Chapters 38—40, 42—43, and 46.
7. The Law of Civil Procedure, including he Law of Evidence and the Law of Limitation.	Best's Principles of the Law of Evidence, Introduction Book I and Book IV; The Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), Chapters 1—12, 15—22, 30—31, 33, 35—37, 40—43, 45—47; The Evidence Act (Act I of 1872); The Limitation Act (Act XV of 1877), omitting Schedule II.
8. The Hindu Law and the Mahomedan Law (with the exception of parts already included), and the Law of Intestate Succession.	Mitakshara, Chapter I, Sections I—V, Chapter II, Sections I—X; Dayabhaga, Chapters I, II, V, XI; Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, omiting Chapters 1—4, 6—7, 11—12, 13, 20, and 21; Jogindranath Siromani's Commentaries on Hindu Law, Chapters 1, 2, 3, 11, and 12; Sirajiya (except the details as to succession of distant kindred); Ameer Ali's Student's Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part I; Act X of 1865 (Succession Act), Parts III—V.

2. The books recommended for the Honour Examination in Law for 1893 have been recommended for the Examination of 1894 also.

NOTE.—*In the list of text-books for the B. L. Examination, when any Act is named, it is to be understood to mean that Act with all subsequent amendments.*

SENATE HOUSE,
The 7th July, 1892.

A. M. NASH,
Registrar.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Examination for Honours in Medicine :—

MIDWIFERY.

Das, Kedarnath . . Medical College.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Majumdar, Nagendranath . . . Medical College.

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FIRST DIVISION.

De, Syamacharan . Civil Engineering College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1 Gupta, Piyaricharan . Civil Engineering College.
2 Pal, Saradasundar . Ditto.
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4 Sur, Saratchandra . Ditto.
5 Majumdar, Kedarnath . Ditto.
6 Mallik, Jatindranath . Ditto.
7 Chattopadhyay, Parescharan . . . Ditto.
8 Kyaw Tun . . . Ditto.
9 Basu, Manmathakumar Ditto.
10 Chattopadhyay, Kshetramohan . . . Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE, A. M. NASH,
The 28th June, 1892. *Registrar.*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Entrance, F. A., and B. A. Examinations of 1893 will be held on the undermentioned dates :—

Entrance Examination on Monday, the 6th February, and following days.

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The following Genera and Orders in Zoology have been appointed for the B. A. Examination of 1893 :—

1. The Genera of the Vertebrate Order Proboscidea.
2. The Genera of the Invertebrate Order Stomatopoda.
3. The Indian Genera of the Reptilian Order Crocodilia.
4. The Indian Genera of the Avian Order Raptores.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,

A. M. NASH,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 7th July, 1892.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th July, 1892.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				48,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	76,32,551	4	2	2,33,91,498	11	5
Public Deposits at Branches .	1,57,58,947	7	3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,49,88,410	3	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,16,982	10	11
Sundries				30,81,742	13	3
RUPEES .				10,64,78,634	6	8

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				1,14,75,468	8	0
Other authorized Investments . .				54,89,931	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . . .				1,35,58,038	14	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities .				63,23,076	14	8
Bills discounted and purchased .				1,72,29,472	15	3
Balances with other Banks . .				2,96,231	10	5
Bullion				1,58,198	2	7
Dead Stock				12,24,815	14	2
Stamps				10,270	8	0
Sundries				19,77,913	7	6
				5,77,43,417	15	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	2,15,05,084	13	3	4,87,35,216	7	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	2,72,30,131	10	5			
RUPEES .				10,64,78,634	6	8

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, E. J. BIRCH, W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Calcutta, the 14th July, 1892. *Offg. Chief Accountant.* *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.

Percentage 59 6.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th June, 1892.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.			
Balance of 15th June, 1892	54,700	10,92,907	22,29,400	3,63,73,200	7,38,02,100	4,23,38,600	1,92,67,500	17,51,03,707	36,000	59,45,000	8,46,62,800	9,06,43,800	1,34,800	32,200	26,59,69,207
Add—															
Amount of trans-ferred to in London .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans-ferred to in London .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans-ferred to in London .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th June, 1892 . . .	...	...	...	71,400	2,500	...	...	73,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,900
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th June, 1892 . . .	...	...	...	4,000	...	7,500	500	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th June, 1892 . . .	...	...	...	82,300	...	1,47,200	...	2,29,500	...	6,000	...	6,000	...	...	2,35,500
	54,700	10,92,907	22,29,400	3,65,30,900	7,38,04,600	4,24,93,300	1,92,68,000	17,54,19,107	36,000	59,51,000	8,46,62,800	9,06,49,800	1,34,800	32,200	26,62,90,607
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	...	4,29,000	5,00,000	4,57,500	5,000	13,91,500	...	83,500	12,70,200	13,53,700	...	...	27,45,200
Balance on 30th June, 1892	54,700	10,92,907	22,29,400	3,61,01,900	7,33,04,600	4,20,35,800	1,92,63,000	17,40,27,607	36,000	58,67,500	8,33,92,600	8,92,96,100	1,34,800	32,200	26,35,45,407

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 30th April, 1892, enfaced from India 7,884 lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,514 lakhs.
" 1st May, 1892, " 15th May " ditto 17 " ditto 53 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 10 " ditto 29 "
" 1st June " " " 15th June " ditto 12 " ditto 22 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 3 " ditto 27 "

7,926 lakhs. 6,645 lakhs.
6,645 "

Balance against India . 1,281 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 5th July, 1892.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 13th July, 1892.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 6th July, 1892 . .	79,17,342	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date . .	29,12,649	
		1,08,29,991
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	1,49,563	
		1,49,563
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	7,00,000	1,09,79,554
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...	
		7,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 13th July, 1892 . . .	...	1,02,79,554
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department .	73,59,301	
Ditto ditto Government	29,20,253	
		1,02,79,554
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . .	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 14th July, 1892.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th July, 1892.

No. 12.—Offices reported opened and closed during June, 1892 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1892.	
Bombay, Grant's Buildings.	Bombay . .	30th June.	Closed.
Falam. . .	Chin Hills . .	15th ,,	Opened.
Ganeshkhind .	Bombay Presdy. .	4th ,,	Ditto.
Gharrial . .	Punjab . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Kamaing . .	Upper Burma .	5th ,,	Ditto.
Kumira . .	Bengal . .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Lakadia . .	Cutch . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
*Lalthuama .	.....	12th ,,	Ditto.
Mahabaleshwar .	Bombay Presdy. .	15th ,,	Closed.
Matheran . .	Ditto . .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Shelabagh . .	Baluchistan. .	31st May.	Ditto.
Sivakasi . .	Madras Presdy. .	1st June.	Opened.
Srivilliputur .	Ditto . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Tinnevelly Railway Station.	Ditto . .	4th ,,	Ditto.
Ziarat. . .	Baluchistan. .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
		1892.	
Dock Junction, No. 1.	Eastern Bengal State Ry.	1st June.	Opened.
Godhra . .	Godra-Rutlam Ry.	...	Ditto.†
Panchpipla . .			

NOTE.—The name of the Office hitherto known as "Mirpur N. W." has been changed to "Mirpur Mathela N. W."
* Field Office, Chin-Lushai Expedition.
† Date not reported.

W. F. MELHUISH,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for *Director-General of Telegraphs.*

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 4th July, 1892.

No. 3835.—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to extend the provisions of Section 34 of the Police Act (V of 1861) so far as applicable to the civil town of Quetta.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Lieut.,*
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENL., AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 8th July, 1892.

No. 3975.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as extended to British Baluchistan by Regulation II of 1890, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Captain C. A. Kemball, I.S.C., Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for British Baluchistan.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Lieut.,*
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Abu, the 5th July, 1892.

No. 2275-*G.*—Senior Hospital Assistant No. 88, Muhammad Fakir, attached to the Erinpura Irregular Force, was granted leave of absence for sixty days, with full pay, from the 24th June, 1892.

No. 2277-*G.*—Medical Pupils Chunni Lall and Allah Beli of the Agra Medical School passed their final examinations on the 1st May, 1892, from which date they were appointed as Third class Hospital Assistants for Government service and placed on the Native States Reserve List.

No. 2278 *G.*—Third class Hospital Assistants Chunni Lall and Allah Beli of the Native States Reserve List were granted two months' privilege leave, from the afternoon of 1st May, 1892.

The 8th July, 1892.

No. 2376-*G.*—It is hereby notified that Colonel A. R. T. McRae, G.L.I., Bo., Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, held charge of the office of 2nd Assistant Resident, Meywar, from the forenoon of the 28th May to the afternoon of the 25th June, 1892, during the absence of Captain C. H. Dawson, on privilege leave.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,

for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th July, 1892.

No. 509.—With reference to Notification No. 189, dated the 22nd March last, Mr. C. G. Rogers, Instructor at the Forest School, Dehra Dun, was on privilege leave from 30th March to 28th June, 1892 (both dates inclusive).

B. RIBBENTROP,

Inspector-General of Forests.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th July, 1892.

No 31.—Mr. W. H. Cole, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, a further extension of thirteen days' furlough in continuation of that published in Director-General of Railways' Notification No. 49, dated the 24th November, 1891.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,

Director-General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 12th June, 1892, a large number of old uncurrent copper coins of the size of single pice, and worth approximately about R1,000, were found buried under a Mantapam within the precincts of Nataraja temple in Chedambaram, in the Chedambaram Taluk, South Arcot District, in the Presidency of Madras.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by duly authorized agent, before the Collector of South Arcot, at his Office, at Mauja Kuppam. on the 21st November, 1892, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

M. HAMMICK,

Actg. Collector of South Arcot.

CUDDALORE,

The 1st July, 1892.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter from the 14 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 5th day of July, 1892.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. R.A.—55012, Gunner Walter Smonghton.	At what Place Enlisted,—Yarmouth, England.
Age,—27 years 1 month.	Parish and County in which born,—Yarmouth, Norfolk, England.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.	Marks,—Bent end of left middle finger. Scar on back of left wrist.
Colour of—Complexion, dark; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.	Trade,—Fisherman.
Date of Desertion,—30th June, 1892.	Coat or Jacket,—White.
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.	Waistcoat,—*Nil.*
Date of Enlistment,—24th May, 1886.	Breeches or Trowsers,—White.
	REMARKS,—Under 4 years' service.

G. McC. CAMPBELL, *Lieut., R.A.*,

Comdg. 14 Co., Eastern Divn., R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the 14 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 5th day of July, 1892.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No R.A—68856, Gunner Robert William Bailey.	At what Place Enlisted,—Lowestoft, England.
Age,—24 years 3 months.	Parish and County in which born,—Carlton Colville, Lowestoft, Suffolk.
Size,—5 feet 9 inches.	Marks,—Tattooed in red and blue on both arms and chest.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.	Trade,—Fisherman.
Date of Desertion,—30th June, 1892.	Coat or Jacket,—White.
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.	Waistcoat,—*Nil.*
Date of Enlistment,—26th September, 1888.	Breeches or Trowsers,—White.
	REMARKS,—Under 4 years' service.

G. McC. CAMPBELL, *Lieut., R.A.*,

Comdg. 14 Co., Eastern Divn., R.A.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 2nd Battalion, "The Queen's" Royal West Surrey Regiment of Infantry, dated at Dinapore, this 7th day of July, 1892.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 703, Drummer John William Hunter.
Age,—32 years 3 months.
Height,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, light blue.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—3rd July, 1892.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Dinapore.
Date of Enlistment,—4th August, 1883.
At what Place Enlisted,—Guildford, Surrey.
Parish and County in which born,—Marylebone, London, Middlesex.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—
Marks,—On chest:—Alice in heart. Right arm and hand:—Mermaid woman and flag, flower in pot. Left arm:—I.H.S., 1880; mole, right shoulder blade; bald patches from scald on back of head.
Trade,—Seaman.
Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under 5 years' service.

C. E. ILDERTON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., "The Queen's" R. W. S. Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment of Foot, dated at Lucknow, this 12th day of July, 1892.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. E.L.R.—1625, Private John Hartley *alias* Purcell.
Age,—24 years 9 months.
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—8th July, 1892, about midnight.
Place of Desertion,—Lucknow.
Date of Enlistment,—20th February, 1886.
At what Place Enlisted,—Burnley, Lancashire.
Parish and County in which Born,—Bradford, Yorkshire.
Marks,—Tattoo marks, left forearm and hand.
Trade,—Tailor.
Coat or Jacket,—Tweed, shepherd's plaid pattern.
Waistcoat,—Dark tweed with brown stripes.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Tweed, shepherd's plaid pattern, or dark tweed with brown stripes. Hard felt-hat and a shirt, linen, with black spots, formed a part of his clothing when he left.
REMARKS,—
Under 7 years' service.

H. T. P. EVANS, *Major*,
Comdg. 1st Battn., E. Lanc. Regt.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers of Infantry, dated at Meean Meer, this 6th day of July, 1892.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1936, Private Henry Pearson.
Age,—25 years 4 months.
Height,—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, fair; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—30th June, 1892.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Subathu.
Date of Enlistment,—26th February, 1886.
At what Place Enlisted,—Leeds.
Parish and County in which born,—Spofforth, Yorks.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—York.
Marks,—Vaccination 4 left A lot of pimples on face.
Trade,—Groom.
Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
REMARKS,—On furlough.
Under 7 years' service.

J. LEITH ROSS, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., K. O. Scottish Borderers.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, dated at Quetta, this 6th day of July, 1892.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1407, Lance Corporal William Emos Swinson.
Age,—26 years 9 months.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—30th June, 1892.
Place of Desertion,—Quetta.
Date of Enlistment,—4th August, 1885.
At what Place Enlisted,—Hounslow near London.
Parish and County in which born,—Hammersmith, London, Middlesex.
Marks,—Small mole on left forearm.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers — } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—On furlough at Karachi till 30-6-92.
Under 7 years' service.

A. A. GARSTIN, *Major*,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Middlesex Regt.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The tombs erected in the Cemetery of Dum Dum to the memory of the following deceased persons have fallen into disrepair:—

T. F. Tod, M.D.	Died, Sept.,	1821.
Adelaide, wife of Capt. J. Scott	„ Oct.,	1821.
Lt.-Col. G. Mason, C.B.	„ Aug,	1821.
Capt. Wm. Telmache, R. A.	„ Jan.,	1818.
Andrew Wood, infant	„ Nov.,	1832.
Henry Otto	„ Nov.,	1831.
John Drake Stover	„ Oct.,	1827.
Phoebe Symes	„ Mar.,	1842.
James Mitchell	„ Feb.,	1826.
John Brady	„ May,	1826.
William Allexander Allen	„ Apl.,	1866.
Frederick Meredith	„ Feb.,	1864.

Unless friends of the deceased undertake the restoration of the tombs, the procedure prescribed in the standing orders of the Government will be carried out.

The following tombs being hopelessly ruinous have been levelled, and slabs preserved:—

Corporal J. Boyce, A. R. B.	Died, Apl.,	1846.
Mary Francis Tons	„ Dec.,	1851.
Margaret McGarry	„ July,	1858.
Sergt. John O'Lary	„ Nov.,	1846.
John Nally, infant	„ Feb.,	1858.
Mary Kissane	„ Dec.,	1857.
Harriet Austin	„ Sept.,	1860.
Ann Fraser	„ June,	1823.
William Young	„ June,	1860.
Thomas Hefferan	„ Sept.,	1858.
Margaret Kennedy	„ June,	1852.
Samuel Sutton	„ May,	1850.
Ellen Doyle	„ Apl.,	1836.
Petten Bowers	„ Apl.,	1840.
Robert Kennedy	„ Aug.,	1841.
Mary Keough	„ Jan.,	1851.
James Mayes	„ May,	1847.
James Gilchrist	„ Nov.,	1844.
James Hicks	„ Mar.,	1824.
Eliza Earle	„ Dec.,	1856.
John Cameron	„ Dec.,	1824.
Isabella Kidd	„ Oct.,	1834.
William Tayler, B. H. A.	„ Aug.,	1823.
Margaret Tayler	„ Jan.,	1849.
John Davis	„ Aug.,	1833.
Esther Mary Flynn	„ Nov.,	1835.
Honoria Rohan	„ Dec.,	1843.
Simon Webb	„ June,	1833.
John Ball	„ Oct.,	1844.

John Harrison	Died,	June, 1842.
James Prest Jackson	„	May, 1825.
Mathew Marshall	„	Oct., 1824.
William Futter	„	Nov., 1834.
Sarah Cochrane	„	Dec, 1858.
George Reily	„	July, 1833.
Isaac and William Fennamore, infants	„	Apl., 1844.
Robert Samuel Pidgeon	„	Apl., 1838.
Cecilin Whealon	„	Aug., 1852.
Edward Brownall	„	Dec., 1830.
Ellen FitzPatrick	„	Sept., 1830.
Mary Warley	„	Jan., 1846.
George Lowman	„	May, 1847.
Dennis MacCarthy	„	Feb., 1842.
Amelia Robins	„	July, 1848.
Sophia Russell	„	Sept., 1824.
Ann Pearson	„	Mar., 1852.
George James Brooke Forbes, infant	„	Jan, 1854.
Henry Prescott (infant)	„	Oct., 1846.
John Hefferan	„	Jan., 1843.
William Roberts	„	Feb., 1832.
William Coughton	„	July., 1841.
Patrick Brien	„	Aug., 1830.
James Whitfield	„	May, 1849.
Martin Clynn	„	Nov., 1830.
Patrick Copperwaith	„	Aug., 1817.
Edward Stephenson	„	May, 1843.
John Brown	„	Mar, 1836.
James Goulder	„	Dec., 1847.
Bridget Barnard	„	May, 1847.
William Foster	„	Nov., 1819.
Joseph Mathews	„	Aug., 1820.
Diana King	„	Apl., 1821.
Corporal Singer	„	Mar., 1858.
Elizabeth Gordon	„	Apl., 1824.
Charlotte Cook	„	Feb., 1817.
Conductor Mann	„	Dec., 1822.
Daniel McCarthy	„	Feb., 1839.
Sarah Murphy	„	Apl., 1831.
Ellen Courtney	„	Mar, 1829.
Elizabeth Ann Wade	„	Mar., 1847.
Michael Devine	„	Jan., 1848.
Charles Jourdan	„	Jan., 1840.
Michael Carroll	„	Feb., 1832.
Elizabeth Foley	„	Dec., 1851.
Michael Lahiff	„	Oct., 1819.
Mary Webster	„	May, 1832.

Any friends of the deceased, who desire to undertake the renewal of any of these tombs, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

(Signed) L. H. LERMIT, M.A.,
Chaplain of Dum Dum.

July 6th, 1892.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1892.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W61	V 15—66634	100	Babu Gobinda Chandra Dutta, Village Khas Kandi, Post Office Kanaipur, District Faridpur.
	„ —35590	100	
	„ —65376	100	

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. Comptroller Genl.,
In charge, Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th July, 1892.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th July, 1892.

No. 5278.—Mr. C. Goodburn, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, from the 4th July, 1892, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders:—

Mr. G. F. Stowell, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. P. Gorman, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. C. Davis, Officiating Superintendent of the Office of the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade.

Babu Mohesh Chandra Chakravarti, to act as Superintendent, Office of the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service.

The 13th July, 1892.

No. 5345.—Mr. H. Tulloch, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances for three months, from the 27th July, 1892, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Banka Bihari Ghosh is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence of Mr. H. Tulloch, or until further orders.

The 15th July, 1892.

No. 5438.—Moulvi Habibur Rahman Ahmed, Postmaster, Agra, is granted extraordinary leave without allowance for two months, from the 28th June, 1892.

Pandit Shiva Pal, Examiner, Railway Mail Service, is appointed to act as Postmaster, Agra, during Moulvi Habibur Rahman Ahmed's absence, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 12th July, 1892.

Bower, H. J., & Co.	Kiernander, A.	Spanion, S.
Burrows, P., & Co.	Kye, E. W.	Studabaker, D.
Byrne, Messrs., & Co.	Mackintosh, W.	Vepon, A. S.
Cordeux, Mrs. C.	Madden & Co.	Wallace, Esq.
Cleveland, D.	Martin, Geo.	Warman, James.
Daly, Hugh.	Mumford, W. J.	West, Harry.
Dedomlal, Miss.	Nash, Mrs.	Westland, Wm.
Duffy, Mr.	Penhall, E.	Williamson Bros.
Freeman, Mrs. S.	Price, Edwin.	Witt, John.
James, B., Mrs.	Silbermann, S. T.	
	Scott, Andrew.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adie, A. E.
Adolfo, M.
Andrews, H. M.
Arthur, L.
Babonau, Mrs. Hugh.
Baker, Fred.
Baker, W. P.
Bartlett, W. E.
Blake, R. A. G.
Braunchtein, Mons.
Brown, Norman P.
Brown, N.
Charlesworth, H. E.
Chatterson, A.
Clark, Harry.
Commandant, Malacca Police.
Conway, Esq.
Coventry, Mrs. E. M.
Davies, Reginald.
Doyle, J. J.
Edwards, Mrs. S. F.
Ellis, W. H.
Evezard, Genl. G. C.
Falais, Maurice.
Farmer, E. Howard.
Fenwick, J.
Flemming, Herbert.
Forrester, W.
Fox, Capt. E. T. W.
Galloway, G. A. S.
Gillon, E. A.
Hunter, Mrs.
Johnston, Wm.
Johnstone, J.
Kidd, C.
Klien, Wm.
Kugl, Das.
Labo, J. J.
Lang, Rev. A. H.
Lebihan, Monsieur.
Lawrence, Miss.
Maitland, Charles A.
McBean, Mrs. M.
Marriott, W. S.
Maycock, A. H.
Morgan, E. V.
Murray, Slade.
Naser, Sam. E.
Newcombe, Alfred.
Paeongi, Fani.
Remmington, Capt. F. A.
Rhodes, A. H.
Rielly, E.
Robertson, Thomas.
Robinson, J.
Rose, E. F.
Ross, W. Leith.
Sceats, Frank S.
Simpson, E.
St. John, J. M. H.
Steele, C. H.
Sydney, Mrs. G.
Tambkin, S.
Taylor, Mrs. E. B.
Thomas, Miss.
Typhon, Mr.
Van Ingen, Miss Mary.
Vas, Predade.
Watts, V. L.
Weir, W. H.
Wilson, R.

Registered Letters.

Dorsiner, Wiktoria.
Maitland, C. A.
Schoidhan, Dr. Franzis.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexander, H. N.
Ardeshir, E. Dady, Master.
Alexander, A. Dev Maj.
Abbobiel, W. L.
Anokhsing.
Ashlin, Miss.
Beighton, T. D. D.
Barmon.
Bai Lalbai.
Byramjee, D. Janday.
Buchon, G. C. F.
Bayley, C.
Baldwin, W.
Baumgartner.
Basset, E.
Broutz, R. G.
Baddeley, Miss.
Bercovice, B.
Browne, Mrs.
Barclay, D., Miss.
Blackwell, J.
Bull Bevan, Messrs.
Coelho, C. M.
Colvelle, H. S.
Churchward.
Comeron, K.
Charles, L.
Crouch, R. B., Mrs.
Clarke, F.
Carrara, S.
Cary, H. A.
Curimbhoy, M., Mrs.
Chicke & Co., Messrs.
deVries, G.
D'Silva, J.
Donnenberg, K.
Ellis, H.
Elphinstone, G., Sir.
Ersenhofer, K.
Fries, J.
Forshow, L., Mrs.
Fruling, C.
Freear, W.
Fanish, B., Maj.
Frazer, D. C.
Greatheed, C.
Giffert, G. G.
Gul Mahomed.
Gray, C.
Ghertner, L.
Gracias, M. P.
Graham, E., Mrs.
Ghambersing.
Goldenberg
Gaigneux, E., Miss.
Hodges, W.
Hind, W. T.
Hille, R.
Hibbard, J. M.
Haberlandt, G., Dr.
Harrington, P. C.
Herwig, Mrs.
Hobday, J. R.
Hamilton, A. G.
Hamilton, C. L.
Hammill, D., Revd.
Headlam, H. N.
Hodgson, A. C., Mrs.
Hon. Secy., Bombay. Vonl. Club.
Heempel, J.
Israel, H. N.
Jones, J.
Jacob, S. L., Lt.-Col.
Jones, M., Miss.
Jeott, A.
Jogendranath Ghor.
Joempobury, J.
Jehangerjee, T. Douglas.
Kelly, Capt.
Kitson, H. H.
Kinent, E.
Kennard, H. B.
King, B.
Kalay, N. K.
Knight, W. C.
Leadon, R. H.
Lonsdale, Mr.
Lawrence, C. L.
Lopes, S. C.
Laing, R. P., Mrs.
Lawson, Sert. A.
Littlewood, J. H.
McPhee.
McDonald, W. J.
Martin, A.
Mackenzie, R., Capt.
Murtuza, Proff.
Mathews, F. D.
Munchershaw, Fromjee M.
Macdonald, A. E.
Marshall, F. E.
Mason, C. A., Revd.
Martin, T.
Moss, T.
Moore & Co.
New, Miss.
Naylor, A. N.
Newman, H. J.
Nabob, J.
Narayana, Sayer.
Norris, E. J.
Narmal, J.
Owsley.
Owen, W. S.
Putli Bai.
Pascha, A., Madam.
Purcell.
Ramsay, Mrs.
Ridley, Mr.
Russell, C. E. M.
Rivett-Carnac, Capt.
Royal, B., Madam.
Riche, L.
Rhodes, M.J.
Rawbone, A. J.
Rossi, M.
Reed, E.
Rupsing Sirdar.
Strong, S.
Sayamanonda Shomi.
Smith, D. M.
Simpson, E.
Sestan, F. C.
Sorab Maneckshaw, P.
Schmitzer, H.
Shorter, A. E.
Shopiere, Z.
Stegemann, E. A.
Schmed, C.
Stevenson, T. J.
Sydney, G., Mrs.
Schrottky, C. E.
Spitzel, L.
Sonelal.
Selva, W. S.
Seeteram, F. R.
Thornton, E.
Trux, J.
Thakoorsing.
Thomson, Maj.
Thompson, P.
Trecomlal Purboolaldosoi.
Vow. Kugehnaun.
Vishnu Ganesh.
Von Geyer, G.
White, E.
Walkins, J.
Walker, P.
Walls, T. P.
Welkieson, C. B., Maj.
Wild, W.
Walters, A. C. M.
Whymper, F.
Williamson, J.
Williams, J.
Zuckermann, J., Madam.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 11th July, 1892.

Chamberlain, E.
Cooke, G. H.
Edwards, C.
Gwyther, H.
King, J. H.
Knight, A.
Pym, L. E.
Pym, R.
Robertson, H.
Rydquest, C. E.
Sanderson, H. C.
Senior, Col.

GEO. ED. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 16th July, 1892.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1892.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	19th July	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	18th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	25th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	25th "	Ditto.
Straits, China, and Japan . .	19th "	Per Steamer *Lightning*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	19th "	Per Steamer *Madura*.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	22nd "	Per Steamer *Nuddea*.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	20th "	Per Steamer *Kistna*.
Colombo and Mauritius . .	19th "	Per Steamer *Wardha*.
New Zealand	22nd "	Per Steamer *Rotokino*.

N. B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

GEO. ED. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির

বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে অর্থাৎ সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২।০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ।০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1 Pound tin, R16, or, post free, R16-12.
½ „ R 8, „ R 8-8.
¼ „ R 4, „ R 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৬৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৸০
॥ আধ „ „ ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮॥০
শিকি „ „ ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪॥০

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Looted by Robbers.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 206861 of the 4 per cent loan of 1842-43, for ₹100 only, originally standing in the name of Prasannakumar Bhattacharya, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

PRASANNAKUMAR BHATTACHARYA,

Mainpuri, N.-W. P.

GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES AND PROVINCIAL DEBENTURE.

Looted by Robbers.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 082197, 082198, 082199, 082200, and 082201, for ₹1,000 each, and No. 032669, for ₹500 only, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, Nos. 154024, 154025, and 131802, for ₹1,000 each, and Nos. 125307, 089884, for ₹500 each, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, Nos. 037850 and 095643 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for ₹1,000 and ₹500 respectively, No. A—018744 of the reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879, for ₹1,000, No. 016448, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1835-36, for ₹500, and No. 000082 of the 4 per cent Provincial Debenture, Cawnpore-Achneyra Section of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway loan of 1880, for ₹500, originally standing in the name, and belonging to the estate, of Becharam Chakravarti, the deceased, proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and Provincial Debenture and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

PRASANNAKUMAR BHATTACHARYA,

Genl. Attorney of Srimati Bhuban Mohini Debya, Administratrix to the estate of Babu Becharam Chakravarti, and Guardian of Mahenaranath Chakravarti, Minor, Mainpuri, N.-W. P.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 29.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first three months of the official year 1892-93, and of the twenty-one preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE THREE MONTHS, APRIL TO JUNE.																										YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.						
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.		
1871-72	2,46	16,87	5,35	24,68	2,37	7,46	1,11	10,94	27	24	32	83	94	2,99	3,89	7,82	35	1,11	6,69	8,15	6,39	28,67	35,06	17,36	52,42		1871-72
1872-73	3,19	15,58	5,68	24,45	1,52	10,34	1,09	12,95	26	22	79	1,27	1,03	3,37	3,16	7,56	91	1,27	11,85	14,03	6,91	30,78	37,69	22,57	60,26		1872-73
1873-74	2,24	15,12	3,85	21,21	1,69	8,65	1,12	11,46	30	15	29	74	1,05	3,42	3,86	8,33	90	1,19	11,04	13,13	6,18	28,53	34,71	20,16	54,87		1873-74
1874-75	3,06	16,42	3,38	22,86	1,70	8,74	1,01	11,45	30	11	26	67	91	3,70	3,21	7,82	1,11	1,79	8,09	10,99	7,08	30,76	37,84	15,95	53,79		1874-75
1875-76	3,08	19,81	4,36	27,25	1,88	10,38	2,88	15,14	28	28	66	1,22	1,13	3,60	3,92	8,65	1,10	1,08	14,60	16,78	7,47	35,15	42,62	26,42	69,04		1875-76
1876-77	3,38	15,70	2,66	21,74	2,08	9,12	44	11,64	34	14	7	55	1,47	3,30	2,26	7,03	1,30	1,40	9,92	12,62	8,57	29,66	38,23	15,35	53,58		1876-77
1877-78	3,80	19,07	3,06	25,93	2,61	10,90	47	13,98	55	22	13	90	1,35	1,85	48	3,68	1,38	1,56	8,49	11,43	9,69	33,60	43,29	12,63	55,92		1877-78
1878-79	3,39	16,13	3,24	22,76	2,27	10,62	58	13,47	48	11	9	68	1,51	2,60	1,14	5,25	2,12	1,84	9,96	13,92	9,77	31,30	41,07	15,01	56,08		1878-79
1879-80	2,89	15,23	1,93	20,05	2,40	8,32	63	11,35	71	21	7	99	1,30	1,91	1,30	4,51	1,84	1,46	12,40	15,70	9,14	27,13	36,27	16,33	52,60		1879-80
1880-81	3,33	12,99	1,85	18,17	2,29	10,75	53	13,57	1,21	25	8	1,54	1,41	2,49	2,44	6,34	1,32	1,87	12,64	15,83	9,56	28,35	37,91	17,54	55,45		1880-81
1881-82	3,59	13,46	3,15	20,20	2,85	10,85	58	14,28	1,14	36	11	1,61	1,24	2,51	2,14	5,89	1,90	1,91	13,82	17,63	10,72	29,09	39,81	19,80	59,61		1881-82
1882-83	3,85	1	3,42	7,28	3,02	—68*	50	2,84	92	2	18	1,12	1,42	...	1,11	2,53	2,32	1	18,99	21,32	11,53	—64*	10,89	24,20	35,09		1882-83
1883-84	3,63	2	4,81	8,46	2,82	15	34	3,31	97	1	16	1,14	1,27	1	1,55	2,83	2,25	5	15,64	17,94	10,94	24	11,18	22,50	33,68		1883-84
1884-85	3,08	10	2,51	5,69	2,75	13	54	3,42	1,17	2	15	1,34	1,22	3	1,93	3,18	2,14	3	10,89	13,06	10,36	31	10,67	16,02	26,69		1884-85
1885-86	3,47	3	3,08	6,58	3,00	14	27	3,41	1,08	1	24	1,33	1,24	2	64	1,90	1,63	...	14,15	15,78	10,42	20	10,62	18,38	29,00		1885-86
1886-87	3,32	5	2,69	6,06	3,08	16	41	3,65	1,16	3	27	1,46	1,49	1	1,31	2,81	2,41	—2*	14,07	16,46	11,46	23	11,69	18,75	30,44		1886-87
1887-88	2,82	10	2,96	5,88	3,53	14	52	4,19	1,37	3	21	1,61	2,24	...	1,25	3,49	2,71	1	13,85	16,57	12,67	28	12,95	18,79	31,74		1887-88
1888-89	3,63	1,08	4,66	9,37	3,70	1,17	47	5,34	1,19	21	17	1,57	2,49	19	1,24	3,92	2,47	30	8,87	11,64	13,48	2,95	16,43	15,41	31,84		1888-89
1889-90	3,50	1,85	3,57	8,92	4,06	90	72	5,68	1,39	26	21	1,86	2,40	3	1,61	4,04	2,16	73	15,21	18,10	13,51	3,77	17,28	21,32	38,60		1889-90
1890-91	3,93	1,61	4,13	9,67	4,29	1,92	54	6,75	1,64	13	28	2,05	2,97	33	1,12	4,42	2,33	3	18,06	20,42	15,16	4,02	19,18	24,13	43,31		1890-91
1891-92	3,86	2,06	3,63	9,55	4,48	1,96	36	6,80	1,37	34	22	1,93	2,43	38	99	3,80	2,29	17	17,30	19,76	14,43	4,91	19,34	22,50	41,84		1891-92
1892-93	4,03	2,77	3,21	10,01	4,40	1,76	50	6,66	1,33	27	23	1,83	2,60	8	99	3,67	2,85	8	10,81	13,74	15,21	4,96	20,17	15,74	35,91		1892-93

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 14th July 1892.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 9th July 1892.

A very important change of weather has occurred during the past week over India. The area of low pressure which has existed for so long off the West Coast, and to which was attributed the feebleness and interruption of the monsoon current, underwent a sudden alteration about the middle of the week. On the 5th the area began to develop and grow deeper ; on the 6th this change was maintained ; and on the 7th a well-defined depression apparently existed to the south of the Kathiawar Coast and in about the latitude of Bombay. On the 8th and 9th the disturbance was moving away north-westward. In the rear of the depression the barometer rose, so that steep gradients were developed and a strong rush of monsoon winds occurred, which gave very heavy rain to the West Coast and moderate rain to several other parts of the country. While this was in progress on the West Coast, a slight disturbance was formed over the Bay, and advanced north-westward towards the Orissa and Northern Circars Coasts. In the rear of this disturbance also pressure rose, and, as was the case on the opposite side of the Peninsula, steep gradients were developed and a strong rush of monsoon winds up the Bay followed.

On the 3rd pressure was highest in Tenasserim and lowest over the Punjab. In the intervening region the distribution of pressure was irregular. The winds were southerly over Lower Burma and the head of the Bay and easterly in North Bengal and up the north side of the Gangetic plain, but elsewhere the directions were abnormal and irregular, while the force was generally lighter than usual. Scattered showers of rain were reported from most parts of the country, though less so from North-West India and Madras than elsewhere. The largest falls were reported from parts of North-East India. On the 4th conditions were practically unchanged. Readings were highest in Burma and lowest in the Punjab, and the distribution continued generally irregular. The winds continued abnormal, except at the head of the Bay, and the force was generally very light for the time of year. Rain was less general in North-West India than on the preceding day, but was more general in the east of the Peninsula. Elsewhere, as on the preceding day, scattered showers were reported. North-East India and the south of the Peninsula reported the largest amounts. The chart of the 5th showed that the barometer was falling almost everywhere. Readings remained highest in Burma and lowest in the Punjab, but an important change was commencing on the West Coast. Gradients for westerly winds were appearing in Malabar, while off the Konkan Coasts the low pressure area which had hung about that region for so long had commenced to develop into a cyclonic storm. The winds were still very abnormal in direction, except at the head of the Bay and in parts of Northern India, but there was some tendency to increase in force observable in Malabar. There was still no rain over North-West India, but scattered showers continued elsewhere. In the south of the Peninsula and North Bengal the amounts were fairly heavy. On the 6th the barometer was still falling everywhere. The storm off the Konkan and Kathiawar Coasts was still developing, and a fresh storm was appearing over the east of the Bay in lat. 15°. Readings remained highest in the extreme south and lowest over the Punjab. The gradients for monsoon winds which had previously been confined to Malabar had spread up the West Coast as far as Bombay. The winds were cyclonic on the Bombay Coast and over the Central districts of the Bay, southerly in Lower Bengal, and easterly up the north side of the Gangetic plain. Elsewhere the directions were variable. Rain was general in Lower Burma, in Bengal Proper, and on the West Coast, and scattered showers were reported from other parts of India,

except the north-west. The largest amounts were recorded in North Bengal. The chart of the 7th showed that the depression off the West Coast had become deep, and steep gradients prevailed on its southern and south-eastern sides. Elsewhere there was not much change. A heavy burst of monsoon winds had occurred along the West Coast, and heavy rain was reported there. Heavy rain was also reported from North Bengal. Elsewhere scattered showers had fallen, except in parts of North-West and Central India, where there had been no rain. The depression over the Bay had largely filled up. On the 8th the depression off the West Coast had become still deeper, while pressure had increased over the Peninsula. Hence very steep gradients prevailed along the West Coast, and the burst of strong monsoon winds and heavy rain continued on that Coast. Monsoon conditions were being rapidly established throughout the country, but a large part of North-West and Central India continued without rain. On the 9th the barometer was rising briskly over North-West India, and the depression which had been affecting the weather on the West Coast had moved away. Over the Bay the depression which had been in abeyance during the period of activity of the disturbance on the West Coast had re-developed, and was advancing over Orissa. Monsoon conditions existed generally, but the presence of the depression over the Bay prevented the proper extension of the Bay branch of the monsoon, and comparatively little rain was falling over Northern India, though over the Peninsula and Burma rain was general.

Temperature has been considerably above the normal of the time of year. This excess has been particularly noticeable in North-West and Central India, to which regions the rain had not fairly extended even by the close of the week.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India :

Province.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—0·1	—0·4	+2·5	+3·1	+2·8	+1·5	+0·8	+1·5
Bengal and Assam . .	0	+1·3	+0·5	+0·2	+1·1	+0·8	—0·4	+0·5
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	+4·4	+4·6	+4·3	+5·1	+7·0	+7·8	+0·6	+4·8
Punjab	+1·9	+5·0	+7·7	+8·3	+8·2	+10·2	+9·1	+7·2
Bombay	+3·3	+3·2	+3·0	+2·0	+2·1	+1·1	+0·1	+2·1
Berar and Central Provinces	+5·9	+4·5	+2·5	+4·5	+6·8	+6·9	+4·3	+5·1
Guzerat and Central India .	+6·9	+6·9	+4·4	+5·7	+6·6	+7·3	+4·0	+6·0
Sind and Rajputana . .	+2·5	+5·4	+6·6	+8·3	+6·2	+8·8	+6·4	+6·3
Madras	—1·0	—1·9	—1·3	—2·3	—1·4	—1·4	—3·0	—1·8
Mean for whole India . .	+2·6	+3·2	+3·4	+3·9	+4·4	+4·8	+2·4	+3·5

The mean excess for the whole of India was 3·5°, which was 1° more than last week. The warmest day was the 8th, when the general excess was nearly 5°.

In the Punjab, Central India, Sind, Rajputana, and Guzerat the heat was very excessive towards the close of the week, and the maxima reported were most exceptionally high.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that during the week under review rain has been received in all the rainfall divisions into which India is divided. In Orissa, in all the Punjab divisions except the Hill districts, in Sind, in Rajputana, in the west of Central India, and in the south of Madras the total average fall for the week was less than half an inch, but in all the other divisions of India effective rainfall has been received. The heaviest average for the week was 18·48 inches in North Bengal: this was followed by 15·24 inches in Assam (Surma), by 15 inches in Malabar, by 10·73 inches in the Konkan, and by 10·45 inches in Coorg. Ordinarily the heaviest rainfall during the week under review is about 11½ inches in Tenasserim, Arakan, and the Konkan, so that the excessive rain in North Bengal, Assam (Surma), Malabar, and Coorg is abnormal. Equally abnormal is the relatively heavy rainfall in Madras and the light rainfall in the Gangetic plain. The third column of the table shows that in nineteen of the rainfall divisions the rainfall of the week was excessive, and that in thirty-one it was deficient. The region of excessive rainfall included the following divisions: both the Assam divisions, North Bengal, North Behar, Malabar, Coorg, Mysore, the Deccan, Khandeish, Berar, the East Coast divisions, Madras (Central and South Central), and Hyderabad. In all the other divisions the fall was deficient. The greatest actual excess was 12 inches in North Madras, followed by 9·39 inches in Coorg and 7·52 inches in Malabar, but in some of the Madras divisions the excess relatively to the average was equally great. The greatest actual deficiency was in Arakan.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the rainfall for the period from May 29th to July 9th. They show a considerable deficiency of rain over a large part of North-West India, a considerable excess in Madras, and only small variations elsewhere. The divisions reporting a greater or less excess are the Assam divisions, North Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, North Behar, the West Punjab, Mysore, the Deccan, Khandeish, the East Coast (North, Central, and South), Hyderabad (South), and Madras (Central), while the divisions which have practically received their normal supply are Central Burma, Central Bengal, South-Central Madras, Coorg, and South Madras. In the remaining divisions there has been greater or less deficiency for the period under review.

Very heavy totals for the week are reported from Northern Bengal and from the West Coast divisions. The following are the more important falls in the different Provinces:—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Burma	Amherst	Thaton	13·68 inches.
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	54·33 "
	Sylhet	Sunamganj	29·20 "
Bengal	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Godda	12·25 "
	Jalpaiguri	Sudder	37·01 "
	Rungpur	Nilphamari	32·65 "
Behar	Champaran	Bettiah	11·58 "
Oudh	Sitapur	Sudder	7·81 "
North-West Provinces	Gorakhpur	Parauna	5·91 "
Punjab	Kangra	Sudder	3·25 "
Malabar	South Kanara	Karkal	27·17 "
Mysore	Shimoga	Nagar	19·90 "
Konkan	North Kanara	Bhatkal	24·99 "
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	20·98 "
Central Provinces	Balaghat	Sudder	8·58 "
Guzerat	Broach	Jambusar	6·77 "
Madras	Godavari	Chodavaram	7·30 "
	North Arcot	Wandiwash	12·10 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending July 9th, 1892.			Rainfall data from May 29th to July 9th.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to July 9th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0·68	11·21	— 1·53	48·07	55·07	— 13
	Lower Burma	2·99	4·92	— 1·93	23·20	27·11	— 14
	Central Burma	3·32	4·24	— 0·92	24·01	24·42	— 2
	Upper Burma	0·72	?	?	8·13	?	?
	Arakan	6·71	11·11	— 4·40	55·38	69·63	— 20
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·58	4·08	— 2·50	17·60	25·82	— 32
	Assam (Surma)	15·24	9·61	+ 5·63	57·45	51·56	+ 11
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	7·53	4·26	+ 3·27	22·23	21·77	+ 2
	Deltaic Bengal	1·14	2·55	— 1·41	10·95	14·31	— 23
	Central Bengal	3·25	2·98	+ 0·27	14·34	14·72	— 3
	North Bengal	18·48	6·40	+12·08	40·48	33·80	+ 20
	Orissa	0·50	2·41	— 1·91	12·45	11·87	+ 5
	Chota Nagpur	2·63	2·58	+ 0·05	12·93	11·32	+ 14
	Behar (South)	2·26	2·86	— 0·60	7·50	9·33	— 19
	Do. (North)	4·86	3·70	+ 1·16	14·77	13·15	+ 12
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1·48	2·21	— 0·73	5·64	6·60	— 15
	Oudh (South)	0·94	2·36	— 1·42	4·23	6·86	— 38
	Do. (North)	2·52	3·16	— 0·64	6·92	8·39	— 18
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·61	2·12	— 1·51	4·62	5·55	— 17
	North-Western Provinces (West).	1·08	1·87	— 0·79	3·30	4·54	— 27
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	2·11	3·12	— 1·01	5·80	8·50	— 32
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·14	0·85	— 0·71	0·53	2·41	— 78
	Do. (Central)	0·22	1·66	— 1·44	1·51	4·13	— 63
	Do. (Submontane)	0·10	1·93	— 1·83	1·24	4·78	— 74
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·54	5·00	— 3·46	4·38	13·56	— 68
	Do. (North-West)	0·14	0·84	— 0·70	1·55	2·47	— 37
	Do. (West)	0·04	0·33	— 0·29	1·50	1·01	+ 48
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	15·00	7·48	+ 7·52	36·36	46·03	— 21
	Madras (South Central)	1·67	1·18	+ 0·49	6·69	6·77	— 1
	Coorg	10·45	1·06	+ 9·39	26·34	28·77	— 8
	Mysore	2·08	1·48	+ 0·60	8·03	6·82	+ 18
	Konkan	10·73	11·31	— 0·58	32·50	40·58	— 20
	Bombay Deccan	2·22	1·60	+ 0·62	10·84	7·35	+ 47
	Hyderabad (North)	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	1·45	1·30	+ 0·15	8·43	6·76	+ 25
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	2·97	2·56	+ 0·41	9·99	11·03	— 10
	Central Provinces (West)	2·20	2·34	— 0·14	7·29	9·92	— 27
	Ditto (Central)	2·03	3·38	— 1·35	7·19	11·95	— 40
	Ditto (East)	1·66	3·49	— 1·83	11·28	12·61	— 11
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	2·01	4·03	— 2·02	6·56	10·10	— 35
	Kathiawar	0·51	1·98	— 1·47	2·01	4·89	— 59
	Sind	0·02	0·30	— 0·28	0·13	0·65	— 80
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	1·17	2·59	— 1·42	5·87	10·73	— 45
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·41	1·80	— 1·39	1·92	5·77	— 67
	Rajputana (West)	0·26	0·87	— 0·61	0·76	2·80	— 73
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·96	1·59	+ 0·37	8·96	6·78	+ 32
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	4·05	2·48	+ 1·57	13·45	13·73	— 2
	Hyderabad (South)	2·23	0·85	+ 1·38	11·14	5·70	+ 95
	Madras (Central)	2·74	0·71	+ 2·03	8·76	3·72	+ 135
	East Coast (Central)	2·55	0·88	+ 1·67	6·61	3·89	+ 70
	Ditto (South)	1·71	0·65	+ 0·66	6·20	3·19	+ 94
	Madras (South)	0·04	0·19	— 0·15	1·59	1·56	+ 2

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *14th July, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 9th July.*—Rainfall heavy on the West Coast, the Karnatic, and the Deccan; good in the Circars and Central districts; light in the Southern districts. Rainfall to date is in excess of normal throughout, except in Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly. Ploughing and sowing are proceeding briskly throughout. Standing crops are generally flourishing. Heavy rainfall in North Nellore has greatly improved prospects there. Water-supply is sufficient throughout. Pasture is rapidly improving and stock recovering. General agricultural outlook is favourable. Prices are considerably easier in the Deccan and slightly in the Central districts; stationary elsewhere. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan 37,415, Karnatic 21,704, and Central 5,644: *Total* 64,763 against 77,668 last week. Decrease large in Nellore, Bellary, and Salem. *On gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 706, Karnatic 250, and Central 144: *Total* 1,100 against 1,050 last week; increase in Kurnool. Loans for wells:—Deccan Rs. 7,92,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,25,000, and Central Rs. 10,65,000: *Total* Rs. 22,82,000. Wells completed—591, 2,118, and 1,263: wells under construction—6,183, 1,977, and 7,334 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Rs. 80,000, Rs. 87,000, and Rs. 67,000: *Total* Rs. 2,34,000 in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 13th July.*—Good and seasonable rain throughout the Presidency proper. Total fall is insufficient in parts of four districts. Agricultural operations are progressing and young crops thriving, except in parts of Khandesh. River low in Sind and transplantation retarded for want of water. Fodder is scarce in parts of four and water in parts of two districts. Cattle are poor in parts of three districts. Prices are generally steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bijapur 92, Belgaum 2,733, Dharwar 376, and Kolhapur 7,074: *Total* 10,275 against 10,205 last week.

Bengal.—*For week ending 12th July.*—There was a strong monsoon current with good general rain over the whole Province during the week. In North Bengal the rainfall was exceptionally heavy. Floods are reported from Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri, but the autumn and jute crops are now strong enough to escape harm. Part of the town of Dinajpur was flooded and some damage caused to property. No loss of life occurred. The winter rice and autumn crops are generally doing well, but more rain is required in some districts in the Burdwan and Presidency divisions for transplantation of seedlings. Prospects of early rice, jute, and sugarcane continue promising. Early rice is being harvested in parts of North and East Bengal, and the new jute is coming into the market in small quantities. The price of rice is still stationary, and shows no signs of falling. In Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri there was a slight rise on account of the heavy rain. Fodder and water are now available in abundance. Cattle are generally in good condition. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers*

on works :—Muzaffarpur 145, Darbhanga 9,778, Monghyr 436, and Bhagalpur 3,646: *Total* 14,005, showing a decrease of 7,414 since last week. Considerable decrease is reported from all the districts. In Dinajpur the relief works were closed on the 2nd instant, and in Muzaffarpur they are about to be closed. *Numbers on gratuitous relief*:—Darbhanga 385 (exclusive of one circle, for which no figures have yet been received), Monghyr 287, and Bhagalpur 1,381 : *Total* 2,053, showing an increase of 217 over last week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 13th July.*—Good rain has fallen in the hill districts, and the autumn crop prospects have much improved. In the plains districts there have been showers more or less heavy, which have generally allowed ploughing and sowing to be recommenced; but more rain is urgently needed. Prospects have improved generally. Indigo and sugarcane are doing well. Prices are fairly steady, though they show a tendency to rise in a few places.

Punjab.—*For week ending 13th July.*—Rain has fallen in all but six districts, and the condition of the standing crops has generally been improved. Ploughings and sowings for the autumn crops have also been commenced in most districts. More rain is, however, urgently wanted in five districts, and especially in Multan, where the Sidhnai Canal is almost dry, and other canals are flowing feebly. Wells are still reported to be drying up in Jullundur. The crops in Hazara are suffering from want of rain. The stock of grain and fodder are insufficient in Rawal Pindi. Out of sixteen Simla Hill States, the condition of the people is reported bad in three only. Cattle are reported lean and suffering from want of fodder in six districts; their condition is fair elsewhere. Fodder generally insufficient, but the recent rain has improved prospects. Prices are fluctuating in seven districts, but are stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 13th July.*—Good rain has fallen in five districts. Total rainfall is below average in all districts except Sambalpur. Sowing operations have been resumed in four districts; elsewhere in full progress. Fodder and water-supply have much improved in two districts. Prices are steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th July.*—Rain in Lower Burma is seasonable, but in Upper Burma it is wanted in four districts. Ploughing and sowing of wet-weather paddy are progressing favourably throughout Lower Burma. Reaping of dry-weather paddy is progressing in four districts of Upper Burma and the Southern Shan States. Ploughing for and sowing and transplanting of wet-weather paddy are in progress in several districts in Upper Burma. Sowing of cotton and sesamum in Sagaing and of *jowar* in Lower Chindwin are progressing. The price of paddy has risen largely in three districts and slightly in one, while it has fallen considerably in four and slightly in five other districts. The price of rice has risen slightly in Rangoon, while in Upper Burma fluctuations in the price of rice and other food-grains are very slight. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works* :—Shwebo 2,206 on six works (numbers for two works not reported), Lower Chindwin 330, Meiktila 860, and Yamethin 956 (excluding Yedan group of irrigation works): *Total* 4,352 against 11,024 last week. Relief works in both Yeu and Myingyan were closed on 9th July.

Assam.—*For week ending 12th July.*—Weather rainy. Crop prospects in some districts are unfavourable. Condition of cattle is normal. Fodder and water are plentiful.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th July.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good throughout the State. Sowing operations are in progress. Standing crops have much benefited by recent rain. Prices have slightly risen in one and fallen in another district. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bangalore 33, Kolar 427, Tumkar 468, Shimoga 12, and Chitaldrug 113: *Total* 1,053 against 1,416 last week.

COORG: Rainfall nearly 18 inches and continuous during the week. Operations for planting rice and coffee are in active progress. *Ragi* is thriving. Prices are stationary. Fodder and water-supply for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 13th July.*—BERAR: Average rainfall good. Weather warm and cloudy. Sowing of cotton is nearly completed. Sowing of *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) is in progress. Fodder is insufficient locally. Water is deficient in one district. Prices are almost steady. Cattle are in good condition.

HYDERABAD: Moderate rain during the week. Sowing of autumn crop is nearly finished and weeding has commenced. Prices continue high.

Central India.—*For week ending 13th July.*—Prospects in Central India have greatly improved since last report. Rain has fallen everywhere; generally sufficient for agricultural purposes. Young crops have been slightly damaged in some parts. Fodder is scarce in parts of Bhopal and Bhopawar. Cattle continue to be in indifferent condition in two Agencies and Nimach. Prices continue steady, except in Bhopawar, where there is a slight rise.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 13th July.*—Rainfall general; good in parts. Agricultural operations in progress where rain has fallen. More rain is wanted generally. Seed sown in Meywar has been lost for want of rain. In the south of Ajmere and in Merwara the autumn crops are above ground, but are in a precarious state. Agricultural stock is generally poor, and fodder is scarce and dear generally. Prices are generally steady, but are tending to rise in Ajmere, and have risen in four Agencies. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 44,604 (including 4,228 home labour), Marwar (not received), Kishengarh 1,679, and Bikanir 3,342: *Total* 49,625 against 49,101 last week, including Marwar. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 9,000, Marwar (not received), Kishengarh 180, and Bikanir 1,218: *Total* 10,398 against 13,858 last week, including Marwar. The increase of about 4,000 on famine labour in Ajmere-Merwara is due to increased distress owing to postponement of field operations for want of rain, and also to return of immigrants.

Nepal.—*For week ending 7th July.*—Weather cloudy with occasional heavy rain. Prospects are good. Prices are rising.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2863-S.R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

SALT.

SYSTEM OF INDENTING FOR SALT THROUGH THE AGENCY OF THE POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 11th July, 1892.

Read—

Notification in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 257, dated the 6th October 1876.

Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3883, dated the 26th July 1889.

Memorandum by Lala Salig Ram, Superintendent of Post Offices, dated the 7th February 1889.

Letter to the Director General of the Post Office of India, No. 2034, dated the 24th April 1889.

Letter from the Director General of the Post Office of India, No. 10426, dated the 13th February 1890, and enclosures.

Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1308, dated the 20th March 1890.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 2692, dated the 18th April 1891, and enclosures.

Letter from the Director General of the Post Office of India, No. 7325, dated the 7th November 1891, and enclosures.

Letter to the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, No. 4778, dated the 27th November 1891.

Letter from the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, No. 4-C., dated the 19th January 1892.

RESOLUTION.

To facilitate the supply and cheapen the cost of Sambhar salt, a system was introduced in 1876, under which a trader residing in any town having direct railway communication with Sambhar was permitted, on payment of the duty and price at the nearest treasury, to indent for salt direct from the lake, the Salt Department undertaking to book the consignment to the station named in the indent. The system was subsequently extended to Pachbadra and the Khewra mines, and by the notification of 26th July, 1889 revised rules were laid down for regulating the receipt of indents and the transmission of salt.

2. In February 1889 it was represented to the Government of India that the system, convenient as it was to purchasers residing near district or tahsil treasuries, was in many cases of no benefit to such traders as are not always resident at district or tahsil head-quarters. To afford equal facilities to the latter, it was suggested that traders should be permitted to indent for salt direct from the salt sources on payment of the price and duty into the nearest post office.

3. The suggestion commended itself to the Government of India, the only objection being the payment of very large sums into certain small post offices. The Government of India, however, considered it desirable to try the plan as an experimental measure, and the Director General of the Post Office was instructed

to arrange for a trial of the system in such places as might be considered suitable, and to report the result.

4. The plan was brought into operation from the 1st April 1890, and rules to give it effect were prescribed by the Director General of the Post Office in communication with the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue. It was limited to the salt sources at Sambhar, Pachbadra, and Khewra, the receipt of indents and advance payments on account of salt being restricted to head offices and sub-offices situated at tahsil stations or on the railway or mail cart lines. In April 1891 the Government of Bombay recommended that the system might be extended to Kharaghora salt indented for from places beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency, but it was considered advisable to await the result of the experiment in respect of Sambhar, Pachbadra, and Khewra salt before sanctioning its extension.

5. The results of the trial of the system during the last two years show that it has been very popular and entirely successful. It has been largely used by traders in preference to the system of payments into treasuries, has created a class of small dealers dealing direct with the salt sources, stimulated greatly the through-traffic sales, and has also been effective in breaking up combinations of middlemen at the salt sources, and in keeping down the price of salt in places where it would have otherwise risen. On the other hand, it has had the effect of transferring to the post offices a considerable portion of the payments formerly made by traders at treasuries and sub-treasuries, the payments at some of the sub-offices being so large that their continuance can hardly be safely permitted.

6. The system having proved so popular and useful, it should be continued, but some of the arrangements in connection with it require modification to prevent the risk mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. It was never intended that at places where treasuries or sub-treasuries exist the post office should take the place of treasuries and sub-treasuries for the receipt of payments on account of salt revenue. The system was intended mainly for the benefit of traders residing in places inconveniently distant from treasuries and sub-treasuries, and it should in future be limited to post offices at places where these do not exist. Post offices where, owing to the proximity of a treasury or sub-treasury, the public already possesses facilities for payment should be excluded from the list of offices authorised to receive payments on account of purchases of salt.

7. For the additional work and responsibility which will devolve on the Post Office from the permanent adoption of the system now sanctioned, the Governor General in Council considers that a charge of eight annas per cent. of the money paid into the post office should be paid by the traders and credited to the Postal Department. The notification of this Department, No. 1308, dated the 20th March 1890, will be modified so as to authorise the levy of this charge.

8. The Director General of the Post Office will now, in communication with the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, make the arrangements required to give effect to these orders. He will also arrange for the extension of the system to Kharaghora salt as proposed by the Government of Bombay. The Governor General in Council desires to be informed in due course of the arrangements as finally settled.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Office of India, to the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, and to the Government of Bombay.

Also that a copy be forwarded to the Comptroller General for information and to the publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Supplement to the Gazette.

J. E. O'CONOR,

Asst. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 30.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 30.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd July, 1892.

No. 16.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Chap. 67, Section 17, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 28th instant, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, as the place, for a Meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 17.—The following Statutes, namely, 55 Vict., Chap. 6, 55 Vict., Chap. 10 (with so much of the schedules as affects Statutes in force in India), and 55 and 56 Vict., Chap. 14, are published for general information:

COLONIAL PROBATES ACT, 1892.

[55 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 6.]

An Act to provide for the Recognition in the United Kingdom of Probates and Letters of Administration granted in British Possessions.

[20TH MAY, 1892.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Application of Act by Order in Council.

1. Her Majesty the Queen may, on being satisfied that the legislature of any British possession has made adequate provision for the recognition in that possession of probates and letters of administration granted by the courts of the United Kingdom, direct by Order in Council that this Act shall, subject to any exceptions and modifications specified in the Order, apply to that possession, and thereupon, while the Order is in force, this Act shall apply accordingly.

Sealing in United Kingdom of colonial probates and letters of administration.

2. (1) Where a court of probate in a British possession to which this Act applies has granted probate or letters of administration in respect of the estate of a deceased person, the probate or letters so granted may, on being produced to, and a copy thereof deposited with, a court of probate in the United Kingdom, be sealed with the seal of that court, and thereupon shall be of the like force and effect, and have the same operation in the United Kingdom, as if granted by that court.

(2) Provided that the court shall, before sealing a probate or letters of administration under this section, be satisfied—

(a) that probate duty has been paid in respect of so much (if any) of the estate as is liable to probate duty in the United Kingdom ; and

(b) in the case of letters of administration, that security has been given in a sum sufficient in amount to cover the property (if any) in the United Kingdom to which the letters of administration relate ;

and may require such evidence, if any, as it thinks fit as to the domicile of the deceased person.

(3) The court may also, if it thinks fit, on the application of any creditor, require, before sealing, that adequate security be given for the payment of debts due from the estate to creditors residing in the United Kingdom.

(4) For the purposes of this section, a duplicate of any probate or letters of administration sealed with the seal of the court granting the same, or a copy thereof certified as correct by or under the authority of the court granting the same, shall have the same effect as the original.

(5) Rules of court may be made for regulating the procedure and practice, including fees and costs, in courts of the United Kingdom, on and incidental to an application for sealing a probate or letters of administration granted in a British possession to which this Act applies. Such rules shall, so far as they relate to probate duty, be made with the consent of the Treasury, and, subject to any exceptions and modifications made by such rules, the enactments for the time being in force in relation to probate duty (including the penal provisions thereof) shall apply as if the person who applies for sealing under this section were a person applying for probate or letters of administration.

Application of Act to British courts in foreign countries.

3. This Act shall extend to authorise the sealing in the United Kingdom of any probate or letters of administration granted by a British court in a foreign country, in like manner as it authorises the sealing of a probate or letters of administration granted in a British possession, to which this Act applies, and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly with the necessary modifications.

Orders in Council.

4. (1) Every Order in Council made under this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after it is made, and shall be published under the authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

(2) Her Majesty the Queen in Council may revoke or alter any Order in Council previously made under this Act.

(3) Where it appears to Her Majesty in Council that the legislature of part of a British possession has power to make the provision requisite for bringing this Act into operation in that part, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to direct by Order in Council that this Act shall apply to that part as if it were a separate British possession, and thereupon, while the Order is in force, this Act shall apply accordingly.

Application of Act to probates, &c., already granted.

5. This Act when applied by an Order in Council to a British possession shall, subject to the provisions of the Order, apply to probates and letters of administration granted in that possession either before or after the passing of this Act.

Definitions.

6. In this Act—

The expression "court of probate" means any court or authority, by whatever name designated, having jurisdiction in matters of probate, and in Scotland means the sheriff court of the county of Edinburgh :

The expressions "probate" and "letters of administration" include confirmation in Scotland, and any instrument having in a British possession the same effect which under English law is given to probate and letters of administration respectively :

The expression "probate duty" includes any duty payable on the value of the estate and effects for which probate or letters of administration is or are granted :

The expression "British court in a foreign country" means any British court having jurisdiction out of the Queen's dominions in pursuance of an Order in Council, whether made under any Act or otherwise.

Short title.

7. This Act may be cited as the Colonial Probates Act, 1892.

SHORT TITLES ACT, 1892.

[55 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 10.]

An Act to facilitate the Citation of sundry Acts of Parliament.

[20TH MAY, 1892.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Citation of Acts in Schedule.

1. (1) Each of the Acts mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act may, without prejudice to any other mode of citation, be cited by the short title therein mentioned in that behalf.

(2) Each of the groups of Acts mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act may, without prejudice to any other mode of citation, be cited by the collective title therein mentioned in that behalf.

(3) If any Act passed after this Act is directed, as to the whole or any part thereof, to be read with any of the groups of Acts mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act, that group shall be construed as including that Act or part,

and, if the collective title of the group states the first and last years of the group, the year in which that Act is passed shall be substituted for the last year of the group, and so on as often as a subsequent Act or part is added to the group.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Short Titles Act, 1892.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

SHORT TITLES.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
*	*	*
27 Hen. 8, c. 10	An Acte concnyng uses and wylles.	The Statute of Uses.
*	*	*
29 Chas. 2, c. 3	An Act for prevention of Frauds and Perjuryes.	The Statute of Frauds.
*	*	*
31 Chas. 2, c. 2	An Act for the better securing the Liberty of the Subject and for Prevention of Imprisonments beyond the Seas.	The Habeas Corpus Act, 1679.
*	*	*
1 Will. & Mary, Sess. 2, c. 2.	An Act declaring the rights and liberties of the Subject and seteling the Succession to the Crowne.	The Bill of Rights.
*	*	*
12 & 13 Will. 3, c. 2.	An Act for the further limitation of the Crown and better securing the rights and liberties of the Subject.	The Act of Settlement.
*	*	*
6 Anne, c. 41.	An Act for the Security of Her Majesties Person and Government and of the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line.	The Succession to the Crown Act, 1707.
*	*	*
10 Geo. 3, c. 47	An Act for better regulating Persons employed in the Service of the East India Company, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.	The East India Company Act, 1770.
*	*	*
13 Geo. 3, c. 63	An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe.	The East India Company Act, 1772.
*	*	*
21 Geo. 3, c. 70	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act "to explain and "amend so much "of an Act" and ends with the words "to the Process "of the Supreme Court."	The East India Company Act, 1780.
24 Geo. 3, Sess. 2, c. 25.	An Act for the better Regulation and Management of the Affairs of the East India Company and of the British Possessions in India, and for establishing a Court of Judicature for the more speedy and effectual Trial of Persons accused of Offences committed in the East Indies.	The East India Company Act, 1784.
26 Geo. 3, c. 57	An Act for the further Regulation of the Trial of Persons accused of certain Offences committed in the East Indies; . . . . and for the more easy Proof, in certain Cases, of Deeds and Writings executed in Great Britain or India.	The East India Company Act, 1786.
*	*	*
33 Geo. 3, c. 52	An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further Term the Possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive Trade, under certain Limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories and the better Administration of Justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the Revenues and Profits of the said Company; and for making Provision for the good Order and Government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.	The East India Company Act, 1793.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
*	*	*
37 Geo. 3, c. 142.	An Act for the better Administration of Justice at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; and for preventing British Subjects from being concerned in Loans to the Native Princes in India.	The East India Act, 1797.
*	*	*
39 & 40 Geo. 3, c. 79.	An Act for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the British Territories in India, and the better Administration of Justice within the same.	The Government of India Act, 1800.
*	*	*
49 Geo. 3, c. 126.	An Act for the further Prevention of the Sale and Brokerage of Offices.	The Sale of Offices Act, 1809.
*	*	*
53 Geo. 3, c. 155.	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act "for continuing in "the East India "Company" and ends with the words "Limits of the said "Company's Char- "ter."	The East India Company Act, 1813.
*	*	*
5 Geo. 4, c. 113	An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade.	The Slave Trade Act, 1824.
*	*	*
6 Geo. 4, c. 78	An Act to repeal the several Laws relating to the Performance of Quarantine, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.	The Quarantine Act, 1825.
*	*	*
9 Geo. 4, c. 74	An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in the East Indies.	The Criminal Law (India) Act, 1828.
*	*	*
2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 53.	An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the Payment of Army Prize Money.	The Army Prize Money Act, 1832.
*	*	*
3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 15.	An Act to amend the Laws relating to Dramatic Literary Property.	The Dramatic Copyright Act 1833.
*	*	*
3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 41.	An Act for the better Administration of Justice in His Majesty's Privy Council.	The Judicial Committee Act, 1833.
*	*	*
3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85.	An Act for effecting an Arrangement with the East India Company and for the better Government of His Majesty's Indian Territories till the Thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.	The Government of India Act, 1833.
*	*	*
4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 24.	An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the Laws for regulating the Pensions, Compensations, and Allowances to be made to Persons in respect of their having held Civil Offices in His Majesty's Service	The Superannuation Act, 1834.
*	*	*
5 & 6 Vict., c. 45.	An Act to amend the Law of Copyright.	The Copyright Act, 1842.
*	*	*
6 & 7 Vict., c. 38.	An Act to make further Regulations for facilitating the hearing Appeals and other Matters by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.	The Judicial Committee Act, 1843.
*	*	*
6 & 7 Vict., c. 98.	An Act for the more effectual Suppression of the Slave Trade.	The Slave Trade Act, 1843.
7 & 8 Vict., c. 12.	An Act to amend the Law relating to International Copyright.	The International Copyright Act, 1844.
*	*	*
7 & 8 Vict., c. 69.	An Act for amending an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, intituled "An Act for "the better Admin- "istration of Jus- "tice in His Majesty's Privy Council"; and to extend its Jurisdiction and Powers.	The Judicial Committee Act, 1844.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
*	*	*
10 & 11 Vict., c. 62.	An Act for the Establishment of Naval Prisons and for the Prevention of Desertion from Her Majesty's Navy.	The Naval Deserters Act, 1847.
*	*	*
10 & 11 Vict., c. 95.	An Act to amend the Law relating to the Protection in the Colonies of Works entitled to Copyright in the United Kingdom.	The Colonial Copyright Act, 1847.
*	*	*
13 & 14 Vict., c. 26.	An Act to repeal an Act of the Sixth Year of King George the Fourth for encouraging the capture or Destruction of Piratical Ships and Vessels, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.	The Piracy Act, 1850.
*	*	*
14 & 15 Vict., c. 81.	An Act to authorize the Removal from India of Insane Persons charged with Offences, and to give better Effect to Inquisitions of Lunacy taken in India.	The Lunatics Removal (India) Act, 1851.
*	*	*
16 & 17 Vict., c. 95.	An Act to provide for the Government of India.	The Government of India Act, 1853.
*	*	*
17 & 18 Vict., c. 77.	An Act to provide for the Mode of passing Letters Patent and other Acts of the Crown relating to India, and for vesting certain Powers in the Governor-General of India in Council.	The Government of India Act, 1854.
*	*	*
19 & 20 Vict., c. 113.	An Act to provide for taking Evidence in Her Majesty's Dominions in relation to Civil and Commercial Matters pending before Foreign Tribunals.	The Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856.
*	*	*
21 & 22 Vict., c. 106.	An Act for the better Government of India.	The Government of India Act, 1858.
*	*	*
22 Vict., c. 20.	An Act to provide for taking Evidence in Suits and Proceedings pending before Tribunals in Her Majesty's Dominions in Places out of the Jurisdiction of such Tribunals.	The Evidence by Commission Act, 1859.
*	*	*
22 & 23 Vict., c. 41.	An Act to amend the Act for the better Government of India.	The Government of India Act, 1859.
*	*	*
22 & 23 Vict., c. 63.	An Act to afford Facilities for the more certain Ascertainment of the Law administered in one Part of Her Majesty's Dominions when pleaded in the Courts of another Part thereof.	The British Law Ascertainment Act, 1859.
*	*	*
23 & 24 Vict., c. 122.	An Act to enable the Legislatures of Her Majesty's Possessions abroad to make Enactments similar to the Enactment of the Act Ninth George the Fourth, Chapter thirty-one, section eight.	The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860.
*	*	*
24 & 25 Vict., c. 11.	An Act to afford Facilities for the better Ascertainment of the Law of Foreign Countries when pleaded in Courts within Her Majesty's Dominions.	The Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861.
*	*	*
24 & 25 Vict., c. 54.	An Act to confirm certain Appointments in India, and to amend the Law concerning the Civil Service there.	The Indian Civil Service Act, 1861.
*	*	*
24 & 25 Vict., c. 97.	An Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of England and Ireland relating to Malicious Injuries to Property.	The Malicious Damage Act, 1861.
*	*	*
24 & 25 Vict., c. 104.	An Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India.	The Indian High Courts Act, 1861.
24 & 25 Vict., c. 114.	An Act to amend the Law with respect to Wills of Personal Estate made by British Subjects.	The Wills Act, 1861.
24 & 25 Vict., c. 121.	An Act to amend the Law in relation to the Wills and Domicile of British Subjects dying whilst resident Abroad, and of Foreign Subjects dying whilst resident within Her Majesty's Dominions.	The Domicile Act, 1861.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
*	*	*
25 & 26 Vict., c. 68.	An Act for amending the Law relating to Copyright in works of the Fine Arts, and for repressing the Commission of Fraud in the Production and Sale of such Works.	The Fine Arts Copyright Act, 1862.
*	*	*
39 & 40 Vict., c. 46.	An Act for more effectually punishing offences against the Laws relating to the Slave Trade.	The Slave Trade Act, 1876.
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SECOND SCHEDULE.

COLLECTIVE TITLES.

Session and Chapter	Short Title.	Collective Title.
*	*	*
6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 86.	The Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1836.	The Births and Deaths Registration Acts, 1836 to 1874.
7 Will. 4 & 1 Vict, c. 22.	The Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1837.	
21 & 22 Vict., c. 25.	The Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1858.	
37 & 38 Vict., c. 88.	The Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874.	
*	*	*
25 & 26 Vict., c. 89.	The Companies Act, 1862.	The Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890.
27 & 28 Vict, c. 19.	The Companies Seals Act, 1864.	
30 & 31 Vict., c. 131.	The Companies Act, 1867.	
33 & 34 Vict., c. 104.	The Joint Stock Companies Arrangement Act, 1870.	
40 & 41 Vict., c. 26.	The Companies Act, 1877.	
42 & 43 Vict., c. 76.	The Companies Act, 1879.	
43 Vict., c. 19.	The Companies Act, 1880.	
46 & 47 Vict., c. 30.	The Companies (Colonial Registers) Act, 1883.	
49 & 50 Vict., c. 23.	The Companies Act, 1886.	
53 & 54 Vict., c. 62.	The Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1890.	
53 & 54 Vict., c. 63.	The Companies (Winding-up) Act, 1890.	

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Collective Title.
*	*	*
8 Geo. 2, c. 13	The Engraving Copyright Act, 1734.	The Copyright Acts.
7 Geo. 3, c. 38	The Engraving Copyright Act, 1766.	
15 Geo. 3, c. 53	The Copyright Act, 1775.	
17 Geo. 3, c. 57	The Prints Copyright Act, 1777.	
54 Geo. 3, c. 56	The Sculpture Copyright Act, 1814.	
3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 15.	The Dramatic Copyright Act, 1833.	
5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 65.	The Lectures Copyright Act, 1835.	
6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 59.	The Prints and Engravings Copyright (Ireland) Act, 1836.	
6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 110.	The Copyright Act, 1836.	
5 & 6 Vict., c. 45.	The Copyright Act, 1842.	
10 & 11 Vict., c. 95.	The Colonial Copyright Act, 1847.	
25 & 26 Vict., c. 68.	The Fine Arts Copyright Act, 1862.	
*	*	*
12 & 13 Vict., c. 68.	The Consular Marriage Act, 1849.	The Foreign Marriage Acts, 1849 to 1891.
31 & 32 Vict., c. 61.	The Consular Marriage Act, 1868.	
53 & 54 Vict., c. 47.	The Marriage Act, 1890.	
54 & 55 Vict., c. 74.	The Foreign Marriage Act, 1891.	
*	*	*
7 & 8 Vict., c. 12.	The International Copyright Act, 1844.	The International Copyright Acts.
15 & 16 Vict., c. 12.	The International Copyright Act, 1852.	
25 & 26 Vict., c. 68.	The Fine Arts Copyright Act, 1862.	
38 & 39 Vict., c. 12.	The International Copyright Act, 1875.	
49 & 50 Vict., c. 33.	The International Copyright Act, 1886.	
*	*	
21 & 22 Vict., c. 90.	The Medical Act	The Medical Acts.
22 Vict., c. 21	The Medical Act, 1859.	
23 & 24 Vict., c. 7.	The Medical Acts Amendment Act, 1860.	
39 & 40 Vict., c. 40.	The Medical Practitioners Act, 1876.	
39 & 40 Vict., c. 41.	The Medical Act, 1876.	
49 & 50 Vict., c. 48.	The Medical Act, 1886.	

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Collective Title.
*	*	*
17 & 18 Vict., c. 104.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.	The Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1890.
18 & 19 Vict., c. 91.	The Merchant Shipping Act (Amendment Act) 1855.	
19 & 20 Vict., c. 41.	The Seamen's Savings Bank Act, 1856.	
25 & 26 Vict., c. 63.	The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862.	
30 & 31 Vict., c. 124.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1867.	
31 & 32 Vict., c. 129.	The Colonial Shipping Act, 1868.	
32 & 33 Vict., c. 11.	The Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869.	
34 & 35 Vict., c. 110.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1871.	
35 & 36 Vict., c. 73.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1872.	
36 & 37 Vict., c. 85.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.	
39 & 40 Vict., c. 80.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876.	
42 & 43 Vict., c. 72.	The Shipping Casualties Investigations Act, 1879.	
43 & 44 Vict., c. 16.	The Merchant Seamen (Payment of Wages and Rating) Act, 1880.	
43 & 44 Vict., c. 18.	The Merchant Shipping Act (1854) Amendment Act, 1880.	
43 & 44 Vict., c. 22.	The Merchant Shipping (Fees and Expenses) Act, 1880.	
43 & 44 Vict., c. 43.	The Merchant Shipping (Carriage of Grain) Act, 1880.	
45 & 46 Vict., c. 55.	The Merchant Shipping (Expenses) Act, 1882.	
45 & 46 Vict., c. 76.	The Merchant Shipping (Colonial Inquiries) Act, 1882.	
46 & 47 Vict., c. 41.	The Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Act, 1883.	
50 & 51 Vict., c. 4.	The Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Act, 1887.	
50 & 51 Vict., c. 62.	The Merchant Shipping (Miscellaneous) Act, 1887.	
51 & 52 Vict., c. 24.	The Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances) Act, 1888.	
52 & 53 Vict., c. 43.	The Merchant Shipping (Tonnage) Act, 1889.	
52 & 53 Vict., c. 46.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1889.	
52 & 53 Vict., c. 68.	The Merchant Shipping (Pilotage) Act, 1889.	
52 & 53 Vict., c. 73.	The Merchant Shipping (Colours) Act, 1889.	
53 & 54 Vict., c. 9.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1890.	
*	*	*
18 & 19 Vict., c. 119.	The Passengers Act, 1855.	The Passengers Acts, 1855 to 1889.
24 & 25 Vict., c. 52.	The Australian Passengers Act, 1861.	
26 & 27 Vict., c. 51.	The Passengers Act Amendment Act, 1863.	
33 & 34 Vict., c. 95.	The Passengers Act Amendment Act, 1870.	
35 & 36 Vict., c. 73.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1872 (so far as it amends the Passengers Acts).	
39 & 40 Vict., c. 80.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876 (so far as it amends the Passengers Acts).	
52 & 53 Vict., c. 29.	The Passengers Acts Amendment Act, 1889.	
*	*	
7 Will. 4 & 1 Vict., c. 33.	The Post Office Management Act, 1837.	The Post Office Acts, 1837 to 1891.
7 Will. 4 & 1 Vict., c. 36.	The Post Office (Offences) Act, 1837.	
3 & 4 Vict., c. 96.	The Post Office (Duties) Act, 1840.	
7 & 8 Vict., c. 49.	The Post Office (Duties) Act, 1844.	
10 & 11 Vict., c. 85.	The Post Office (Duties) Act, 1847.	
11 & 12 Vict., c. 88.	The Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1848.	
12 & 13 Vict., c. 66.	The Colonial Inland Post Office Act, 1849.	
23 & 24 Vict., c. 65.	The Post Office (Duties) Act, 1860.	
26 & 27 Vict., c. 43.	The Post Office Lands Act, 1863.	
31 & 32 Vict., c. 110.	The Telegraph Act, 1868.	
32 & 33 Vict., c. 73.	The Telegraph Act, 1869.	
33 & 34 Vict., c. 79.	The Post Office Act, 1870.	
34 & 35 Vict., c. 30.	The Post Office (Duties) Act, 1871.	
38 & 39 Vict., c. 22.	The Post Office Act, 1875.	
43 & 44 Vict., c. 33.	The Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1880.	
44 & 45 Vict., c. 19.	The Post Office Newspaper Act, 1881.	
44 & 45 Vict., c. 20.	The Post Office (Land) Act, 1881.	
45 & 46 Vict., c. 2.	The Post Office (Reply Post Cards) Act, 1882.	
45 & 46 Vict., c. 74.	The Post Office (Parcels) Act, 1882.	
46 & 47 Vict., c. 58.	The Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1883.	
47 & 48 Vict., c. 76.	The Post Office (Protection) Act, 1884.	
48 & 49 Vict., c. 58.	The Telegraph Act, 1885.	
52 & 53 Vict., c. 34.	The Telegraph (Isle of Man) Act, 1889.	
54 & 55 Vict., c. 46.	The Post Office Act, 1891.	
*	*	*

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Collective Title.
11 & 12 Vict., c. 88.	The Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1848.	The Post Office (Money Orders) Acts, 1848 to 1883.
43 & 44 Vict., c. 33.	The Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1880.	
46 & 47 Vict., c. 58.	The Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1883.	
*	*	*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1892.

[55 & 56 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 14.)

An Act to amend the Indian Councils Act, 1861.

[20TH JUNE, 1892.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Provisions for increase of number of members of Indian Councils for making laws and regulations.

1. (1) The number of additional members of Council nominated by the Governor General under the provisions of section ten of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, shall be such as to him may seem from time to time expedient, but shall not be less than ten nor more than sixteen; and the number of additional members of Council nominated by the Governors of the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively under the provisions of section twenty-nine of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, shall (besides the advocate-general of the presidency or officer acting in that capacity) be such as to the said Governors respectively may seem from time to time expedient, but shall not be less than eight nor more than twenty.

24 & 25 Vict., c. 67.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council by proclamation from time to time to increase the number of councillors whom the Lieutenant-Governors of the Bengal Division of the presidency of Fort William and of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh respectively may nominate for their assistance in making laws and regulations: Provided always that not more than twenty shall be nominated for the Bengal Division, and not more than fifteen for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

(3) Any person resident in India may be nominated an additional member of Council under sections ten and twenty-nine of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and this Act, or a member of the Council of the lieutenant-governor of any province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws and regulations, have been or are hereafter extended or made applicable.

(4) The Governor General in Council may from time to time, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, make regulations as to the conditions under which such nominations, or any of them, shall be made by the Governor General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors respectively, and prescribe the manner in which such regulations shall be carried into effect.

Modification of provisions of 24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, as to business at Legislative meetings.

2. Notwithstanding any provision in the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time make rules authorising at any meeting of the Governor General's Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement of the Governor General in Council and the asking of questions, but under such conditions and restrictions as to subject or otherwise as shall be in the said rules prescribed or declared: And notwithstanding any provisions in the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governors in Council of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, and the lieutenant-governor of any province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws and regulations, have been or are hereafter extended or made applicable, may from time to time make rules for authorising at any meeting of their respective Councils for the purpose of making laws and regulations the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement of their respective local governments and the asking of questions, but under such conditions and restrictions as to subject or otherwise as shall in the said rules applicable to such Councils respectively be prescribed or declared. But no member at any such meeting of any Council shall have power to submit or propose any resolution, or to divide the Council in respect of any such financial discussion, or the answer to any question asked under the authority of this Act, or the rules made under this Act: Provided that any rule made under this Act by a governor in council, or by a lieutenant-governor, shall be submitted for and shall be subject to the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and any rule made under this Act by the Governor General in Council shall be submitted for and shall be subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council: Provided also that rules made under this Act shall not be subject to alteration or amendment at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

Meaning of 24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, s. 22; 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 85; and 16 & 17 Vict., c. 95.

3. It is hereby declared that in the twenty-second section of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, it was and is intended that the words "Indian territories now under the dominion of Her Majesty" should be read and construed as if the words "or hereafter" were and had at the time of the passing of the said Act been inserted next after the word "now"; and further, that the Acts third and fourth William the Fourth, Chapter eighty-five, and sixteenth and seventeenth Victoria, Chapter ninety-five, respectively, shall be read and construed as if at the date of the enactment thereof respectively it was intended and had been enacted that the said Acts respectively should extend to and include the territories acquired after the dates thereof respectively by the East India Company, and should not be confined to the territories at the dates of the said enactments

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Collective Title.
*	*	*
17 & 18 Vict., c. 104.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.	The Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1890.
18 & 19 Vict., c. 91.	The Merchant Shipping Act (Amendment) Act, 1855.	
19 & 20 Vict., c. 41.	The Seamen's Savings Bank Act, 1856.	
25 & 26 Vict., c. 63.	The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862.	
30 & 31 Vict., c. 124.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1867	
31 & 32 Vict., c. 129.	The Colonial Shipping Act, 1868.	
32 & 33 Vict., c. 11.	The Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869.	
34 & 35 Vict., c. 110.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1871.	
35 & 36 Vict., c. 73.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1872.	
36 & 37 Vict., c. 85.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.	
39 & 40 Vict., c. 80.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876.	
42 & 43 Vict., c. 72.	The Shipping Casualties Investigations Act, 1879.	
43 & 44 Vict., c. 16.	The Merchant Seamen (Payment of Wages and Rating) Act, 1880.	
43 & 44 Vict., c. 18.	The Merchant Shipping Act (1854) Amendment Act, 1880.	
43 & 44 Vict., c. 22.	The Merchant Shipping (Fees and Expenses) Act, 1880	
43 & 44 Vict., c. 43.	The Merchant Shipping (Carriage of Grain) Act, 1880.	
45 & 46 Vict., c. 55.	The Merchant Shipping (Expenses) Act, 1882.	
45 & 46 Vict., c. 76.	The Merchant Shipping (Colonial Inquiries) Act, 1882.	
46 & 47 Vict., c. 41.	The Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Act, 1883.	
50 & 51 Vict., c. 4.	The Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Act, 1887.	
50 & 51 Vict., c. 62.	The Merchant Shipping (Miscellaneous) Act, 1887.	
51 & 52 Vict., c. 24.	The Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances) Act, 1888.	
52 & 53 Vict., c. 43.	The Merchant Shipping (Tonnage) Act, 1889.	
52 & 53 Vict., c. 46.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1889.	
52 & 53 Vict., c. 68.	The Merchant Shipping (Pilotage) Act, 1889.	
52 & 53 Vict., c. 73.	The Merchant Shipping (Colours) Act, 1889.	
53 & 54 Vict., c. 9.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1890.	
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18 & 19 Vict., c. 119.	The Passengers Act, 1855.	The Passengers Acts, 1855 to 1889.
24 & 25 Vict., c. 52.	The Australian Passengers Act, 1861.	
26 & 27 Vict., c. 51.	The Passengers Act Amendment Act, 1863.	
33 & 34 Vict., c. 95.	The Passengers Act Amendment Act, 1870.	
35 & 36 Vict., c. 73.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1872 (so far as it amends the Passengers Acts).	
39 & 40 Vict., c. 80.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876 (so far as it amends the Passengers Acts).	
52 & 53 Vict., c. 29.	The Passengers Acts Amendment Act, 1889.	
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7 Will. 4 & 1 Vict., c. 33.	The Post Office Management Act, 1837.	The Post Office Acts, 1837 to 1891.
7 Will. 4 & 1 Vict., c. 36.	The Post Office (Offences) Act, 1837.	
3 & 4 Vict., c. 96.	The Post Office (Duties) Act, 1840.	
7 & 8 Vict., c. 49.	The Post Office (Duties) Act, 1844.	
10 & 11 Vict., c 85.	The Post Office (Duties) Act, 1847.	
11 & 12 Vict., c. 88.	The Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1848.	
12 & 13 Vict., c. 66.	The Colonial Inland Post Office Act, 1849.	
23 & 24 Vict., c. 65.	The Post Office (Duties) Act, 1860.	
26 & 27 Vict., c. 43.	The Post Office Lands Act, 1863.	
31 & 32 Vict., c. 110.	The Telegraph Act, 1868.	
32 & 33 Vict., c. 73.	The Telegraph Act, 1869.	
33 & 34 Vict., c. 79.	The Post Office Act, 1870.	
34 & 35 Vict., c. 30.	The Post Office (Duties) Act, 1871.	
38 & 39 Vict., c. 22.	The Post Office Act, 1875.	
43 & 44 Vict., c. 33.	The Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1880.	
44 & 45 Vict., c. 19.	The Post Office Newspaper Act, 1881.	
44 & 45 Vict., c. 20	The Post Office (Land) Act, 1881.	
45 & 46 Vict., c. 2.	The Post Office (Reply Post Cards) Act, 1882.	
45 & 46 Vict., c. 74.	The Post Office (Parcels) Act, 1882.	
46 & 47 Vict., c. 58.	The Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1883.	
47 & 48 Vict., c. 76	The Post Office (Protection) Act, 1884.	
48 & 49 Vict., c. 58.	The Telegraph Act, 1885.	
52 & 53 Vict., c. 34.	The Telegraph (Isle of Man) Act, 1889.	
54 & 55 Vict., c. 46.	The Post Office Act, 1891.	
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Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Collective Title.
11 & 12 Vict., c. 88.	The Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1848.	The Post Office (Money Orders) Acts, 1848 to 1883.
43 & 44 Vict., c. 33.	The Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1880.	
46 & 47 Vict., c. 58.	The Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1883.	
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INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1892.

[55 & 56 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 14.]

An Act to amend the Indian Councils Act, 1861.

[20TH JUNE, 1892.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Provisions for increase of number of members of Indian Councils for making laws and regulations.

1. (1) The number of additional members of Council nominated by the Governor General under the provisions of section ten of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, shall be such as to him may seem from time to time expedient, but shall not be less than ten nor more than sixteen; and the number of additional members of Council nominated by the Governors of the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively under the provisions of section twenty-nine of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, shall (besides the advocate-general of the presidency or officer acting in that capacity) be such as to the said Governors respectively may seem from time to time expedient, but shall not be less than eight nor more than twenty.

24 & 25 Vict., c. 67.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council by proclamation from time to time to increase the number of councillors whom the Lieutenant-Governors of the Bengal Division of the presidency of Fort William and of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh respectively may nominate for their assistance in making laws and regulations: Provided always that not more than twenty shall be nominated for the Bengal Division, and not more than fifteen for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

(3) Any person resident in India may be nominated an additional member of Council under sections ten and twenty-nine of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and this Act, or a member of the Council of the lieutenant-governor of any province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws and regulations, have been or are hereafter extended or made applicable.

(4) The Governor General in Council may from time to time, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, make regulations as to the conditions under which such nominations, or any of them, shall be made by the Governor General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors respectively, and prescribe the manner in which such regulations shall be carried into effect.

Modification of provisions of 24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, as to business at Legislative meetings.

2. Notwithstanding any provision in the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time make rules authorising at any meeting of the Governor General's Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement of the Governor General in Council and the asking of questions, but under such conditions and restrictions as to subject or otherwise as shall be in the said rules prescribed or declared: And notwithstanding any provisions in the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governors in Council of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, and the lieutenant-governor of any province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws and regulations, have been more or are hereafter extended or made applicable, may from time to time make rules for authorising at any meeting of their respective Councils for the purpose of making laws and regulations the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement of their respective local governments and the asking of questions, but under such conditions and restrictions as to subject or otherwise as shall in the said rules applicable to such Councils respectively be prescribed or declared. But no member at any such meeting of any Council shall have power to submit or propose any resolution, or to divide the Council in respect of any such financial discussion, or the answer to any question asked under the authority of this Act, or the rules made under this Act: Provided that any rule made under this Act by a governor in council, or by a lieutenant-governor, shall be submitted for and shall be subject to the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and any rule made under this Act by the Governor General in Council shall be submitted for and shall be subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council: Provided also that rules made under this Act shall not be subject to alteration or amendment at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

Meaning of 24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, s. 22; 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 85; and 16 & 17 Vict., c. 95.

3. It is hereby declared that in the twenty-second section of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, it was and is intended that the words "Indian territories now under the dominion of Her Majesty" should be read and construed as if the words "or hereafter" were and had at the time of the passing of the said Act been inserted next after the word "now"; and further, that the Acts third and fourth William the Fourth, Chapter eighty-five, and sixteenth and seventeenth Victoria, Chapter ninety-five, respectively, shall be read and construed as if at the date of the enactment thereof respectively it was intended and had been enacted that the said Acts respectively should extend to and include the territories acquired after the dates thereof respectively by the East India Company, and should not be confined to the territories at the dates of the said enactments

spectively in the possession and under the government of the said company.

Repeal. Power to fill up vacancy in number of additional members.

4. Sections thirteen and thirty-two of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, are hereby repealed, and it is enacted that—

(1) If any additional member of Council or any member of the council of a lieutenant-governor appointed under the said Act or this Act shall be absent from India or unable to attend to the duties of his office for a period of two consecutive months, it shall be lawful for the Governor General, the governor, or the lieutenant-governor to whose council such additional member or member may have been nominated (as the case may be) to declare, by a notification published in the Government Gazette, that the seat in Council of such person has become vacant:

(2) In the event of a vacancy occurring by the absence from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office, or resignation duly accepted of any such additional member or member of the council of a lieutenant-governor, it shall be lawful for the Governor General, for the governor, or for the lieutenant-governor, as the case may be, to nominate any person as additional member or member, as the case may be, in his place; and every member so nominated shall be summoned to all meetings held for the purpose of making laws and regulations for the term of two years from the date of such nomination: Provided always that it shall not be lawful by such nomination, or by any other nomination made under this Act, to diminish the proportion of non-official members directed by the Indian Councils Act, 1861, to be nominated.

Powers of Indian provincial legislatures.

5. The local legislature of any province in India may from time to time, by Acts passed under and subject to the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General, but not otherwise, repeal or amend as to that province any law or regulation made either before or after the passing of this Act by any authority in India other than that local legislature: Provided that an Act or a provision of an Act made by a local legislature, and subsequently assented to by the Governor General in pursuance of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, shall not be deemed invalid by reason only of its requiring the previous sanction of the Governor General under this section.

Definitions.

6. In this Act—

The expression "local legislature" means—

(1) The Governor in Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations of the respective provinces of Fort St. George and Bombay; and

(2) The council for the purpose of making laws and regulations of the lieutenant-governor of any province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws or regulations have been or are hereafter extended or made applicable:

The expression "province" means any presidency, division, province or territory over which the powers of any local legislature for the time being extend.

Saving of powers of Governor General in Council.

7. Nothing in this Act shall detract from or diminish the powers of the Governor General in Council at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

Short title.

8. This Act may be cited as the Indian Councils Act, 1892; and the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and this Act may be cited together as the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 19th July, 1892.

No. 395.—Surgeon-Major-General W. R. Rice, M.D., C.S.I., Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 8th August 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 396.—Surgeon-Colonel J. Richardson, M.B., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Major-General W. R. Rice, or until further orders.

The 20th July, 1892.

No. 402.—So much of Home Department Notification No. 312, dated the 10th June 1891, as relates to the transfer of Surgeon-Captain F. J. Dewes, Madras Establishment, for employment under the Chief Commissioner of Burma is hereby cancelled.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th July, 1892.

No. 969.—The services of Lieutenant A. J. Shaw, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Benares (on leave), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date of expiry of his leave on private affairs.

The 22nd July, 1892.

No. 990.—The services of Lieutenant W. A. Bailey, 36th Bengal Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad.

POLICE.

The 21st July, 1892.

No. 401.—The services of Lieutenant F. W. Daniell, Indian Staff Corps, 4th Bengal Infantry, an Assistant Commandant in the Upper Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 5th August 1892.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Simla, the 22nd July, 1892.

No. 1667—1.—Veterinary Captain J. W. A Morgan is appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department on probation, with effect from the 20th May 1892, and posted to Bombay.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.

The 22nd July, 1892.

No. 2008—1.—Mr. E. C. Cotes, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Indian Museum, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 28th June 1892.

Mr. R. L. Chapman, Officiating First Assistant, Indian Museum, is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the Deputy Superintendent in addition to his own during the absence of Mr. Cotes.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th July, 1892.

No. 1275-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. W Freese as Vice-Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, and as in charge of the Consulate during the absence of Mr. L. Aeppli.

The 18th July, 1892.

No. 1285-*G*.—Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

The 20th July, 1892.

No. 1297-*G*.—Major G. E. Money, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Political Assistant at Goona, with effect from the 4th July, 1892, and until further orders, *vice* Captain E. E. Robertson.

No. 1356-*E*.—The following Order in Council, dated the 9th May, 1892, for bringing the General Act of the Brussels Conference within the operation of the Slave Trade Act of 1873 is republished from the *London Gazette* of the 24th May, 1892, for general information:

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 9th day of May, 1892.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.
Lord Steward.
Earl of Yarborough.
Sir Walter Barttelot, Bart.
Mr. Forwood.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, Chapter 88, intituled "The Slave Trade Act, 1873," it was, amongst other things, provided that where any Treaty in relation to the slave trade is made after the passing of that Act by or on behalf of Her Majesty with any foreign State, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that as from such date, not being earlier than the date of the Treaty, as may be specified in the Order, such Treaty shall be deemed, and that thereupon (as from the said date, or if no date should be specified, as from the date of such Order) such Treaty shall be deemed to be an existing Slave Trade Treaty within the meaning of the Act, and all the provisions of the Act should apply and be construed accordingly.

And whereas at Brussels on the 2nd day of July, 1890, the following general Act, with annexed Declaration, was signed by the Powers therein mentioned, that is to say:

"ACTE GÉNÉRAL DE LA CONFÉRENCE DE BRUXELLES.

"Au nom de Dieu Tout-Puissant,

"Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes;

"Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse, au nom de l'Empire Allemand;

"Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Bohême, &c., et Roi Apostolique de Hongrie;

"Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges;

"Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark;

"Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne et en Son nom Sa Majesté la Reine-Régente du Royaume;

"Sa Majesté le Roi-Souverain de l'État Indépendant du Congo;

"Le Président des États-Unis d'Amerique;

"Le Président de la République Française.

"Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie;

"Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas, Grand-Duc de Luxembourg, &c.;

"Sa Majesté le Schah de Perse;

"Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, &c.;

"Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies;

"Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège, &c.;

"Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans; et

"Sa Hautesse le Sultan de Zanzibar;

"Également animés de la ferme volonté de mettre un terme aux crimes et aux dévastations qu'engendre la traite des esclaves Africains, de protéger efficacement les populations aborigènes de l'Afrique, et d'assurer à ce vaste Continent les bienfaits de la paix et de la civilisation;

"Voulant donner une sanction nouvelle aux décisions déjà prises dans le même sens et à diverses époques par les Puissances, compléter les résultats qu'elles ont obtenus, et arrêter un ensemble de mesures qui garantissent l'accomplissement de l'œuvre qui fait l'objet de leur commune sollicitude;

"Ont résolu, sur l'invitation qui leur a été adressée par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, d'accord avec le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, de réunir à cet effet une Conférence à Bruxelles, et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

"Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes; Lord Vivian, Pair du Royaume-Uni, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges; et Sir John Kirk;

"Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse, au nom de l'Empire Allemand; le Sieur Frédéric-Jean, Comte d'Alvensleben, son Chambellan et Conseiller Intime actuel, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges; et le Sieur Guillaume Göhring, son Conseiller Intime de Légation, Consul-Général de l'Empire d'Allemagne à Amsterdam;

"Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Bohême et Roi Apostolique de Hongrie; le Sieur Rodolphe, Comte Khevenhüller Metsch, son Chambellan, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges;

"Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges; le Sieur Auguste Baron Lambermont, son Ministre d'État, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire; et le Sieur Émile Banning, Directeur-Général au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères de Belgique;

"Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark; le Sieur Frédéric-George Schack de Brockdorff, Consul-Général de Danemark à Anvers;

"Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne, et en Son nom Sa Majesté la Reine-Régente du Royaume; Don José Gutierrez de Aguëra, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges;

"Sa Majesté le Roi-Souverain de l'État Indépendant du Congo; le Sieur Edmond van Eetvelde, Administrateur-Général du Département des Affaires Étrangères de l'État Indépendant du Congo; et le Sieur Auguste van Maldeghem, Conseiller à la Cour de Cassation de Belgique;

"Le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique; le Sieur Edwin H. Terrell, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire des États-Unis d'Amérique près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges; et le Sieur Henry Shelton Sanford;

"Le Président de la République Française; le Sieur Albert Bourée, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République Française près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges; et le Sieur George Cogordan, Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Directeur du Cabinet du Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de France;

"Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie; le Sieur François de Renzis, Baron de Montanaro, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges; et le Sieur Thomas Catalani, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire;

"Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas; Grand-Duc de Luxembourg; le Sieur Louis Baron Gericke de Herwynen, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges;

"Sa Majesté Impériale le Schah de Perse; le Général Nazare Aga, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges;

"Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves; le Sieur Henrique de Macedo Pereira Coutinho, Membre de son Conseil, Pair du Royaume, Ministre et Secrétaire d'État Honoraire, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges;

"Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies; le Sieur Léon Prince Ouroussoff, Maître de sa Cour, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges; et le Sieur Frédéric de Martens, son Conseiller d'État actuel, Membre permanent du Conseil du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères de Russie;

"Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège; le Sieur Charles de Burenstam, son Chambellan, son Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges et près Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas;

"Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans; Étienne Carathéodory Efendi, Haut Dignitaire de son Empire, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges;

"Sa Hautesse le Sultan de Zanzibar; Sir John Kirk; et le Sieur Guillaume Göhring;

"Lesquels, munis de pleins pouvoirs qui ont été trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont adopté les dispositions suivantes:

"CHAPITRE I.—PAYS DE TRAITE. MESURES À PRENDRE AUX LIEUX D'ORIGINE.

"ARTICLE I.

"Les Puissances déclarent que les moyens les plus efficaces pour combattre la traite à l'intérieur de l'Afrique sont les suivants:

"1. Organisation progressive des services administratifs, judiciaires, religieux, et militaires dans les territoires d'Afrique placés sous la souveraineté ou le protectorat des nations civilisées;

"2. Établissement graduel, à l'intérieur, par les Puissances de qui relèvent les territoires, de stations fortement occupées, de manière que leur action protectrice ou répressive puisse se faire sentir avec efficacité dans les territoires dévastés par les chasses à l'homme;

"3. Construction de routes et notamment de voies ferrées reliant les stations avancées à la côte et permettant d'accéder aisément aux eaux intérieures et sur le cours supérieur des fleuves et rivières qui seraient coupés par des rapides et des cataractes, en vue de substituer des moyens économiques et accélérés de transport au portage actuel par l'homme;

"4. Installation de bateaux à vapeur sur les eaux intérieures navigables et sur les lacs, avec l'appui de postes fortifiés établis sur les rives;

"5. Établissement de lignes télégraphiques assurant la communication des postes et des stations avec la côte et les centres d'administration;

"6. Organisation d'expéditions et de colonnes mobiles, qui maintiennent les communications des stations entre elles et avec la côte, en appuient l'action répressive et assurent la sécurité des routes de parcours;

"7. Restriction de l'importation des armes à feu, au moins des armes perfectionnées, et des munitions dans toute l'étendue des territoires atteints par la traite.

"ARTICLE II.

"Les stations, les croisières intérieures organisées par chaque Puissance dans ses eaux et les postes qui leur servent de ports d'attache, indépendamment de leur mission principale, qui sera d'empêcher la capture d'esclaves et d'intercepter les routes de la traite, auront pour tâche subsidiaire:

"1. De servir de point d'appui et au besoin de refuge aux populations indigènes placées sous la souveraineté ou le protectorat de l'État de qui relève la station, aux populations indépendantes, et temporairement à toutes autres en cas de danger imminent; de mettre les populations de la première de ces catégories à même de concourir à leur propre défense; de diminuer les guerres intestines entre les tribus par la voie d'arbitrage; de les initier aux travaux agricoles et aux arts professionnels, de façon á accroître leur bien-être, à les élever à la civilisation et à amener l'extinction des coutumes barbares, telles que le cannibalisme et les sacrifices humains;

"2. De prêter aide et protection aux entreprises du commerce, d'en surveiller la légalité en contrôlant notamment les contrats de service avec les indigènes et de préparer la fondation de centres de culture permanents et d'établissements commerciaux.

"3. De protéger, sans distinction de culte, les Missions établies ou à établir;

"4. De pourvoir au service sanitaire et d'accorder l'hospitalité et des secours aux explorateurs et à tous ceux qui participent en Afrique à l'œuvre de la répression de la traite.

"ARTICLE III.

"Les Puissances qui exercent une souveraineté ou un protectorat en Afrique, confirmant et précisant leurs déclarations antérieures, s'engagent à poursuivre, graduellement, suivant que les circonstances le permettront, soit par les moyens indiqués ci-dessus, soit par tous autres qui leur paraîtront convenables, la répression de la traite, chacune dans ses possessions respectives et sous sa direction propre. Toutes les fois qu'elles le jugeront possible, elles prêteront leurs bons offices aux Puissances qui, dans un but purement humanitaire, accompliraient en Afrique une mission analogue.

"ARTICLE IV.

"Les Puissances exerçant des pouvoirs souverains ou des protectorats en Afrique pourront toutefois déléguer à des Compagnies munies de Chartes, tout ou partie des engagements qu'elles assument en vertu de l'Article III. Elles demeurent néanmoins directement responsables des engagements qu'elles contractent par le présent Acte Général et en garantissent l'exécution.

"Les Puissances promettent accueil, aide et protection aux Associations nationales et aux initiatives individuelles qui voudraient coopérer dans leurs possessions à la répression de la traite sous la réserve de leur autorisation préalable et révocable en tout temps, de leur direction et contrôle, et à l'exclusion de tout exercice des droits de la souveraineté.

"ARTICLE V.

"Les Puissances Contractantes s'obligent, à moins qu'il n'y soit pourvu déjà par des lois conformes à l'esprit du présent Article, à édicter ou à proposer à leurs Législatures respectives, dans le délai d'un an au plus tard à partir de la date de la signature du présent Acte Général, une loi rendant applicables, d'une part, les dispositions de leur législation pénale qui concernent les attentats graves envers les personnes, aux organisateurs, et coopérateurs des chasses à l'homme, aux auteurs de la mutilation des adultes et enfants mâles et à tous individus participant à la capture des esclaves par violence; et, d'autre part, des dispositions qui concernent les attentats à la liberté individuelle, aux convoyeurs, transporteurs, et marchands d'esclaves.

"Les coauteurs et complices des diverses catégories spécifiées ci-dessus de capteurs et trafiquants d'esclaves seront punis de peines proportionnées à celles encourues par les auteurs.

"Les coupables qui se seraient soustraits à la juridiction des autorités du pays où les crimes ou délits auraient été commis seront mis en état d'arrestation soit sur communication des pièces de l'instruction de la part des autorités qui ont constaté les infractions, soit sur toute autre preuve de culpabilité, par les soins de la Puissance sur le territoire de laquelle ils seront découverts, et tenus sans autre formalité à la disposition des Tribunaux compétents pour les juger.

"Les Puissances se communiqueront, dans le plus bref délai possible, les lois ou Décrets existants ou promulgués en exécution du présent Article.

"ARTICLE VI.

"Les esclaves libérés à la suite de l'arrestation ou de la dispersion d'un convoi à l'intérieur du Continent seront renvoyés, si les circonstances le permettent, dans leurs pays d'origine; sinon, l'autorité locale leur facilitera, autant que possible, les moyens de vivre et, s'ils le désirent, de se fixer dans la contrée.

"ARTICLE VII.

"Tout esclave fugitif qui, sur le Continent, réclamera la protection des Puissances Signataires, devra l'obtenir et sera reçu dans les camps et stations officiellement établis par elles, ou à bord des bâtiments de l'État naviguant sur les lacs et rivières. Les stations et les bateaux privés ne sont admis à exercer le droit d'asile que sous la réserve du consentement préalable de l'État.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"L'expérience de toutes les nations qui ont des rapports avec l'Afrique ayant démontré le rôle pernicieux et prépondérant des armes à feu dans les opérations de traite et dans les guerre intestines entre tribus indigènes, et cette même expérience ayant prouvé manifestement que la conservation des populations Africaines, dont les Puissances ont la volonté expresse de sauvegarder l'existence, est une impossibilité radicale si des mesures restrictives du commerce des armes à feu et des munitions ne sont établies, les Puissances décident, pour autant que le permet l'état actuel de leurs frontières, que l'importation des armes à feu et spécialement des armes rayées et perfectionnées, ainsi que de la poudre, des balles, et des cartouches, est, sauf dans les cas et sous les conditions prévus à l'Article suivant, interdite dans les territoires compris entre le 20° parallèle nord et le 22° parallèle sud et aboutissant vers l'ouest à l'Océan Atlantique, vers l'est à l'Océan Indien et ses dépendances, y compris les îles adjacentes au littoral jusqu'à 100 milles marins de la côte.

"ARTICLE IX.

"L'introduction des armes à feu et de leurs munitions, lorsqu'il y aura lieu de l'autoriser dans les possessions des Puissances Signataires qui exercent des droits de souveraineté ou de protectorat en Afrique, sera réglée, à moins qu'un régime identique ou plus rigoureux n'y soit déjà appliqué, de la manière suivante, dans la zone déterminée à l'Article VIII.

" Toutes armes à feu importées devront être déposées aux frais, risques, et périls des importateurs, dans un entrepôt public placé sous le contrôle de l'Administration de l'État. Aucune sortie d'armes à feu ni de munitions importées ne pourra avoir lieu des entrepôts sans l'autorisation préalable de l'Administration. Cette autorisation sera, sauf les cas spécifiés ci-après, refusée pour la sortie de toutes armes de précision telles que fusils rayés, à magasin ou se chargeant par la culasse, entière ou en pièces détachées, de leurs cartouches, des capsules ou d'autres munitions destinées à les approvisionner.

" Dans les ports de mer et sous les conditions offrant les garanties nécessaires, les Gouvernements respectifs pourront admettre aussi les entrepôts particuliers, mais seulement pour la poudre ordinaire et les fusils à silex, et à l'exclusion des armes perfectionnées et de leurs munitions.

" Indépendamment des mesures prises directement par les Gouvernements pour l'armement de la force publique et l'organisation de leur défense, des exceptions pourront être admises, à titre individuel, pour des personnes offrant une garantie suffisante que l'arme et les munitions qui leur seraient délivrées ne seront pas données, cédées, ou vendues à des tiers, et pour les voyageurs munis d'une déclaration de leur Gouvernement constatant que l'arme et ses munitions sont exclusivement destinées à leur défense personnelle.

" Toute arme, dans les cas prévus par le paragraphe précédent, sera enregistrée et marquée par l'autorité préposé au contrôle, qui délivrera aux personnes dont il s'agit des permis de port d'armes, indiquant le nom du porteur et l'estampille de laquelle l'arme est marquée. Ces permis, révocables encas d'abus constaté, ne seront délivrés que pour cinq ans, mais pourront être renouvelés.

" La règle ci-dessus établie de l'entrée en entrepôt s'appliquera également à la poudre.

" Ne pourront être retirés des entrepôts pour être mis en vente que les fusils à silex non rayés ainsi que les poudres communes dites de traite. A chaque sortie d'armes et de munitions de cette nature destinées à la vente, les autorités locales détermineront les régions où ces armes et munitions pourront être vendues. Les régions atteintes par la traite seront toujours exclues. Les personnes autorisées à faire sortir des armes ou de la poudre des entrepôts s'obligeront à présenter à l'Administration, tous les six mois, des listes détaillées indiquant les destinations qu'ont reçues les dites armes à feu et les poudres déjà vendues, ainsi que les quantités qui restent en magasin.

" ARTICLE X.

" Les Gouvernements prendront toutes les mesures qu'ils jugeront nécesssaires pour assurer l'exécution aussi complète que possible des dispositions relatives à l'importation, à la vente, et au transport des armes à feu et des munitions, ainsi que pour en empêcher soit l'entrée et la sortie par leurs frontières intérieures, soit le passage vers les régions où sévit la traite.

" L'autorisation de transit, dans les limites de la zone spécifiée à l'Article VIII, ne pourra être refusée lorsque les armes et munitions doivent passer à travers le territoire d'une Puissance Signataire ou adhérente occupant la côte, vers des territoires à l'intérieur placés sous la souveraineté ou le protectorat d'une autre Puissance Signataire ou adhérente, à moins que cette dernière Puissance n'ait un accès direct à la mer par son propre territoire. Si cet accès était complètement interrompu, l'autorisation de transit ne pourra non plus être refusée. Toute demande de transit doit être accompagnée d'une déclaration émanée du Gouvernement de la Puissance ayant des possessions à l'intérieur, et certifiant que les dites armes et munitions ne sont pas destinées à la vente, mais à l'usage des autorités de la Puissance ou de la force militaire nécessaire pour la protection des stations de missionaires ou de commerce, ou bien des personnes désignées nominativement dans la déclaration. Toutefois, la Puissance territoriale de la côte se réserve le droit d'arrêter, exceptionnellement et provisoirement, le transit des armes de précision et des munitions à travers son territoire si, par suite de troubles à l'intérieur ou d'autres graves dangers, il y avait lieu de craindre que l'envoi des armes et munitions ne pût compromettre sa propre sûreté.

" ARTICLE XI.

" Les Puissances se communiqueront les renseignements relatifs au trafic des armes à feu et des munitions, aux permis accordés ainsi qu'aux mesures de répression appliquées dans leurs territoires respectifs.

" ARTICLE XII.

" Les Puissances s'engagent à adopter ou à proposer à leurs Législatures respectives les mesures nécessaires afin que les contrevenants aux défenses établies par les Articles VIII et IX soient partout punis, ainsi que leurs complices, outre la saisie et la confiscation des armes et munitions prohibées, soit de l'amende, soit de l'emprisonnement, soit de ces deux peines réunies, proportionellement à l'importance de l'infraction et suivant la gravité de chaque cas.

" ARTICLE XIII.

" Les Puissances Signataires qui ont en Afrique des possessions en contact avec la zone spécifiée à l'Article VIII, s'engagent à prendre les mesures nécessaires pour empêcher l'introduction des armes à feu et des munitions, par leurs frontières intérieures dans les régions de la dite zone, tout au moins celle des armes perfectionnées et des cartouches.

"ARTICLE XIV.

"Le régime stipulé aux Articles VIII à XIII inclusivement restera en vigueur pendant douze ans. Dans le cas où aucune des Parties Contractantes n'aurait, douze mois avant l'expiration de cette période, notifiée son intention d'en faire cesser les effets, ni demandé la revision, il continuera de rester obligatoire pendant deux ans, et ainsi de suite, de deux en deux ans.

"CHAPITRE II.—ROUTES DES CARAVANES ET TRANSPORTS D'ESCLAVES PAR TERRE.

"ARTICLE XV.

"Indépendamment de leur action répressive ou protectrice aux foyers de la traite, les stations, croisières, et postes dont l'établissement est prévu à l'Article I et toutes autres stations établies ou reconnues aux termes de l'Article IV par chaque Gouvernement dans ses possessions, auront en outre pour mission de surveiller, autant que les circonstances le permettront, et au fur et à mesure du progrès de leur organisation administrative, les routes suivies sur leur territoire par les trafiquants d'esclaves, d'y arrêter les convois en marche ou de les poursuivre partout où leur action pourra s'exercer légalement.

"ARTICLE XVI.

"Dans les régions du littoral connues comme servant de lieux habituels de passage ou de points d'aboutissement aux transports d'esclaves venant de l'intérieur, ainsi qu'aux points de croisement des principales routes de caravanes traversant la zone voisine de la côte déjà soumise à l'action des Puissances Souveraines ou Protectrices, des postes seront établis dans les conditions et sous les réserves mentionnées à l'Article III, par les autorités dont relèvent les territoires, à l'effet d'intercepter les convois et de libérer les esclaves.

"ARTICLE XVII.

"Une surveillance rigoureuse sera organisée par les autorités locales dans les ports et les contrées avoisinant la côte, à l'effet d'empêcher la mise en vente et l'embarquement des esclaves amenés de l'intérieur, ainsi que la formation et le départ vers l'intérieur de bandes de chasseurs à l'homme et de marchands d'esclaves.

"Les caravans débouchant à la côte ou dans son voisinage, ainsi que celles aboutissant à l'intérieur dans une localité occupée par les autorités de la Puissance territoriale, seront, dès leur arrivée, soumises à un contrôle minutieux quant à la composition de leur personnel. Tout individu qui serait reconnu avoir été capturé ou enlevé de force ou mutilé, soit dans son pays natal, soit en route, sera mis en liberté.

"ARTICLE XVIII.

"Dans les possessions de chacune des Puissances Contractantes, l'Administration aura le devoir de protéger les esclaves libérés, de les rapatrier, si c'est possible, de leur procurer des moyens d'existence et de pourvoir en particulier à l'éducation et à l'établissement des enfants délaissés.

"ARTICLE XIX.

"Les dispositions pénales prévues à l'Article V seront rendues applicables à tous les actes criminels ou délictueux accomplis au cours des opérations qui out pour objet le transport et le trafic des esclaves par terre, à quelque moment que ces actes soient constatés.

"Tout individu qui aurait encouru une pénalité, à raison d'une infraction prévue par le présent Acte Général, sera soumis à l'obligation de fournir un cautionnement avant de pouvoir entreprendre une opération commerciale dans les pays où se pratique la traite.

"CHAPITRE III.—RÉPRESSION DE LA TRAITE SUR MER.

"§ I. *Dispositions Générales.*

"ARTICLE XX.

"Les Puissances Signataires reconnaissent l'opportunité de prendre d'un commun accord des dispositions ayant pour objet d'assurer plus efficacement la répression de la traite dans la zone maritime où elle existe encore.

"ARTICLE XXI.

"Cette zone s'étend entre, d'une part, les côtes de l'Océan Indien (y compris celles du Golfe Persique et de la Mer Rouge), depuis le Béluchistan jusqu'à la pointe de Tangalane (Quilimane), et, d'autre part, une ligne conventionelle qui suit d'abord le méridien de Tangalane jusqu'au point de rencontre avec le 26° degré de latitude sud; se confond ensuite avec ce parallèle; puis contourne l'Ile de Madagascar par l'est en se tenant à 20 milles de la côte orientale et septentrionale, jusqu'à son intersection avec le méridien du Cap d'Ambre. De ce point, la limite de la zone est déterminée par une ligne oblique qui va rejoindre la côte du Béluchistan, en passant à 20 milles au large du Cap Raz-el-Had.

"ARTICLE XXII.

"Les Puissances Signataires du présent Acte Général, entre lesquelles il existe de Conventions particulières pour la suppression de la traite, se sont mises d'accord pour restreindre les clauses de ces Conventions concernant le droit réciproque de visite, de recherche, et de saisie des navires en mer, à la zone susdite.

"ARTICLE XXIII.

"Les mêmes Puissances sont également d'accord pour limiter le droit susmentionné aux navires d'un tonnage inférieur à 500 tonneaux.

"Cette stipulation sera revisée dès que l'expérience en aura démontré la nécessité.

"ARTICLE XXIV.

"Toutes les autres dispositions des Conventions conclues entre les dites Puissances pour la suppression de la traite, restent en vigueur pour autant qu'elles ne sont pas modifiées par le présent Acte Général.

"ARTICLE XXV.

"Les Puissances Signataires s'engagent à prendre des mesures efficaces pour prévenir l'usurpation de leur pavillon et pour empêcher le transport des esclaves sur les bâtiments autorisés à arborer leurs couleurs.

"ARTICLE XXVI.

"Les Puissances Signataires s'engagent à prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires pour faciliter le prompt échange des renseignements propres à amener la découverte des personnes qui se livrent aux opérations de la traite.

"ARTICLE XXVII.

"Un Bureau International au moins sera créé; il sera établi à Zanzibar. Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à lui faire parvenir tous les documents spécifiés à l'Article XLI, ainsi que les renseignements de toute nature susceptibles d'aider à la répression de la traite.

"ARTICLE XXVIII.

"Tout esclave qui se sera réfugié à bord d'un navire de guerre sous pavillon d'une des Puissances Signataires sera immédiatement et définitivement affranchi, sans que cet affranchissement puisse le soustraire à la juridiction compétente, s'il a commis un crime ou délit de droit commun.

"ARTICLE XXIX.

"Tout esclave retenu contre son gré à bord d'un bâtiment indigène aura le droit de réclamer sa liberté.

"Son affranchissement pourra être prononcé par tout agent d'une des Puissances Signataires, à qui le présent Acte Général confère le droit de contrôler l'état des personnes à bord des dit bâtiments, sans que cet affranchissement puisse le soustraire à la juridiction compétente, si un crime ou délit de droit commun a été commis par lui.

"§ II. *Règlement concernant l'Usage du Pavillon et la Surveillance des Croiseurs.*

"1. *Règles pour la Concession du Pavillon aux Bâtiments Indigènes, le Rôle d'Équipage, et le Manifeste des Passagers Noirs.*

"ARTICLE XXX.

"Les Puissances Signataires s'engagent à exercer une surveillance rigoureuse sue les bâtiments indegènes autorisés à porter leur pavillon dans la zone indiquée à l'Article XXI, et sur les opérations commerciales effectuées par ces bâtiments.

"ARTICLE XXXI.

"La qualification de bâtiment indigène s'applique aux navires qui remplissent une des deux condition suivantes:

"1. Présenter les signes extérieurs d'une construction ou d'un gréement indigène;

"2. Être montés par un équipage dont le capitaine et la majorité des matelots soient originaires d'un des pays baignés par les eaux de l'Océan Indien, de la Mer Rouge, ou du Golfe Persique.

"ARTICLE XXXII.

"L'autorisation d'aborder le pavillon d'une des dites Puissances ne sera accordée à l'avenir, qu'aux bâtiments indigènes qui satisferont à la fois aux trois conditions suivantes:

"1. Les armateurs ou propriétaires devront être sujets ou protégés de la Puissance dont ils demandent à porter les couleurs;

"2. Ils seront tenus d'établir qu'ils possèdent des biens-fonds dans la circonscription de l'autorité à qui est adressée leur demande, ou de fournir une caution solvable pour la garantie des amendes qui pourraient être éventuellement encourues;

"3. Les dits armateurs ou propriétaires, ainsi que le capitaine du bâtiment, devront fournir la preuve qu'ils jouissent d'une bonne réputation et notamment n'avoir jamais été l'objet d'une condamnation pour faits de traite.

"ARTICLE XXXIII.

"L'autorisation accordée devra être renouvelée chaque année. Elle pourra toujours être suspendue ou retirée par les autorités de la Puissance dont le bâtiment porte les couleurs.

"ARTICLE XXXIV.

"L'acte d'autorisation portera les indications nécessaires pour établir l'identité du navire. Le capitaine en sera détenteur. Le nom du bâtiment indigène et l'indication de son tonnage devront être incrustés et peints en caractères Latins à la poupe, et la ou les lettres initiales de son port d'attache, ainsi que le numéro d'enregistrement dans la série des numéros de ce port, seront imprimés en noir sur les voiles.

"ARTICLE XXXV.

"Un rôle d'équipage sera délivré au capitaine du bâtiment au port de départ par l'autorité de la Puissance dont il porte le pavillon. Il sera renouvelé à chaque armement du bâtiment ou, au plus tard, au bout d'une année, et conformément aux dispositions suivantes:

"1. Le rôle sera, au moment du départ, visé par l'autorité qui l'a délivré;

"2. Aucun Noir ne pourra être engagé comme matelot sur un bâtiment sans qu'il ait été préalablement interrogé par l'autorité de la Puissance dont ce bâtiment porte le pavillon ou, à défaut de celle-ci, par l'autorité territoriale, à l'effet d'établir qu'il contracte un engagement libre;

"3. Cette autorité tiendra la main à ce que la proportion des matelots ou mousses ne soit pas anormale par rapport au tonnage ou au gréement des bâtiments;

"4. L'autorité qui aura interrogé les hommes préalablement à leur départ les inscrira sur le rôle d'équipage, où ils figureront avec le signalement sommaire de chacun d'eux en regard de son nom;

"5. Afin d'empêcher plus sûrement les substitutions, les matelots pourront, en outre, être pourvus d'une marque distinctive.

"ARTICLE XXXVI.

"Lorsque le capitaine du bâtiment désirera embarquer des passagers Noirs, il devra en faire la déclaration à l'autorité de la Puissance dont il porte le pavillon ou, à défaut de celle-ci, à l'autorité territoriale. Les passagers seront interrogés et, quand il aura été constaté qu'ils s'embarquent librement, ils seront inscrits sur un manifeste spécial donnant le signalement de chacun d'eux en regard de son nom, et indiquant notamment le sexe et la taille. Les enfants Noirs ne pourront être admis comme passagers qu' autant qu'ils seront accompagnés de leurs parents ou de personnes dont l'honorabilité serait notoire. Au départ le manifeste des passagers sera visé par l'autorité indiquée ci-dessus, après qu'il aura été procédé à un appel. S'il n'y a pas de passagers à bord, mention expresse en sera faite sur le rôle d'équipage.

"ARTICLE XXXVII.

"A l'arrivée dans tout port de relâche ou de destination, le capitaine du bâtiment produira devant l'autorité de la Puissance dont il porte le pavillon ou, à défaut de celle-ci, devant l'autorité territoriale, le rôle d'équipage et, s'il y a lieu, les manifestes de passagers antérieurement délivrés. L'autorité contrôlera les passagers arrivés à destination ou s'arrêtant dans un port de relâche, et fera mention de leur débarquement sur le manifeste. Au départ, la même autorité apposera de nouveau son visa au rôle et au manifeste, et fera l'appel des passagers.

"ARTICLE XXXVIII.

"Sur le littoral Africain et dans les îles adjacentes, aucun passager Noir ne sera embarqué à bord d'un bâtiment indigène en dehors des localités où réside une autorité relevant d'une des Puissances Signataires.

"Dans toute l'étendue de la zone prévue à l'Article XXI, aucun passager Noir ne pourra être débarqué d'un bâtiment indigène hors d'une localité où réside une autorité relevant d'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes et sans que cette autorité assiste au débarquement.

"Les cas de force majeure qui auraient déterminé l'infraction à ces dispositions devront être examinés par l'autorité de la Puissance dont le bâtiment porte les couleurs, ou, à défaut de celle-ci, par l'autorité territoriale du port dans lequel le bâtiment inculpé fait relâche.

"ARTICLE XXXIX.

"Les prescriptions des Articles XXXV, XXXVI, XXXVII, et XXXVIII, ne sont pas applicables aux bateaux non pontés entièrement, ayant un maximum de dix hommes d'équipage, et qui satisferont à l'une des deux conditions suivantes:

"1. S'adonner exclusivement à la pêche dans les eaux territoriales;

"2. Se livrer au petit cabotage entre les différents ports des la même Puissance territoriale, sans s'éloigner de la côte à plus de 5 milles.

"Ces différents bateaux recevront, suivant les cas, de l'autorité territoriale ou de l'autorité Consulaire, une licence spéciale, renouvelable chaque année et révocable dans les conditions prévues à l'Article XL, et dont le modèle uniforme, annexé au présent Acte Général, sera communiqué au Bureau International de Renseignements.

"ARTICLE XL.

"Tout acte ou tentative de traite, légalement constaté à la charge du capitaine, armateur, ou propriétaire d'un bâtiment autorisé à porter le pavillon d'une des Puissances Signataires, ou ayant obtenu la licence prévue à l'Article XXXIX, entraînera le retrait immédiat de cette autorisation ou de cette licence. Toutes les infractions aux prescriptions du paragraphe 2 du Chapitre III seront punies, en outre, des pénalités édictées par les lois et ordonnances spéciales à chacune des Puissances Contractantes.

"ARTICLE XLI.

"Les Puissances Signataires s'engagent à déposer au Bureau International de Renseignements les modèles types des documents ci-après:

"1. Titre autorisant le port du pavillon;

"2. Rôle d'équipage;

"3. Manifeste des passagers Noirs.

"Ces documents, dont la teneur peut varier suivant les Règlements propres à chaque pays, devront renfermer obligatoirement les renseignements suivants, libellés dans une langue Européenne:

"1. En ce qui concerne l'autorisation de porter le pavillon:

"(*a*) Le nom, le tonnage, le gréement, et les dimensions principales du bâtiment;

"(*b*) Le numéro d'inscription et la lettre signalétique du port d'attache;

"(*c*) La date de l'obtention du permis et la qualité du fonctionnaire qui l'a délivré.

"2. En ce qui concerne le rôle d'équipage:

"(*a*) Le nom du bâtiment, du capitaine, et de l'armateur ou des propriétaires;

"(*b*) Le tonnage du bâtiment;

"(*c*) Le numéro d'inscription et le port d'attache du navire, sa destination, ainsi que les renseignements spécifiés à l'Article XXV.

"3. En ce qui concerne le manifeste des passagers Noirs:

"Le nom du bâtiment qui les transporte et les renseignements indiqués à l'Article XXXVI, et destinés à bien identifier les passagers

"Les Puissances Signataires prendront les mesures nécessaires pour que les autorités territoriales, ou leurs Consuls, envoient au même Bureau des copies certifiées de toute autorisation d'arborer leur pavillon, dès qu'elle aura été accordée, ainsi que l'avis du retrait dont ces autorisations auraient été l'objet.

"Les dispositions du présent Article ne concernent que les papiers destinés aux bâtiments indigènes.

"2. *De l'Arrêt des Bâtiments Suspects.*

"ARTICLE XLII.

"Lorsque les officiers commandant les bâtiments de guerre de l'une des Puissances Signataires auront lieu de croire qu'un bâtiment d'un tonnage inférieur à 500 tonneaux, et rencontré dans la zone ci-dessus indiquée, se livre à la traite, ou est coupable d'une usurpation de pavillon, ils pourront recourir à la vérification des papiers de bord.

"Le présent Article n'implique aucun changement à l'état de choses actuel en ce qui concerne la juridiction dans les eaux territoriales.

"ARTICLE XLIII.

"Dans ce but, un canot, commandé par un officier de vaisseau en uniforme pourra être envoyé à bord du navire suspect, après qu'on l'aura hélé pour lui donner avis de cette intention.

"L'officier envoyé à bord du navire arrêté devra procéder avec tous les égards et tous les ménagements possibles.

"ARTICLE XLIV.

"La vérification des papiers de bord consistera dans l'examen des pièces suivantes:

"1. En ce qui concerne les bâtiments indigènes, les papiers mentionnés à l'Article XLI;

"2. En ce qui concerne les autres bâtiments, les pièces stipulées dans les différents traités ou Conventions maintenus en vigueur.

"La vérification des papiers de bord n'autorise l'appel de l'équipage et des passagers que dans les cas et suivant les conditions prévus à l'Article suivant.

"ARTICLE XLV.

"L'enquête sur le chargement du bâtiment ou la visite ne peut avoir lieu qu'à l'égard des bâtiments naviguant sous le pavillon d'une des Puissances qui ont conclu, ou viendraient à conclure, les Conventions particulières visées à l'Article XXII, et conformément aux prescriptions de ces Conventions.

"ARTICLE XLVI.

"Avant de quitter le bâtiment arrêté, l'officier dressera un procès-verbal suivant les formes et dans la langue en usage dans le pays auquel il appartient.

"Ce procès-verbal doit être daté et signé par l'officier, et constater les faits.

"Le capitaine du navire arrêté, ainsi que les témoins, auront le droit de faire ajouter au procès-verbal toutes explications qu'ils croiront utiles.

"ARTICLE XLVII.

"Le Commandant d'un bâtiment de guerre qui aurait arrêté un navire sous pavillon étranger doit, dans tous les cas, faire un rapport à son Gouvernement, en indiquant les motifs qui l'ont fait agir.

"ARTICLE XLVIII.

"Un résumé de ce rapport ainsi qu'une copie du procès-verbal dressé par l'officier envoyé à bord du navire arrêté seront, le plus tôt possible, expédiés au Bureau International de Renseignements, qui en donnera communication à l'autorité Consulaire ou territoriale la plus proche de la Puissance dont le navire arrêté en route a arboré le pavillon. Des doubles de ces documents seront conservés aux archives du Bureau.

"ARTICLE XLIX.

"Si, par suite de l'accomplissement des actes de contrôle mentionné dans les Articles précédents, le croiseur est convaincu qu'un fait de traite a été commis à bord durant la traversée ou qu'il existe des preuves irrécusables contre le capitaine ou l'armateur pour l'accuser d'usurpation de pavillon, de fraude, ou de participation à la traite, il conduira le bâtiment arrêté dans le port de la zone le plus rapproché, où se trouve une autorité compétente de la Puissance dont le pavillon a été arboré.

"Chaque Puissance Signataire s'engage à désigner dans la zone et à faire connaître au Bureau International de Renseignements les autorités territoriales ou Consulaires, ou les Délégués spéciaux qui seraient compétents dans les cas visés ci-dessus.

"Le bâtiment soupçonné peut également être remis à un croiseur de sa nation, si ce dernier consent à en prendre charge.

"3. *De l'Enquête et du Jugement des Bâtiments saisis.*

"ARTICLE L.

"L'autorité visée à l'Article précédent, à laquelle le navire arrêté a été remis, procédera à une enquête complète, selon les lois et règlements de sa nation, en présence d'un officier du croiseur étranger.

"ARTICLE LI.

"S'il résulte de cette enquête qu'il y a eu usurpation de pavillon, le navire arrêté restera à la disposition du capteur.

"ARTICLE LII.

"Si l'enquête établit un fait de traite défini par la présence à bord d'esclaves destinés à être vendus, ou d'autres faits de traite prévus par les Conventions particulières, le navire et sa cargaison demeurent sous séquestre, à la garde de l'autorité qui a dirigé l'enquête.

"Le capitaine et l'équipage seront déférés aux Tribunaux désignés aux Articles LIV et LVI. Les esclaves seront mis en liberté après qu'un jugement aura été rendu.

"Dans les cas prévus par cet Article, il sera disposé des esclaves libérés conformément aux Conventions particulières conclues ou à conclure entre les Puissances Signataires. A défaut de ces Conventions, les dits esclaves pourront être remis à l'autorité locale, pour être renvoyés, si c'est possible, dans leur pays d'origine; sinon cette autorité leur facilitera, autant qu'il dépendra d'elle, les moyens de vivre, et, s'ils le désirent, de se fixer dans la contrée.

"ARTICLE LIII.

"Si l'enquête prouve que le bâtiment est arrêté illégalement, il y aura lieu de plein droit à une indemnité proportionnelle au préjudice éprouvé par le bâtiment détourné de sa route.

"La quotité de cette indemnité sera fixée par l'autorité qui a dirigé l'enquête.

"ARTICLE LIV.

"Dans le cas où l'officier du navire capteur n'accepterait pas les conclusions de l'enquête effectuée en sa présence, la cause serait, de plein droit, déférée au Tribunal de la nation dont le bâtiment capturé aurait arboré les couleurs.

"Il ne sera fait d'exception à cette règle que dans le cas où le différend porterait sur le chiffre de l'indemnité stipulée à l'Article LIII, lequel sera fixé par voie d'arbitrage, ainsi qu'il est spécifié à l'Article suivant.

"ARTICLE LV.

"L' officier capteur et l'autorité qui aura dirigé l'enquête désigneront, chacun dans les quarante-huit heures, un arbitre, et les deux arbitres choisis auront eux-mêmes vingt-quatre heures pour désigner un sur-arbitre. Les arbitres devront être choisis, autant que possible, parmi les fonctionnaires Diplomatiques, Consulaires, ou judiciaires des Puissances Signataires. Les indigènes se trouvant à la solde des Gouvernements Contractants, sont formellement exclus. La décision est prise à la majorité des voix. Elle doit être reconnue comme définitive.

"Si la juridiction arbitrale n'est pas constituée dans les délais indiqués, il sera procédé, pour l'indemnité comme pour les dommages-intérêts, conformément aux dispositions de l'Article LVIII, paragraphe 2.

"ARTICLE LVI.

"Les causes sont déférées, dans le plus bref délai possible, au Tribunal de la nation dont les prévenus ont arboré les couleurs. Cependant les Consuls ou toute autre autorité de la même nation que les prévenus, spécialement commissionnés à cet effet, peuvent être autorisés par leur Gouvernement à rendre les jugements aux lieu et place des Tribunaux.

"ARTICLE LVII.

"La procédure et le jugement des infractions aux dispositions du Chapitre III auront toujours lieu aussi sommairement que le permettent les lois et règlements en vigueur dans les territoires soumis à l'autorité des Puissances Signataires.

"ARTICLES LVIII.

"Tout jugement du Tribunal national ou des autorités visées a l'Article LVI déclarant que le navire arrêté ne s'est point livré à la traite sera exécuté sur le champ, et pleine liberté sera rendue au navire de continuer sa route.

"Dans ce cas, le capitaine ou l'armateur du navire arrêté sans motif légitime de suspicion ou ayant été soumis des vexations, aura le droit de réclamer des dommages-intérêts dont le montant serait fixé de commun accord entre les Gouvernements directement intéressés ou par voie d'arbitrage, et payé dans le délai de six mois à partir de la date du jugement qui a acquitté la prise.

"ARTICLE LIX.

"En cas de condamnation, le navire séquestré sera déclaré de bonne prise au profit du capteur.

"Le capitaine, l'équipage, et toutes autres personnes reconnus coupables seront punis, selon la gravité des crimes ou délits commis par eux, et conformément à l'Article V.

"ARTICLE LX.

"Les dispositions des Articles L à LIX ne portent aucune atteinte ni à la compétence, ni à la procédure des Tribunaux speciaux existants, ou de ceux à créer pour connaître des faits de traite.

"ARTICLE LXI.

"Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à se communiquer réciproquement les instructions qu'elles donneront, en exécution des dispositions du Chapitre III, aux Commandants de leurs bâtiments de guerre naviguant dans les mers de la zone indiquée.

"CHAPITRE IV.—PAYS DE DESTINATION DONT LES INSTITUTIONS COMPORTENT L' EXISTENCE DE L'ESCLAVAGE DOMESTIQUE.

"ARTICLE LXII.

"Les Puissances Contractantes dont les institutions comportent l'existence de l'esclavage domestique et dont, par suite de ce fait, les possessions situées dans ou hors l'Afrique servent, malgré la vigilance des autorités, de lieux de destination aux esclaves Africains, s'engagent à en prohiber l'importation, le transit, la sortie, ainsi que le commerce. La surveillance la plus active

et la plus sévère possible sera organisée par elles sur tous les points où s'opèrent l'entrée, le passage, et la sortie des esclaves Africains.

"ARTICLE LXIII.

"Les esclaves libérés en exécution de l'Article précédent seront, si les circonstances le permettent, renvoyés dans leur pays d'origine. Dans tous les cas, ils recevront des lettres d' affranchissement des autorités compétentes, et auront droit à leur protection et à leur assistance afin de trouver des moyens d'existence.

"ARTICLE LXIV.

"Tout esclave fugitif arrivant à la frontière d'une des Puissances mentionnées à l'Article LXII sera réputé libre, et sera en droit de réclamer des autorités compétentes des lettres d'affranchissement.

"ARTICLE LXV.

"Toute vente ou transaction dont les esclaves visés aux Articles LXIII et LXIV auraient été l'objet par suite de circonstances quelconques, sera considérée comme nulle et non avenue.

"ARTICLE LXVI.

"Les navires indigènes portant le pavillon d'un des pays mentionnés à l'Article LXII, s'il existe des indices qu'ils se livrent à des opérations de traite, seront soumis par les autorités locales, dans les ports qu'ils fréquentent, à une vérification rigoureuse de leur équipage et des passagers, tant à l'entrée qu'à la sortie. En cas de présence à bord d' esclaves Africains, il sera procédé judiciairement contre le bâtiment et contre toutes personnes qu'il y aura lieu d'inculper. Les esclaves trouvés à bord recevront des letters d'affranchissement par les soins des autorités qui auront opéré la saisie des navires.

"ARTICLE LXVII.

"Des dispositions pénales en rapport avec celles prévues par l'Article V seront édictées contre les importateurs, transporteurs, et marchands d'esclaves Africains, contre les auteurs de mutilation d'enfants ou d'adultes mâles et ceux qui en trafiquent, ainsi que contre leurs coauteurs et complices.

"ARTICLE LXVIII.

"Les Puissances Signataires reconnaissent la haute valeur de la loi sur la prohibition de la traite des Noirs, sanctionnée par Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans le 4 (16) Décembre, 1889 (22 Rebi-ul-Akhir, 1307), et elles sont assurées qu'une surveillance active sera organisée par les autorités Ottomanes, particulièrement sur la côte occidentale de l'Arabie et sur les routes qui mettent cette côte en communication avec les autres possessions de Sa Majesté Impériale en Asie.

"ARTICLE LXIX.

"Sa Majesté le Schah de Perse consent à organiser une surveillance active dans les eaux territoriales et sur celles des côtes du Golfe Persique et du Golfe d'Oman qui sont placées sous sa souveraineté, ainsi que sur les routes intérieures qui servent au transport des esclaves. Les Magistrats et les autres autorités recevront à cet effet les pouvoirs nécessaires.

"ARTICLE LXX.

"Sa Hautesse le Sultan de Zanzibar consent à prêter son concours le plus efficace pour la répression des crimes et délits commis par les trafiquants d'esclaves Africains sur terre comme sur mer. Les Tribunaux institués à cette fin dans le Sultanat de Zanzibar appliqueront strictement les dispositions pénales prévues à l'Article V. Afin de mieux assurer la liberté des esclaves libérés, tant en vertu des dispositions du présent Acte Général que des décrets rendus en cette matière par Sa Hautesse et ses prédécesseurs, un Bureau d'Affranchissement sera établi a Zanzibar.

"ARTICLE LXXI.

"Les Agents Diplomatiques et Consulaires, et les officiers de Marine des Puissances Contractantes prêteront, dans les limites des Conventions existantes, aux autorités locales leurs concours, afin d'aider à réprimer la traite là où elle existe encore; ils auront le droit d'assister aux procès de traite qu'ils auront provoqués, sans pouvoir prendre part à la délibération.

"ARTICLE LXXII.

"Les Bureaux d'Affranchissement ou des institutions qui en tiennent lieu seront organisés par les Administrations des pays de destination des esclaves Africains, aux fins déterminées à l'Article XVIII.

"ARTICLE LXXIII.

"Les Puissances Signataires s'étant engagées à se communiquer tous les renseignements utiles pour combattre la traite, les Gouvernements que concernent les dispositions du présent

Chapitre échangeront périodiquement avec les autres Gouvernements les données statistiques relatives aux esclaves arrêtés et libérés, ainsi que les mesures législatives ou administratives prises afin de réprimer la traite.

"CHAPITRE V.—INSTITUTIONS DESTINÉES À ASSURER L'EXÉCUTION DE L'ACTE GÉNÉRAL.

"§ I. *Du Bureau International Maritime.*

"ARTICLE LXXIV.

"Conformément aux dispositions de l'Article XXVII, il est institué à Zanzibar un Bureau International où chacune des Puissances Signataires pourra se faire représenter par un Délégué.

"ARTICLE LXXV.

"Le bureau sera constitué dès que trois Puissances auront désigné leur Représentant.

"Il élaborera un Règlement fixant le mode d'exercice de ces attributions. Ce Règlement sera immédiatement soumis à la sanction des Puissances Signataires qui auront notifié leur intention de s'y faire représenter et qui statueront à cet égard dans le plus bref délai possible.

"ARTICLE LXXVI.

"Les frais de cette institution seront répartis, à parts égales, entre les Puissances Signataires mentionnées à l'Article précédent.

"ARTICLE LXXVII.

"Le bureau de Zanzibar aura pour mission de centraliser tous les documents et renseignements qui seraient de nature à faciliter la répression de la traite dans la zone maritime.

"A cet effet, les Puissances Signataires s'engagent à lui faire parvenir, dans le plus bref délai possible :—

"1. Les documents spécifiés a l'Article XLI.

"2. Le résumé des rapports et la copie des procès-verbaux visés à l'Article XLVIII.

"3. La liste des autorités territoriales ou Consulaires et des Délégués spéciaux compétents pour procéder à l'égard des bâtiments arrêtés, aux termes de l'Article XLIX.

"4. La copie des jugements et arrêts de condamnation rendus conformément à l'Article LVIII.

"5. Tous les renseignements propres à amener la découverte des personnes qui se livrent aux opérations de la traite dans la zone susdite.

"ARTICLE LXXVIII.

"Les archives du bureau seront toujours ouvertes aux officiers de la marine des Puissances Signataires autorisés à agir dans les limites de la zone définie à l'Article XXI, de même qu'aux autorités territoriales ou judiciaires et aux Consuls spécialement désignés par leurs Gouvernements.

"Le bureau devra fournir aux officiers et agents étrangers autorisés à consulter ses archives, les traductions en une langue Européenne des documents qui seraient rédigés dans une langue Orientale.

"Il fera les communications prévues à l'Article XLVIII.

"ARTICLE LXXIX.

"Des bureaux auxiliaires en rapport avec le bureau de Zanzibar pourront être établis dans certaines parties de la zone, en vertu d'un accord préalable entre les Puissances intéressées.

"Ils seront composés des Délégués de ces Puissances et établis conformément aux Articles LXXV, LXXVI, et LXXVIII.

"Les documents et renseignements spécifiés à l' Article LXXVII, en tant qu'ils concernent la partie afférente de la zone, leur seront envoyés directement par les autorités territoriales et Consulaires de cette région, sans préjudice de la communication au bureau de Zanzibar prévue par le même Article.

"ARTICLE LXXX.

"Le bureau de Zanzibar dressera, dans les deux premiers mois de chaque année, un rapport sur ses opérations et celles des bureaux auxiliaires pendant l'année écoulée.

"§ II. *De l' Échange entre les Gouvernements des Documents et Renseignements relatifs à la Traite.*

"ARTICLE LXXXI.

"Les Puissances se communiqueront, dans la plus large measure et le plus bref délai qu'ils jugeront possibles :—

"1. Le texte des Lois et Règlements d'Administration existants ou édictés par application des clauses du présent Acte Général.

"2. Les renseignements statistiques concernant la traite, les esclaves arrêtés et libérés, le trafic des armes, des munitions, et des alcools.

"ARTICLE LXXXII.

"L'échange de ces documents et renseignements sera centralisé dans un bureau spécial attaché au Département des Affaires Étrangères à Bruxelles.

"ARTICLE LXXXIII.

"Le bureau de Zanzibar lui fera parvenir, chaque année, rapport mentionnée à l'Article LXXX sur ses opérations pendant l'année écoulée et sur celles des bureaux auxiliaires qui viendraient à être établis conformément à l'Article LXXIX.

"ARTICLE LXXXIV.

"Les documents et renseignements seront réunis et publiés périodiquement et adressés à toutes les Puissances Signataires. Cette publication sera accompagnée, chaque année, d'une table analytique des documents législatifs, administratifs, et statistiques mentionnés aux Articles LXXXI et LXXXIII.

"ARTICLE LXXXV.

"Les frais de bureau, de correspondence, de traduction, et d'impression qui en résulteront, seront supportés par toutes les Puissances Signataires, et recouvrés par les soins du Département des Affaires Étrangères à Bruxelles.

"§ III. *De la Protection des Esclaves Libérés.*

"ARTICLE LXXXVI.

"Les Puissances Signataires ayant reconnu le devoir de protéger les esclaves libérés dans leurs possessions respectives s'engagent à établir, s'il n'en existe déjà, dans les ports de la zone déterminée à l'Article XXI et dans les endroits de leurs dites possessions qui seraient des lieux de capture, de passage, et d'arrivée d'esclaves Africains, des bureaux ou des institutions en nombre jugé suffisant par elles, et qui seront chargés spécialement de les affranchir et de les protéger, conformément aux dispositions des Articles VI, XVIII, LII, LXIII, et LXVI.

"ARTICLE LXXXVII.

"Les bureaux d'Affranchissement ou les autorités chargées de ce service délivreront les letters d'affranchissement et en tiendront registre.

"En cas de dénonciation d'un fait de traite ou de détention illégale, ou sur le recours des esclaves eux-mêmes les dits bureaux ou autorités feront toutes les diligences nécessaires pour assurer la libération des esclaves et la punition des coupables.

"La remise des lettres d'affranchissement ne saurait, en aucun cas, être raterdée, si l'esclave est accusé d'un crime ou délit de droit commun. Mais, après la délivrance des dites lettres, il sera procédé à l'instruction en la forme établie par la procédure ordinaire.

"ARTICLE LXXXVIII.

"Les Puissances Signataires favoriseront, dans leurs possessions, la fondation d'établissements de refuge pour les femmes et d'éducation pour les enfants libérés.

"ARTICLE LXXXIX.

"Les esclaves affranchis pourront toujours recourir aux bureaux pour être protégés dans la jouissance de leur liberté.

"Quiconque aura usé de fraude ou de violence pour enlever à un esclave libéré ses lettres d'affranchissement, ou pour le priver de sa liberté, sera considéré comme marchand d'esclaves.

"CHAPITRE VI.—MESURES RESTRICTIVES DU TRAFIC DES SPIRITUEUX.

"ARTICLE XC.

"Justement préoccupés des conséquences morales et matérielles qu'entraîne pour les populations indigènes l'abus des spiritueux, les Puissances Signataires sont convenues d'appliquer les

dispositions des Articles XCI, XCII, et XCIII dans une zone délimitée par le 20e degré latitude nord et par le 22e degré latitude sud, et aboutissant vers l'ouest à l'Océan Atlantique et vers l'est à l'Océan Indien et à ses dépendances, y compris les îles adjacentes au littoral jusqu'à 100 milles marins de la côte.

"ARTICLE XCI.

"Dans les régions de cette zone où il sera constaté que, soit à raison des croyances religieuses, soit pour d'autres motifs, l'usage des boissons distillées n'existe pas ou ne s'est pas développé, les Puissances en prohiberont l'entrée. La fabrication des boissons distillées y sera également interdite.

"Chaque Puissance déterminera les limites de la zone de prohibition des boissons alcooliques dans ses possessions ou protectorats, et sera tenue d'en notifier le tracé aux autres Puissances dans un délai de six mois.

"Il ne pourra être dérogé à la susdite prohibition que pour des quantités limitées, destinées à la consommation des populations non indigènes et introduites sous le régime et dans les conditions déterminées par chaque Gouvernement.

"ARTICLE XCII.

"Les Puissances ayant des possessions ou exerçant des protectorats dans les régions de la zone qui ne sont pas placées sous le régime de la prohibition, et où les spiritueux sont actuellement importés librement ou soumis à un droit d'importation inférieur à 15 fr. par hectolitre à 50 degrés centigrades, s'engagent à établir sur ces spiritueux un droit d'entrée qui sera de 15 fr. par hectolitre à 50 degrés centigrades, pendant les trois années qui suivront la mise en vigueur du présent Acte Général. A l'expiration de cette période, le droit pourra être porté à 25 fr. pendant une nouvelle période de trois années. Il sera, à la fin de la sixième année, soumis à revision, en prenant pour base une étude comparative des résultats produits par ces tarifications, à l'effet d'arrêter alors, si faire se peut, une taxe minima dans toute l'étendue de la zone où n'existerait pas le régime de la prohibition visé à l'Article XCI.

"Les Puissances conservent le droit de maintenir et d'élever les taxes au delà du minimum fixé par le présent Article dans les régions où elles le possèdent actuellement.

"ARTICLE XCIII.

"Les boissons distillées qui seraient fabriquées dans les régions visées à l'Article XCII et destinées à être livrées à la consommation intérieure, seront grevées d'un droit d'accise.

"Ce droit d'accise, dont les Puissances s'engagent à assurer la perception, dans la limite du possible, ne sera pas inférieur au minimum des droits d'entrée fixé par l'Article XCII.

"ARTICLE XCIV.

"Les Puissances Signataires qui ont en Afrique des possessions en contact avec la zone spécifiée à l'Article XC s'engagent à prendre les mesures nécessaires pour empêcher l'introduction des spiritueux, par leurs frontières intérieures, dans les territoires de la dite zone.

"ARTICLE XCV.

"Les Puissances se communiqueront, par l'entremise du bureau de Bruxelles, dans les conditions indiquées au Chapitre V, les renseignements relatifs au trafic des spiritueux dans leurs territoires respectifs.

"CHAPITRE VII.—DISPOSITIONS FINALES.

"ARTICLE XCVI.

"Le présent Acte Général abroge toutes stipulations contraires des Conventions antérieurement conclues entre les Puissances Signataires.

"ARTICLE XCVII.

"Les Puissances Signataires, sans préjudice de ce qui est stipulé aux Articles XIV, XXIII, et XCII, se réservent d'introduire au présent Acte Général, ultérieurement et d'un commun accord, les modifications ou améliorations dont l'utilité serait démontrée par l'expérience.

"ARTICLE XCVIII.

"Les Puissances qui n'ont pas signé le présent Acte Général pourront être admises à y adhérer.

"Les Puissances Signataires se réservent de mettre à cette adhésion telles conditions qu'elles jugeraient nécessaires.

"Si aucune condition n'est stipulée, l'adhésion emporte de plein droit l'acceptation de toutes les obligations et l'admission à tous les avantages stipulés par le présent Acte Général.

"Les Puissances se concerteront sur les démarches à faire pour amener l'adhésion des États dont le concours serait nécessaire ou utile pour assurer l'exécution complète de l'Acte Général.

"L'adhésion se fera par un Acte séparé. Elle sera notifiée par la voie diplomatique au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, et par celui-ci à tous les États Signataires et adhérents.

"ARTICLE XCIX.

"Le présent Acte Général sera ratifié dans un délai qui sera le plus court possible et qui, en aucun cas, ne pourra excéder un an.

"Chaque Puissance adressera sa ratification au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, qui en donnera avis à toutes les autres Puissances Signataires du présent Acte Général.

"Les ratifications de toutes les Puissances resteront déposées dans les archives du Royaume de Belgique.

"Aussitôt que toutes les ratifications auront été produites, ou au plus tard un an après la signature du présent Acte Général, il sera dressé Acte du dépôt dans un Protocole qui sera signé par les Représentants de toutes les Puissances qui auront ratifié.

"Une copie certifiée de ce Protocole sera adressée à toutes les Puissances intéressées.

"ARTICLE C.

"Le présent Acte Général entrera en vigueur dans toutes les possessions des Puissances Contractantes le soixantième jour à partir de celui où aura été dressé le Protocole de dépôt prévu à l'Article précédent.

"En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent Acte Général et y ont apposé leur cachet.

"Fait à Bruxelles, le 2e jour du mois de Juillet, 1890.

"(L.S.) VIVIAN.
"(L.S.) JOHN KIRK.
"(L.S.) ALVENSLEBEN.
"(L.S.) GÖHRING.
"(L.S.) R. KHEVENHÜLLER.
"(L.S.) LAMBERMONT.
"(L.S.) É. BANNING.
"(L.S.) SCHACK DE BROCKDORFF.
"(L.S.) J.-G. DE AGUËRA.
"(L.S.) EDM. VAN EETVELDE.
"(L.S.) A. VAN MALDEGHEM.
"(L.S.) EDWIN H. TERRELL.
"(L.S.) H. S. SANFORD.
"(L.S.) A. BOURÉE.
"(L.S.) G. COGORDAN.
"(L.S.) F. DE RENZIS.
"(L.S.) T. CATALANI.
"(L.S.) L. GERICKE.
"(L.S.) NAZARE AGA.
"(L.S.) HENRIQUE DE MACEDO PEREIRA COUTINHO.
"(L.S.) L. OUROUSSOFF.
"(L.S.) MARTENS.
"(L.S.) BURENSTAM.
"(L.S.) ÉT. CARATHÉODORY.
"(L.S.) JOHN KIRK.
"(L.S.) GÖHRING.

" Annexe à l'Article XXXIX. .

" *AUTORISATION de Naviguer au Petit Cabotage sur la Côte Oriental d'Afrique conformément à l'Article XXXIX.*

Nom du bateau avec indication du genre de construction et de gréement.	Nationalité.	Tonnage.	Port d'attache.	Nom du Capitaine.	Nombre des hommes d'équipage.	Nombre maximum de passagers.	Parages dans lesquels le bateau doit naviguer.	Observations générales.

" La présente autorisation doit être renouvelée le . . . . . .

" Qualité du fonctionnaire qui a délivré le permis :

" DÉCLARATION.

" Les Puissances réunies en Conférence à Bruxelles, qui ont ratifié l'Acte Général de Berlin du 26 Février, 1885, ou qui y ont adhéré ;

" Après avoir arrêté et signé de concert, dans l'Acte Général de ce jour, un ensemble de mesures destinées à mettre un terme à la traite des Nègres sur terre comme sur mer et à améliorer les conditions morales et matérielles d'existence des populations indigènes ;

" Considérant que l'exécution des dispositions qu'elles ont prises dans ce but impose à certaines d'entre elles, qui ont des possessions ou exercent des protectorats dans le bassin conventionnel du Congo, des obligations qui exigent impérieusement, pour y faire face, des ressources nouvelles,

" Sont convenues de faire la Déclaration suivante :

" Les Puissances Signataires ou adhérentes qui ont des possessions ou exercent des protectorats dans le dit bassin conventionnel du Congo pourront, pour autant qu'une autorisation leur soit nécessaire à cette fin, y établir sur les marchandises importées des droits dont le tarif ne pourra dépasser un taux équivalent à 10 pour cent de la valeur au port d'importation, à l'exception toutefois des spiritueux, qui sont régis par les dispositions du Chapitre VI de l'Acte Général de ce jour.

" Après la signature du dit Acte Général, une négociation sera ouverte entre les Puissances qui ont ratifié l'Acte Général de Berlin ou qui y ont adhéré, à l'effet d'arrêter, dans la limite maxima de 10 pour cent de la valeur, les conditions du régime Douanier à instituer dans le bassin conventionnel du Congo.

" Il reste néanmoins entendu :

" 1. Qu'aucun traitement différentiel ni droit de transit ne pourront être établis ;

" 2. Que, dans l'application du régime Douanier qui sera convenu, chaque Puissance s'attachera à simplifier, autant que possible, les formalités et à faciliter les opérations du commerce ;

" 3. Que l'arrangement à résulter de la négociation prévue restera en vigueur pendant quinze ans à partir de la signature de la présente Déclaration.

" A l'expiration de ce terme et à défaut d'un nouvel accord, les Puissances Contractantes se retrouveront dans les conditions prévues par l'Article IV de l'Acte Général de Berlin, la faculté d'imposer à un maximum de 10 pour cent les marchandises importées dans le bassin conventionnel du Congo leur restant acquise.

" Les ratifications de la présente Déclaration seront échangées en même temps que celles de l'Acte Général du même jour.

" En foi de quoi les soussignés Plénipotentiaires ont dressé la présente Déclaration et y ont apposé leur cachet.

"Fait à Bruxelles, le 2e jour du mois de Juillet, 1890.

"(L.S.) VIVIAN.
"(L.S.) JOHN KIRK.
"(L.S.) ALVENSLEBEN.
"(L.S.) GÖHRING.
"(L.S.) R. KHEVENHÜLLER.
"(L.S.) LAMBERMONT.
"(L.S.) É. BANNING.
"(L.S.) SCHACK DE BROCKDORFF.
"(L.S.) J.-G. DE AGUËRA.
"(L.S.) EDM. VAN EETVELDE.
"(L.S.) A. VAN MALDEGHEM.
"(L.S.) A. BOURÉE.
"(L.S.) G. COGORDAN.
"(L.S.) F. DE RENZIS.
"(L.S.) T. CATALANI.
"(L.S.) L. GERICKE.
"(L.S.) HENRIQUE DE MACEDO PEREIRA COUTINHO.
"(L.S.) L. OUROUSSOFF.
"(L.S.) MARTENS.
"(L.S.) BURENSTAM.
"(L.S.) ÉT. CARATHÉODORY.
"(L.S.) JOHN KIRK.
"(L.S.) GÖHRING.

"(Translation.)

"GENERAL ACT OF THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

"In the Name of God Almighty.

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India;

"His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire;

"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary;

"His Majesty the King of the Belgians;

"His Majesty the King of Denmark;

"His Majesty the King of Spain, and in His name Her Majesty the Queen Regent of the Kingdom;

"His Majesty the King-Sovereign of the Independent State of the Congo;

"The President of the United States of America;

"The President of the French Republic;

"His Majesty the King of Italy;

"His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, &c;

"His Majesty the Shah of Persia;

"His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, &c.;

"His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias;

"His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, &c.;

"His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans; and

"His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar,

"Equally animated by the firm intention of putting an end to the crimes and devastations engendered by the traffic in African slaves, of effectively protecting the aboriginal populations of Africa, and assuring to that vast continent the benefits of peace and civilization;

"Wishing to give a fresh sanction to the decisions already taken in the same sense and at different periods by the Powers; to complete the results obtained by them; and to draw up a collection of measures guaranteeing the accomplishment of the work which is the object of their common solicitude;

"Have resolved, on the invitation addressed to them by the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, in agreement with the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, to assemble with this object a Conference at Brussels, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India; Lord Vivian, Peer of the United Kingdom, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians; and Sir John Kirk;

"His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire; M. Frédéric-Jean, Comte d'Alvensleben, His Chamberlain and Privy Councillor, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians; and M. Guillaume Göhring, His Privy Councillor of Legation, Consul-General of the Empire of Germany at Amsterdam;

"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, and Apostolic King of Hungary; Rodolphe, Count Khevenhüller-Metsch, His Chamberlain, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians;

"His Majesty the King of the Belgians; Auguste, Baron Lambermont, His Minister of State, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; and Emilé Banning, Director-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belgium;

"His Majesty the King of Denmark; M. Frédéric-George Schack de Brockdorff, Consul-General of Denmark at Antwerp;

"His Majesty the King of Spain, and in His name Her Majesty the Queen-Regent of the Kingdom; Don José Gutierrez de Aguëra, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians;

"His Majesty the Sovereign-King of the Congo Free State; M. Edmond van Eetvelde, Administrator-General of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Congo Free State; and M. Auguste van Maldeghem, Councillor of the Court of Cassation of Belgium;

"The President of the United States of America; Mr. Edwin H. Terrell, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to His Majesty the King of the Belgians; and Mr. Henry Shelton Sanford;

"The President of the French Republic; M. Albert Bourée, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to His Majesty the King of the Belgians; and M. George Cogordan, Minister Plenipotentiary, Chief of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France;

"His Majesty the King of Italy; M. François de Renzis, Baron de Montanaro, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians; and M. Thomas Catalani, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary;

"His Majesty the King of the Netherlands; Grand Duke of Luxemburg; Louis Baron Gericke de Herwynen, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians;

"His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia; General Nazare Aga, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians;

"His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves; M. Henrique de Macedo Pereira Coutinho, Member of his Council, Peer of the Realm, Minister and Honorary Secretary of State, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians;

"His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias; Léon, Prince Ouroussoff, Master of His Court, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians; and M. Frédéric de Martens, His Councillor of State, Permanent Member of the Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia;

"His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway; M. Charles de Burenstam, His Chamberlain, His Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians, and to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands;

"His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans; Étienne Carathéodory Efendi, High Dignitary of His Empire, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians;

"His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar; Sir John Kirk; and M. Guillaume Göhring,

"Who, furnished with full powers which have been found in good and due form, have adopted the following provisions:

"CHAPTER I.—SLAVE TRADE COUNTRIES.—MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN PLACES OF ORIGIN.

"ARTICLE I.

"The Powers declare that the most effective means for counteracting the slave trade in the interior of Africa are the following:

"1. Progressive organization of the administrative, judicial, religious, and military services in the African territories placed under the sovereignty or protectorate of civilized nations.

"2. The gradual establishment in the interior, by the responsible Power in each territory, of strongly occupied stations in such a way as to make their protective or repressive action effectively felt in the territories devastated by man-hunts.

"3. The construction of roads, and in particular of railways, connecting the advanced stations with the coast, and permitting easy access to the inland waters, and to the upper reaches of streams and rivers which are broken by rapids and cataracts, so as to substitute economical and speedy means of transport for the present means of portage by men.

"4. Establishment of steam-boats on the inland navigable waters and on the lakes, supported by fortified posts established on the banks.

"5. Establishment of telegraphic lines assuring the communication of the posts and stations with the coast and with the administrative centres.

"6. Organization of expeditions and flying columns to keep up the communication of the stations with each other and with the coast, to support repressive action, and to assure the security of roadways.

"7. Restriction of the importation of fire-arms, at least of modern pattern, and of ammunition throughout the entire extent of the territories infected by the slave trade.

"ARTICLE II.

"The stations, the cruizers organized by each Power in its inland waters, and the posts which serve as ports for them shall, independently of their principal task, which is to prevent the capture of slaves, and intercept the routes of the slave trade, have the following subsidiary duties:

"1. To serve as a base and, if necessary, as a place of refuge for the native populations placed under the sovereignty or the protectorate of the State to which the station belongs, for the independent populations, and temporarily for all others in case of imminent danger to place the populations of the first of these categories in a position to co-operate for their own defence; to diminish intestine wars between tribes by means of arbitration; to initiate them in agricultural works and in the industrial arts so as to increase their welfare; to raise them to civilization and bring about the extinction of barbarous customs, such as cannibalism and human sacrifices.

"2. To give aid and protection to commercial undertakings; to watch over their legality, especially by controlling contracts of service with natives; and to lead up to the foundation of permanent centres of cultivation and of commercial establishments.

"3. To protect, without distinction of creed, the Missions which are already or may hereafter be established.

"4. To provide for the sanitary service, and to grant hospitality and help to explorers and to all who take part in Africa in the work of repressing the slave trade.

"ARTICLE III.

"The Powers exercising sovereignty or protectorate in Africa, in order to confirm and give greater precision to their former declarations, undertake to proceed gradually, as circumstances permit, either by the means above indicated, or by any other means which they may consider suitable, with the repression of the slave trade, each State in its respective possessions and under its own direction. Whenever they consider it possible, they will lend their good offices to the Powers which with a purely humanitarian object may be engaged in Africa upon a similar mission.

"ARTICLE IV.

"The Powers exercising sovereignty or protectorate in Africa may, however, delegate to Chartered Companies all or a portion of the engagements which they assume in virtue of Article III. They remain, nevertheless, directly responsible for the engagements which they contract by the present General Act, and guarantee the execution thereof.

"The Powers promise to receive, aid, and protect national Associations and enterprises due to private initiative which may wish to co-operate in their possessions in the repression of the slave trade, subject to their receiving previous authorization which is revocable at any time; subject also to their being directed and controlled, and to the exclusion of any exercise of rights of sovereignty.

"ARTICLE V.

"The Contracting Powers undertake, unless this has already been provided for by laws in accordance with the spirit of the present Article, to enact or propose to their respective Legislatures, in the course of one year at latest from the date of the signature of the present General Act, a law applying, on the one hand, the provisions of their penal laws concerning grave offences against the person, to the organizers and abettors of man-hunts, to perpetrators of the mutilation of adults and male infants, and to all persons who may take part in the capture of slaves by violence; and, on the other hand, the provisions relating to offences against ndividual liberty, to carriers, transporters, and dealers in slaves.

"Accomplices and accessories of the different categories of slave captors and dealers above specified shall be punished with penalties proportionate to those incurred by the principals.

"Guilty persons who may have escaped from the jurisdiction of the authorities of the country where the crimes or offences have been committed shall be arrested either on communication of the incriminatory evidence by the authorities who have ascertained the violation of the law, or on production of any other proof of guilt by the Power on whose territory they may have been discovered, and shall without other formality be held at the disposal of the Tribunals competent to try them.

"The Powers will communicate to each other with the least possible delay the laws or decrees already in existence or promulgated in execution of the present Article.

"ARTICLE VI.

"Slaves liberated in consequence of the stoppage or dispersal of a convoy in the interior of the continent shall be sent back, if circumstances permit, to their country of origin; if not, the local authorities shall help them as much as possible to obtain means of subsistence, and, if they desire it, to settle on the spot.

"ARTICLE VII.

"Any fugitive slave claiming on the continent the protection of the Signatory Powers shall obtain it, and shall be received in the camps and stations officially established by them, or on board Government vessels plying on the lakes and rivers. Private stations and vessels are only permitted to exercise the right of asylum subject to the previous sanction of the State.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"The experience of all nations who have intercourse with Africa having shown the pernicious and preponderating part played by fire-arms in slave trade operations, as well as in intestine wars between native tribes, and this same experience having clearly proved that the preservation of the African populations, whose existence it is the express wish of the Powers to safeguard, is a radical impossibility if restrictive measures against the trade in fire-arms and ammunition are not established, the Powers decide, in so far as the present state of their frontiers permit, that the importation of fire-arms, and especially of rifles and improved weapons, as well as of powder, balls, and cartridges, is, except in the cases and under the conditions provided for in the following Article, prohibited in the territories comprised between the 20th parallel of north latitude and the 22nd parallel of south latitude, and extending westward to the Atlantic Ocean, and eastward to the Indian Ocean and its dependencies, comprising the islands adjacent to the coast as far as 100 nautical miles from the shore.

"ARTICLE IX.

"The introduction of fire-arms and ammunition, when there shall be occasion to authorize it in the possessions of the Signatory Powers which exercise rights of sovereignty or of protectorate in Africa, shall be regulated in the following manner in the zone laid down in Article VIII, unless identical or more rigorous Regulations have been already applied:

"All imported fire-arms shall be deposited at the cost, risk, and peril of the importers in a public warehouse placed under the control of the Administration of the State. No withdrawal of fire-arms or imported ammunition shall take place from such warehouses without the previous authorization of the Administration. This authorization shall, except in cases hereinafter specified, be refused for the withdrawal of all arms of precision, such as rifles, magazine-guns, or breech-loaders, whether whole or in detached pieces, their cartridges, caps, or other ammunition intended for them.

"At the seaports the respective Governments may permit the establishment of private warehouses under conditions affording the needful guarantees, but only for ordinary powder and flint-lock guns, and to the exclusion of improved arms and their ammunition.

"Besides the measures directly taken by Government for the arming of the public force and the organization of their defence, individual exceptions shall be admitted for persons affording sufficient guarantees that the arm and ammunition delivered to them will not be given, assigned, or sold to third persons, and for travellers provided with a declaration of their Government stating that the weapon and ammunition are destined exclusively for their personal defence.

"In the cases provided for in the preceding paragraph, all arms shall be registered and marked by the authorities appointed for the control, who shall deliver to the persons in question licences to bear arms, indicating the name of the bearer and showing the stamp with which the arm is marked. These licences are revocable in case of proved abuse, and will be issued for five years only, but may be renewed.

"The rule above set forth as to warehousing shall also apply to gunpowder.

"Only flint-lock unrifled guns and common gunpowder, called trade powder ('pouders de traite'), can be withdrawn from the warehouses for purposes of sale. At each withdrawal of arms and ammunition of this kind for sale, the local authorities shall determine the regions in which these arms and ammunition may be sold. The regions infected by the slave trade shall always be excluded. Persons authorized to take arms or powder out of the warehouses shall present to the administration every six months detailed lists indicating the destinations of the said fire-arms and powder sold as well as the quantities still remaining in store.

"ARTICLE X.

"The Governments shall take all measures they may deem necessary to insure as complete a fulfilment as possible of the provisions respecting the importation, sale, and transport of fire-arms and ammunition, as well as to prevent either the entry or exit thereof by their inland frontiers, or the conveyance thereof to regions where the slave trade exists.

"The authorization of transit within the limits of the zone specified by Article VIII cannot be withheld when the arms and ammunition are to pass across the territory of a Signatory or adherent Power in the occupation of the coast towards inland territories placed under the sovereignty or protectorate of another Signatory or adherent Power unless this latter Power have direct access to the sea through its own territory. Nor, if this access be completely interrupted, can the authorization of transit be withheld. Any demand for transit must be accompanied by a declaration emanating from the Government of the Power having the inland possessions, and certifying that the said arms and ammunition are not destined for sale, but are for the use of the authorities of such Power, or of the military forces necessary for the protection of the missionary or commercial stations, or of persons mentioned by name in the declaration. Nevertheless, the territorial Power of the coast retains the right to stop, exceptionally and provisionally, the transit of arms of precision and ammunition across its territory if, in consequence of inland disturbances or other serious danger, there is ground for fearing that the despatch of arms and ammunition might compromise its own safety.

"ARTICLE XI.

"The Powers shall communicate to each other information relating to the traffic in fire-arms and ammunition, the licences granted, and the measures of repression in force in their respective territories.

"ARTICLE XII.

"The Powers undertake to adopt or to propose to their respective Legislatures the measures necessary to insure that those who infringe the prohibitions laid down in Articles VIII and IX, and their accomplices, shall, besides the seizure and confiscation of the prohibited arms and ammunition, be punished either by fine or by imprisonment, or by both penalties together, in proportion to the importance of the offence, and in accordance with the gravity of each case.

"ARTICLE XIII.

"The Signatory Powers who have possessions in Africa in contact with the zone specified in Article VIII bind themselves to take the necessary measures for preventing the introduction of fire-arms and ammunition across their inland frontiers into the regions of the said zone, at least that of improved arms and cartridges.

"ARTICLE XIV.

"The system established under Articles VIII to XIII inclusive shall remain in force for twelve years. In case none of the Contracting Parties shall have notified twelve months before the expiration of this period their intention of putting an end to it, nor shall have demanded its revision, it shall continue to remain obligatory for two more years, and shall thus continue in force from two years to two years.

"CHAPTER II.—CARAVAN ROUTES AND LAND TRANSPORT OF SLAVES.

"ARTICLE XV.

"Independently of the repressive or protective action which they exercise in the centres of the slave trade, the stations, cruizers, and posts, the establishment of which is provided for in Article I, and all other stations established or recognized according to the terms of Article IV by each Government in its possessions, will furthermore have the mission of watching, so far as circumstances permit, and in proportion to the progress of their administrative organization, the routes on their territory followed by the slave-dealers, of stopping the convoys on the march, and of pursuing them wherever they can legally take action.

"ARTICLE XVI.

"In the regions of the coast known to serve habitually as places of passage or terminal points for slave traffic coming from the interior, as well as at the points of intersection of the principal caravan routes crossing the zone contiguous to the coast already subject to the influence of the Sovereign or Protecting Powers, posts shall be established, under the conditions and with the reservations mentioned in Article III, by the authorities responsible for such territories with the purpose of intercepting the convoys and liberating the slaves.

"ARTICLE XVII.

"A strict supervision shall be organized by the local authorities at the ports and in the countries adjacent to the coast with the view of preventing the sale and shipment of slaves brought from the interior, as well as the formation and departure for the interior of bands of man-hunters and slave-dealers.

"Caravans arriving at the coast or its vicinity, as well as those arriving in the interior at a locality occupied by the authorities of the territorial Power, shall on arrival be submitted to a minute inspection as to the persons composing them. Any individual ascertained to have been captured or carried off by force or mutilated either in his native country or on the way shall be liberated.

"ARTICLE XVIII.

"In the possessions of each of the Contracting Powers the Administration shall have the duty of protecting liberated slaves, of repatriating them if possible, of procuring for them means of subsistence, and in particular of providing for the education and support of abandoned children.

"ARTICLE XIX.

"The penal arrangements provided for in Article V shall be made applicable to all crimes or offences committed in the course of operations for the transport of and traffic in slaves on land whenever proved.

"Any person having incurred a penalty in consequence of an offence provided for by the present General Act shall be under the obligation of providing security before he is allowed to undertake any commercial operation in countries where the slave trade is carried on.

"CHAPTER III.—REPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE BY SEA.

"§ I. *General Provisions.*

"ARTICLE XX.

"The Signatory Powers acknowledge the opportuneness of taking steps in common for the more effective repression of the slave trade in the maritime zone in which it still exists.

"ARTICLE XXI.

"This zone extends, on the one hand, between the coasts of the Indian Ocean (those of the Persian Gulf and of the Red Sea included) from Baluchistan to Point Tangalane (Quilimane), and, on the other hand, a conventional line which first follows the meridian of Tangalane till it meets the 26th degree of south latitude; is then merged in this parallel; then passes round the Island of Madagascar by the east, keeping 20 miles off the east and north shore, till it crosses the meridian of Cape Amber. From this point the limit of the zone is determined by an oblique line which extends to the coast of Baluchistan, passing 20 miles off Cape Ras-el-Had.

"ARTICLE XXII.

"The Signatory Powers of the present General Act, between whom there are special Conventions for the suppression of the slave trade, have agreed to restrict to the above-mentioned zone the clauses of these Conventions concerning the reciprocal right of visit, search, and detention ('droit de visite, de recherche, et de saisie') of vessels at sea.

"ARTICLE XXIII.

"The same Powers have also agreed to limit the above-mentioned right to vessels of less than 500 tons burthen.

"This stipulation shall be revised as soon as experience shall have shown the necessity of such revision.

"ARTICLE XXIV.

"All other provisions of the Conventions concluded between the aforesaid Powers for the suppression of the slave trade remain in force in so far as they are not modified by the present General Act.

"ARTICLE XXV.

"The Signatory Powers undertake to adopt effective measures for preventing the usurpation of their flag and putting a stop to the transport of slaves on vessels authorised to fly their colours.

"ARTICLE XXVI.

"The Signatory Powers undertake to adopt all measures necessary for facilitating the rapid exchange of information calculated to bring about the discovery of persons taking part in slave trade operations.

"ARTICLE XXVII.

"At least one International Bureau shall be created; it shall be established at Zanzibar. The High Contracting Parties undertake to forward to it all the documents specified in Article XLI as well as information of all kinds likely to assist in the suppression of the slave trade.

"ARTICLE XXVIII.

"Any slave who may have taken refuge on board a ship of war flying the flag of one of the Signatory Powers shall be immediately and definitely freed; such freedom, however, shall not withdraw him from the competent jurisdiction if he has committed a crime or offence at common law.

"ARTICLE XXIX.

"Every slave detained against his wish on board a native vessel shall have the right to claim his liberty.

"His freedom may be declared by any Agent of one of the Signatory Powers on whom the General Act confers the right of ascertaining the status of persons on board such vessels; such freedom, however, shall not withdraw him from the competent jurisdiction if he has committed a crime or offence at common law.

"§ II. *Regulation concerning the Use of the Flag and Supervision by Cruizers.*

"1. *Rules respecting the Grant of the Flag to Native Vessels; and respecting Crew Lists and Manifests of Black Passengers.*

"ARTICLE XXX.

"The Signatory Powers undertake to exercise a strict supervision over the native vessels authorized to fly their flag in the zone indicated in Article XXI, and over the commercial operations carried on by such vessels.

"ARTICLE XXXI.

"The term 'native vessel' applies to vessels fulfilling one of the two following conditions:

"1. It must present the outward appearance of native build or rig.

"2. It must be manned by a crew of whom the captain and the majority of the seamen belong by origin to a country having a sea-coast on the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, or the Persian Gulf.

"ARTICLE XXXII.

"Authority to fly the flag of one of the said Powers shall in future only be granted to such native vessels as shall satisfy all the three following conditions:

"1. Their fitters-out or owners must be either subjects of or persons protected by the Power whose flag they claim to fly.

"2. They must furnish proof that they possess real estate situated in the district of the authority to whom their application is addressed, or to supply a solvent security as a guarantee for any fines to which they may eventually become liable.

"3. Such fitters-out or owners, as well as the captain of the vessel, must furnish proof that they enjoy a good reputation, and especially that they have never been condemned for acts of slave trade.

"ARTICLE XXXIII.

"The authorization, when granted, shall be renewed every year. It can at any time be suspended or withdrawn by the authorities of the Power whose colours the vessel flies.

"ARTICLE XXXIV.

"The deed of authorization shall bear the indications necessary to establish the identity of the vessel. The captain shall have the custody of it. The name of the native vessel and the

indication of its tonnage shall be inlaid and painted in Latin characters on the stern; and the initial or initials of the name of the port of registry, as well as the registration number in the series of numbers of that port, shall be printed in black on the sails.

"ARTICLE XXXV.

"A crew list shall be issued to the captain of the vessel at the port of departure by the authorities of the Power whose colours it flies. It shall be renewed each time the vessel is fitted out, or at latest at the end of a year, and in conformity with the following provisions:

"1. The list shall be *visé* at the moment of departure by the authority who has issued it.

"2. No Negro can be engaged as a seaman on a vessel without having been previously questioned by the authority of the Power whose colours it flies, or, failing such authority, by the territorial authority, with a view to establish that he has contracted a free engagement.

"3. Such authority shall see that the proportion of seamen and boys is not out of proportion to the tonnage or rig of the vessels.

"4. The authority who shall have interrogated the men before their departure shall inscribe them on the crew list, in which they shall be mentioned with a short description of each of them against his name.

"5. In order the more effectively to prevent any substitution, the seamen may, moreover, be provided with a distinctive mark.

"ARTICLE XXXVI.

"If the captain of a vessel should desire to embark Negro passengers, he shall make a declaration thereof to the authority of the Power whose colours he flies, or, failing such authority, to the territorial authority. The passengers shall be interrogated, and after it has been ascertained that they embark of their own free will, they shall be inscribed in a special manifest, bearing the description of each of them against the name, and indicating especially sex and height. Negro children shall not be admitted as passengers unless they are accompanied by their relations, or by persons whose respectability is well known. On departure the passenger manifest shall be *visé* by the aforesaid authority after it has been called over. If there are no passengers on board, this shall be specially mentioned on the crew list.

"ARTICLE XXXVII.

"On arrival at any port of call or of destination, the captain of the vessel shall show to the authority of the Power whose flag he flies, or, failing such authority, to the territorial authority, the crew list, and, if need be, the passenger manifests previously delivered. Such authority shall check the passengers arrived at their destination or stopping at a port of call, and shall mention their landing in the manifest. On departure the said authority shall affix a fresh *visa* to the list and to the manifest, and shall call over the passengers.

"ARTICLE XXXVIII.

"On the African coast and on the adjacent islands no Negro passenger shall be shipped on board a native vessel, except in localities where there is a resident authority belonging to one of the Signatory Powers.

"Throughout the zone mentioned in Article XXI no Negro passenger shall be landed from a native vessel, except at a place in which there is a resident authority belonging to one of the High Contracting Powers, and unless such authority is present at the landing.

"Cases of *force majaure* which may have caused an infraction of these provisions shall be examined by the authority of the Power whose colours the vessel flies, or, failing such authority, by the territorial authority of the port at which the inculpated vessel puts in.

"ARTICLE XXXIX.

"The provisions of Articles XXXV, XXXVI, XXXVII, and XXXVIII are not applicable to vessels only partially decked, having a maximum crew of ten men, and satisfying one of the two following conditions:

"1. That it is exclusively employed in fishing within territorial waters.

"2. That it is occupied in the small coasting trade between different ports of the same territorial Power, and never goes further than 5 miles from the coast.

"These different boats shall receive, according to circumstances, from the territorial or Consular authority, a special licence renewable every year, and revocable under the conditions provided for in Article XL, and the uniform model of which annexed to the present General Act shall be communicated to the International Information Office.

"ARTICLE XL.

"All acts or attempted acts of slave trade legally brought home to the captain, fitter-out, or owner of a vessel authorized to fly the flag of one of the Signatory Powers, or holding the

licence provided for in Article XXXIX, shall entail the immediate withdrawal of the said authorization or licence. All offences against the provisions of section 2 of Chapter III shall in addition be punished by the penalties enacted by special laws and ordinances of each of the Contracting Powers.

"ARTICLE XLI.

"The Signatory Powers undertake to deposit at the International Information Office specimen forms of the following documents :

"1. Licence to fly the flag ;

"2. Crew list ;

"3. Manifest of Negro passengers.

"These documents, the tenour of which may vary according to the different Regulations of each country, shall compulsorily contain the following particulars drawn up in a European language :

"1. As regards the authorization to fly the flag :

"(*a.*) The name, tonnage, rig, and principal dimensions of the vessel ;

"(*b.*) The register number and the signal letter of the port of registry ;

"(*c.*) The date of obtaining the licence, and the office held by the person who has issued it.

"2. As regards the crew list :

"(*a.*) The name of the vessel, of the captain, and of the fitter-out or owner ;

"(*b.*) The tonnage of the vessel ;

"(*c.*) The register number and the port of registry of the vessel, its destination, and the particulars specified in Article XXV.

"3. As regards the manifest of Negro passengers :

"The name of the vessel which contains them, and the particulars indicated in Article XXXVI for the proper identification of the passengers.

"The Signatory Powers shall take the necessary measures in order that the territorial authorities or their Consuls may send to the said office certified copies of all authorizations to fly their flag as soon as such authorizations shall have been granted, as well as notice of the withdrawal of any such authorization.

"The provisions of the present Article only concern the papers intended for native vessels.

"2. *Detention of Suspected Vessels.*

"ARTICLE XLII.

"When the officers in command of vessels of war of any of the Signatory Powers have reason to believe that a vessel of less than 500 tons burthen found in the above mentioned zone is engaged in the slave trade, or is guilty of the fraudulent use of a flag, they may proceed to the verification of the ship's papers.

"The present Article does not imply any change in the present state of things as regards jurisdiction in territorial waters.

"ARTICLE XLIII.

With this object, a boat commanded by a naval officer in uniform may be sent on board the suspected vessel after it has been hailed to give notice of such intention.

"The officer sent on board the vessel detained shall act with all possible consideration and moderation.

"ARTICLE XLIV.

"The verification of the ship's papers shall consist in the examination of the following documents :

"1. As regards native vessels, the papers mentioned in Article XLI.

"2. As regards other vessels, the documents required by the different Treaties or Conventions remaining in force.

"The verification of the ship's papers only authorizes the muster of the crew and passengers in the cases and under the conditions provided for in the following Article.

"ARTICLE XLV.

"Investigation of the cargo or search can only take place with respect to a vessel navigating under the flag of one of the Powers which have concluded, or may conclude, special Conventions as mentioned in Article XXII, and in accordance with the provisions of such Conventions.

"ARTICLE XLVI.

"Before quitting the detained vessel, the officer shall draw up a Minute according to the forms and in the language of the country to which he belongs.

"This Minute shall be dated and signed by the officer, and shall relate the facts.

"The captain of the detained vessel, as well as the witnesses, shall have the right to cause to be added to the Minute any explanations they may think expedient.

"ARTICLE XLVII.

"The Commander of a man-of-war who may have detained a vessel under a foreign flag shall in all cases make a report thereon to his own Government, and state the grounds upon which he acted.

"ARTICLE XLVIII.

"A summary of this report, as well as a copy of the Minute drawn up by the officer sent on board the detained vessel, shall be sent as soon as possible to the International Information Office, which shall communicate the same to the nearest Consular or territorial authority of the Power whose flag was used by the vessel in question. Duplicates of these documents shall be kept in the archives of the office.

"ARTICLE XLIX.

"If in carrying out the supervision provided for in the preceding Articles the officer in command of the cruizer is convinced that an act of slave trade has been committed on board during the passage, or that irrefutable proofs exist against the captain or fitter-out to justify a charge of fraudulent use of the flag, of fraud, or of participation in the slave trade, he shall take the detained vessel to the nearest port of the zone where there is a competent authority of the Power whose flag has been used.

"Each Signatory Power undertakes to appoint in the zone territorial or Consular authorities or special Delegates competent to act in the above-mentioned cases, and to notify such appointments to the International Information Office.

"The suspected vessel can also be handed over to a cruizer of its own nation, if the latter consents to take charge of it.

"3. *Examination and Trial of Vessels seized.*

"ARTICLE L.

"The authority referred to in the preceding Article, to whom the detained vessel has been handed over, shall proceed to make a full investigation, according to the laws and rules of his country, in the presence of an officer belonging to the foreign cruizer.

"ARTICLE LI.

"If it is proved by the inquiry that the flag has been fraudulently used, the detained vessel shall remain at the disposal of its captor.

"ARTICLE LII.

"If the examination shows an act of slave trade, made clear by the presence on board of slaves destined for sale or by any other slave trade offence provided for by special Convention, the vessel and cargo shall remain sequestrated in charge of the authority who has directed the inquiry.

"The captain and crew shall be handed over to the Tribunals fixed by Articles LIV and LVI. The slaves shall be set at liberty as soon as judgment has been delivered.

"In the cases provided for by this Article, liberated slaves shall be disposed of in accordance with the special Conventions concluded, or which may be concluded, between the Signatory Powers. In default of such Conventions, the said slaves may be handed over to the local authority, to be sent back, if possible, to their country of origin; if not, such authority shall help them so far as possible to obtain means of subsistence, and, if they desire it, to settle on the spot.

"ARTICLE LIII.

"If it should be proved by the inquiry that the vessel has been illegally detained, a right will accrue to an indemnity in proportion to the damages suffered by the vessel being taken out of its course. The amount of this indemnity shall be fixed by the authority which has directed the inquiry.

"ARTICLE LIV.

"In case the officer of the capturing vessel should not accept the conclusions of the inquiry carried on in his presence, the matter shall, as a matter of course, be handed over to the Tribunal of the nation under whose flag the captured vessel sailed.

"No exception shall be made to this rule unless the disagreement arises in respect of the amount of the indemnity provided for in Article LIII, when it shall be fixed by arbitration, as specified in the following Article.

"ARTICLE LV.

"The capturing officer, and the authority which has directed the inquiry, shall each appoint an arbitrator within forty-eight hours; and the two arbitrators shall have twenty-four hours to choose an umpire. The arbitrators shall, as far as possible, be chosen from among the diplomatic, consular, or judicial officers of the Signatory Powers. Natives in the pay of the Contracting Governments are formally excluded. The decision shall be taken by majority of votes, and shall be considered final. If the Court of Arbitration is not constituted within the time indicated, the procedure in respect of indemnity and damages shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article LVIII, paragraph 2.

"ARTICLE LVI.

"Cases shall be referred with the least possible delay to the Tribunal of the nation whose colours have been used by the accused. Nevertheless, Consuls or any other authority of the same nation as the accused specially commissioned to that effect may be authorized by their Government to deliver judgments instead and in the place of the Tribunals.

"ARTICLE LVII.

"The procedure and judgment in regard to offences against the provisions of Chapter III shall always take place in as summary a manner as is permitted by the laws and regulations in force in the territories subject to the authority of the Signatory Powers.

"ARTICLE LVIII.

"Any judgment of the national Tribunal, or of the authorities referred to in Article LVI, declaring that the detained vessel did not carry on slave trade shall be immediately executed, and the vessel shall be entirely free to continue its course.

"In such case the captain or fitter-out of a vessel detained without legitimate ground of suspicion, or which has been subjected to annoyance, shall have the right of claiming damages, the amount of which shall be fixed by agreement between the Governments directly interested or by arbitration, and shall be paid within a period of six months from the date of the judgment acquitting the captured vessel.

"ARTICLE LIX.

"In case of condemnation, the sequestered vessel shall be declared a lawful prize for the benefit of the captor.

"The captain, crew, and all other persons found guilty shall be punished according to the gravity of the crimes or offences committed by them, and in accordance with Article V.

"ARTICLE LX.

"The provisions of Articles L to LIX do not effect in any way the jurisdiction or procedure of existing special Tribunals, or of those which may hereafter be formed to take cognizance of slave trade offences.

"ARTICLE LXI.

"The High Contracting Parties undertake to make known to each other reciprocally the instructions which they may give to the Commanders of their men-of-war navigating the seas of the zone referred to for carrying out the provisions of Chapter III.

CHAPTER IV.—COUNTRIES TO WHICH SLAVES ARE SENT, THE INSTITUTIONS OF WHICH RECOGNIZE THE EXISTENCE OF DOMESTIC SLAVERY.

"ARTICLE LXII.

"The Contracting Powers whose institutions recognize the existence of domestic slavery, and whose possessions, whether in or out of Africa, consequently serve, in spite of the vigilance of the authorities, as places of destination for African slaves, engage to prohibit the importation, transit, and exit as well as traffic in slaves. They shall organize the most active and the strictest supervision at all places where the arrival, transit, or exit of African slaves takes place.

"ARTICLE LXIII.

"Slaves liberated under the provisions of the preceding Article shall, if circumstances permit, be sent back to the country from whence they came. In all cases they shall receive letters of freedom from the competent authorities, and shall be entitled to their protection and assistance for the purpose of obtaining means of subsistence.

"ARTICLE LXIV.

"Every fugitive slave arriving at the frontier of any of the Powers mentioned in Article LXII shall be considered free, and shall have the right to claim letters of freedom from the competent authorities.

"ARTICLE LXV.

"Any sale or transaction to which the slaves referred to in Articles LXIII and LXIV may have been subjected through circumstances of any kind whatsoever shall be considered as null and void.

"ARTICLE LXVI.

"Native vessels flying the flag of one of the countries mentioned in Article LXII, if there is any indication that they are employed in slave trade operations, shall be subjected by the local authorities in the ports they frequent to a strict verification of their crew and passengers both on arrival and departure. Should African slaves be on board, judicial proceedings shall be taken against the vessel and against all persons who may be implicated. Slaves found on board shall receive letters of freedom through the authorities who effected the seizure of the vessels.

"ARTICLE LXVII.

"Penal provisions in harmony with those provided for by Article V shall be issued against persons importing, transporting, and trading in African slaves, against the mutilators of children or of male adults, and those who traffic in them, as well as against their associates and accomplices.

"ARTICLE LXVIII.

"The Signatory Powers recognize the great importance of the law respecting the prohibition of the Negro slave trade sanctioned by His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans on the 4th (16th) December, 1889 (22 Rebi-ul-Akhir, 1307), and they are assured that an active supervision will be organized by the Ottoman authorities, especially on the west coast of Arabia and on the routes which place this coast in communication with the other possessions of His Imperial Majesty in Asia.

"ARTICLE LXIX.

"His Majesty the Shah of Persia consents to organize an active supervision in the territorial waters, and on those portions of the coast of the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman which are under his sovereignty; and over the inland routes which serve for the transport of slaves. The Magistrates and other authorities shall receive the necessary powers for this purpose.

"ARTICLE LXX.

"His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar consents to give his most effective support for the repression of crimes and offences committed by traders in African slaves on land as well as at sea. The Tribunals created for this purpose in the Sultanate of Zanzibar shall strictly apply the penal provisions mentioned in Article V. In order the better to insure the freedom of liberated slaves both in virtue of the provisions of the present General Act and of the Decrees issued in this matter by His Highness and his predecessors, a Liberation Office shall be established at Zanzibar.

"ARTICLE LXXI.

"Diplomatic and Consular Agents and Naval officers of the Contracting Powers shall, within the limits of existing Conventions, give their assistance to the local authorities in order to assist in repressing the slave trade where it still exists. They shall be entitled to be present at trials for slave-trading brought about at their instance without, however, being entitled to take part in the deliberations.

"ARTICLE LXXII.

"Liberation offices, or institutions in lieu thereof, shall be organized by the Administrations of the countries to which African slaves are sent for the purposes specified in Article XVIII.

"ARTICLE LXXIII.

"The Signatory Powers having undertaken to communicate to each other all information useful for the repression of the slave trade, the Governments whom the present Chapter concerns shall periodically exchange with the other Governments statistical data relating to slaves detained and liberated, as well as the legislative and administrative measures taken for suppressing the slave trade.

"CHAPTER V.—INSTITUTIONS INTENDED TO INSURE THE EXECUTION OF THE GENERAL ACT.

"§ I. *International Maritime Office.*

"ARTICLE LXXIV.

"In accordance with the provisions of Article XXVII, an International Office is instituted at Zanzibar, in which each of the Signatory Powers may be represented by a Delegate.

"ARTICLE LXXV.

"The office shall be constituted as soon as three Powers have appointed their Representatives.

"It shall draw up Regulations fixing the mode of exercising its functions. These Regulations shall immediately be submitted for the approval of those Signatory Powers who shall have notified their intention of being represented in the office, and who small come to a decision with regard to them with the least possible delay.

"ARTICLE LXXVI.

"The expenses of this institution shall be divided in equal parts among the Signatory Powers mentioned in the preceding Article.

"ARTICLE LXXVII.

"The object of the office at Zanzibar shall be to centralise all documents and information of a nature to facilitate the repression of the slave trade in the maritime zone. For this purpose the Signatory Powers undertake to forward to it within the shortest possible time:

"1. The documents specified in Article XLI.

"2. Summaries of the reports and copies of the Minutes referred to in Article XLVIII.

"3. The list of territorial or Consular authorities and special Delegates competent to take action as regards detained vessels according to the terms of Article XLIX.

"4. Copies of judgments and decrees of condemnation delivered in accordance with Article LVIII.

"5. All information likely to lead to the discovery of persons engaged in the slave trade in the above-mentioned zone.

"ARTICLE LXXVIII.

"The archives of the office shall always be open to naval officers of the Signatory Powers authorised to act within the limits of the zone defined in Article XXI, as well as to the territorial or judicial authorities, and to Consuls specially appointed by their Governments.

"The office shall supply to foreign officers and agents authorised to consult its archives translations in a European language of documents written in an Oriental language. It shall make the communications provided for in Article XLVIII.

"ARTICLE LXXIX.

"Auxiliary offices in communication with the office at Zanzibar may be established in certain parts of the zone on agreement beforehand between the interested Powers.

"They shall be composed of Delegates of such Powers, and established in conformity with Articles LXXV, LXXVI, and LXXVIII.

"The documents and information specified in Article LXXVII, so far as they relate to the part of the zone specially concerned, shall be sent to them direct by the territorial and Consular authorities of the region in question without prejudice to the communication to the Zanzibar office provided for by the same Article.

"ARTICLE LXXX.

"The office at Zanzibar shall draw up within the two first months of every year a report upon its own operations, and those of the auxiliary offices during the past year.

"§ II. *Exchange between the respective Governments of Documents and Information relating to the Slave Trade.*

"ARTICLE LXXXI.

"The Powers shall communicate to each other to the fullest extent, and with the least delay which they shall consider possible—

"1. The texts of the Laws and Administrative Regulations, whether already existing, or enacted in application of the clauses of the present General Act.

"2. Statistical information concerning the slave trade, slaves detained and liberated, and the traffic in arms, ammunition, and spirituous liquors.

"ARTICLE LXXXII.

"The exchange of these documents and information shall be centralized in a special office attached to the Foreign Office at Brussels.

"ARTICLE LXXXIII.

"The office at Zanzibar shall forward to it every year the report mentioned in Article LXXX upon its operations during the past year, and upon those of the auxiliary offices which may have been established in accordance with Article LXXIX.

"ARTICLE LXXXIV.

"The documents and information shall be collected and published periodically, and addressed to all the Signatory Powers. This publication shall be accompanied every year by an analytical table of the legislative, administrative, and statistical documents mentioned in Articles LXXXII and LXXXIII.

"ARTICLE LXXXV.

"The office expenses and the expenditure incurred for correspondence, translation, and printing shall be shared by all the Signatory Powers, and shall be recovered through the Foreign Office at Brussels.

"§ III. *Protection of Liberated Slaves.*

"ARTICLE LXXXVI.

"The Signatory Powers, having recognized the duty of protecting liberated slaves in their respective possessions, undertake to establish, if they should not already exist, in the ports of the zone determined by Article XXI, and in such parts of their said possessions as may be places for the capture, passage, and arrival of African slaves, as many offices or institutions as they may deem sufficient, the business of which will specially consist in freeing and protecting the slaves in accordance with the provisions of Articles VI, XVIII, LII, LXIII, and LXVI.

"ARTICLE LXXXVII.

"Such offices, or the authorities charged with this service, shall deliver letters of freedom, and keep a register thereof.

"On receiving notice of an act of slave trade or of illegal detention, or at the instance of the slaves themselves, the said offices or authorities shall exercise all necessary diligence to insure the liberation of the slaves and the punishment of the offenders.

"The delivery of letters of freedom should in no case be delayed if the slave be accused of a crime or offence against common law. But after the delivery of the said letters, the ordinary legal procedure shall take its course.

"ARTICLE LXXXVIII.

"The Signatory Powers shall encourage the foundation in their possessions of establishments of refuge for women and of education for liberated children.

"ARTICLE LXXXIX.

"Freed slaves shall always be able to resort to the offices to be protected in the enjoyment of their liberty. Whoever shall have used fraud or violence to deprive a liberated slave of his letters of freedom or of his liberty shall be considered as a slave-dealer.

"CHAPTER VI.—RESTRICTIVE MEASURES CONCERNING THE TRAFFIC IN SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

"ARTICLE XC.

"Justly anxious respecting the moral and material consequences which the abuse of spirituous liquors entails on the native populations, the Signatory Powers have agreed to apply the provisions of Articles XCI, XCII, and XCIII within a zone extending from the 20th degree north latitude to the 22nd degree south latitude, and bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the west and on the east by the Indian Ocean and its dependencies, comprising the islands adjacent to the shore up to 100 marine miles from the coast.

"ARTICLE XCI.

"In the regions of this zone, where it shall be ascertained that either on account of religious belief or from other motives the use of distilled liquors does not exist, or has not been developed, the Powers shall prohibit their importation. The manufacture therein of distilled liquors shall equally be prohibited.

"Each Power shall determine the limits of the zone of prohibition of alcoholic liquors in its possessions or protectorates, and shall be bound to notify the limits thereof to the other Powers within the space of six months.

"The above prohibition can only be suspended in the case of limited quantities destined for the consumption of the non-native population, and imported under the system and conditions determined by each Government.

"ARTICLE XCII.

"The Powers having possessions or exercising protectorates in the regions of the zone which are not placed under the system of prohibition, and into which spirituous liquors are at present either freely imported or pay an import duty of less than 15 fr. per hectolitre up to 50 degrees

centigrade, undertake to levy on these spirituous liquors an import duty of 15 fr. per hectolitre up to 50 degrees centigrade for the three years next after the present General Act comes into force. At the expiration of this period the duty may be increased to 25 fr. for a fresh period of three years. At the end of the sixth year it shall be submitted to revision, taking as a basis the average results produced by these tariffs, for the purpose of then fixing, if possible, a minimum duty throughout the whole extent of the zone where the system of prohibition referred to in Article XCI should not be in force.

"The Powers retain the right of maintaining and increasing the duties beyond the minimum fixed by the present Article in those regions where they already possess that right.

"ARTICLE XCIII.

"Distilled liquors manufactured in the regions referred to in Article XCII, and intended for inland consumption, shall be subject to an excise duty.

"This excise duty, the collection of which the Powers undertake to insure as far as possible, shall not be lower than the minimum import duty fixed by Article XCII.

"ARTICLE XCIV.

"The Signatory Powers which have possessions in Africa contiguous to the zone specified in Article XC undertake to adopt the necessary measures for preventing the introduction of spirituous liquors into the territories of the said zone across their inland frontiers.

"ARTICLE XCV.

"The Powers shall communicate to each other through the office at Brussels, and according to the terms of Chapter V, information relating to the traffic in spirituous liquors within their respective territories.

"CHAPTER VII.—FINAL PROVISIONS.

"ARTICLE XCVI.

"The present General Act repeals all contrary stipulations of Conventions previously concluded between the Signatory Powers.

"ARTICLE XCVII.

"The Signatory Powers, without prejudice to the stipulations contained in Articles XIV, XXIII, and XCII, reserve the right of introducing into the present General Act later on, and by common agreement, such modifications or improvements as experience may prove to be useful.

"ARTICLE XCVIII.

"Powers who have not signed the present General Act shall be allowed to adhere to it.

"The Signatory Powers reserve the right to impose the conditions which they may deem necessary on such adhesion.

"If no conditions should be stipulated, adhesion implies full acceptance of all the obligations and full admission to all the advantages stipulated by the present General Act.

"The Powers shall concert among themselves as to the steps to be taken to procure the adhesion of States whose co-operation may be necessary or useful in order to insure the complete execution of the General Act.

"Adhesion shall be effected by a separate Act. It shall be notified through the diplomatic channel to the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, and by that Government to all the Signatory and adherent States.

"ARTICLE XCIX.

"The present General Act shall be ratified within a period which shall be as short as possible, and which shall not in any case exceed one year.

"Each Power shall address its ratification to the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, which shall give notice thereof to all the other Signatory Powers of the present General Act.

"The ratifications of all the Powers shall remain deposited in the archives of the Kingdom of Belgium.

"As soon as all the ratifications have been produced, or at latest one year after the signature of the present General Act, their deposit shall be recorded in a Protocol which shall be signed by the Representatives of all the Powers which have ratified.

"A certified copy of this Protocol shall be forwarded to all the Powers interested.

"ARTICLE C.

"The present General Act shall come into force in all the possessions of the Contracting Powers on the sixtieth day after the date of the Protocol of Deposit provided for in the preceding Article.

"In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present General Act, and have thereto affixed their seals.

"Done at Brussels the 2nd day of the month of July, 1890.

"(L.S.) VIVIAN.
"(L.S.) JOHN KIRK.
"(L.S.) ALVENSLEBEN.
"(L.S.) GÖHRING.
"(L.S.) R. KHEVENHÜLLER.
"(L.S.) LAMBERMONT.
"(L.S.) É. BANNING.
"(L.S.) SCHACK DE BROCKDORFF.
"(L.S.) J.-G. DE AGUËRA.
"(L.S.) EDM. VAN EETVELDE.
"(L.S.) A. VAN MALDEGHEM.
"(L.S.) EDWIN H. TERRELL.
"(L.S.) H. S. SANFORD.
"(L.S.) A. BOURÉE.
"(L.S.) G. COGORDAN.
"(L.S.) F. DE RENZIS.
"(L.S.) T. CATALANI.
"(L.S.) L. GERICKE.
"(L.S.) NAZARE AGA.
"(L.S.) HENRIQUE DE MACEDO PEREIRA COUTINHO.
"(L.S.) L. OUROUSSOFF.
"(L.S.) MARTENS.
"(L.S.) BURENSTAM.
"(L.S.) ÉT. CARATHÉODORY.
"(L.S.) JOHN KIRK.
"(L.S.) GÖHRING.

"Annex to Article XXXIX.

"*LICENCE to ply the Coasting Trade on the East Coast of Africa in conformity with Article XXXIX.*

Name of vessel, with description of form of build and rig.	Nationality.	Tonnage.	Port of register.	Name of Captain.	Number of crew.	Maximum number of passengers.	Limits within which vessel is entitled to ply.	General Remarks.

"The present licence must be renewed on the . . . . . .

"Rank of official who has issued the Permit:

"DECLARATION.

"The Powers assembled in Conference at Brussels, who have ratified the General Act of Berlin of the 26th February, 1885, or who have acceded thereto;

"After having drawn up and signed in concert in the General Act of this day a collection of measures intended to put an end to the Negro slave trade by land as well as by sea, and to improve the moral and material conditions of existence of the native races;

"Taking into consideration that the execution of the provisions which they have adopted with this object imposes on some of them who have possessions or protectorates in the conventional basin of the Congo obligations which absolutely demand new resources to meet them,

"Have agreed to make the following Declaration:

"The Signatory or adhering Powers who have possessions or protectorates in the said conventional basin of the Congo are authorized, so far as they require any authority for the purpose, to establish therein duties upon imported goods, the scale of which shall not exceed a rate equivalent to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* at the port of entry, always excepting spirituous liquors, which are regulated by the provisions of Chapter VI of the General Act of this day.

"After the signature of the said General Act, negotiations shall be opened between the Powers who have ratified the General Act of Berlin or who have adhered to it, in order to draw up, within the maximum limit of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, the conditions of the Customs system to be established in the conventional basin of the Congo.

"Nevertheless, it is understood—

"1. That no differential treatment or transit duty shall be established;

"2. That in applying the customs system which may be agreed upon, each Power will undertake to simplify formalities as much as possible, and to facilitate trade operations;

"3. That the arrangement resulting from the proposed negotiations shall remain in force for fifteen years from the signature of the present Declaration.

"At the expiration of this period, and failing a fresh Agreement, the Contracting Powers shall return to the conditions provided for by Article IV of the General Act of Berlin, retaining the power of imposing duties up to a maximum of 10 per cent. upon goods imported into the conventional basin of the Congo.

"The ratifications of the present Declaration shall be exchanged at the same time as those of the General Act of this day.

"In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have drawn up the present Declaration, and have affixed thereto their seals.

"Done at Brussels, the 2nd day of the month of July, 1890.

"(L.S.) VIVIAN.
"(L.S.) JOHN KIRK.
"(L.S.) ALVENSLEBEN.
"(L.S.) GÖHRING.
"(L.S.) R. KHEVENHÜLLER.
"(L.S.) LAMBERMONT.
"(L.S.) É. BANNING.
"(L.S.) SCHACK DE BROCKDORFF.
"(L.S.) J.-G. DE AGUËRA.
"(L.S.) EDM. VAN EETVELDE.
"(L.S.) A. VAN MALDEGHEM.
"(L.S.) A. BOURÉE.
"(L.S.) G. COGORDAN.
"(L.S.) F. DE RENZIS.
"(L.S.) T. CATALANI.
"(L.S.) L. GERICKE.
"(L.S.) HENRIQUE DE MACEDO PEREIRA COUTINHO.
"(L.S.) L. OUROUSSOFF.
"(L.S.) MARTENS.
"(L.S.) BURENSTAM.
"(L.S.) ÉT. CARATHÉODORY.
"(L.S.) JOHN KIRK.
"(L.S.) GÖHRING."

And whereas the said General Act has now been ratified by all the Signatory Powers and came into force on the 2nd day of April, 1892;

And whereas it is expedient that the said General Act should be brought within the operation of the Slave Trade Act, 1873:

NOW, THEREFORE, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the Powers in this behalf as aforesaid, is pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

The said General Act hereinbefore recited shall from the said 2nd day of April, 1892, being the day on which it came into force, be deemed to have been and to be an existing Slave Trade Treaty within the meaning of "The Slave Trade Act, 1873.".

And the Most Honourable the Marquess of Salisbury, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Herbert M. Suft.

No. 1357-*E*.—The following order of Her Majesty in Council published in the *London Gazette* of the 13th May, 1892, is republished for general information:

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 9th day of May, 1892.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.
Lord Steward.
Earl of Yarborough.
Sir Walter Barttelot, Bart.
Mr. Forwood.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, Chapter eighty-eight, intituled "The Slave Trade Act, 1873," it was, amongst other things, provided that where any Treaty in relation to the slave trade is made after the passing of that Act by or on behalf of Her Majesty with any foreign State, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that as from such date, not being earlier than the date of the Treaty, as may be specified in the Order, such Treaty shall be deemed, and that thereupon (as from the said date, or if no date should be specified, as from the date of such Order) such Treaty shall be deemed to be an existing Slave Trade Treaty within the meaning of the Act, and all the provisions of the Act should apply and be construed accordingly.

And whereas on the second day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety a Treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade was concluded between Her Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of His Majesty the King of Spain, in the following terms, that is to say:

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, His Majesty the King Don Alfonso XIII, being mutually animated by a sincere desire to co-operate by all means in their power towards the extinction of the trade in African slaves wherever that traffic may still exist, and being convinced of the necessity of terminating the ancient Treaties now in force, and of replacing them by another more in harmony with the present state of things, and with the provisions of the general Act of the Conference of Brussels, have resolved to conclude a special Treaty to that effect, and for this purpose have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India; Lord Vivian, a Peer of the United Kingdom, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of the King of the Belgians; and Sir John Kirk, one of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries to the Conference of Brussels;

"Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, Emperatriz de las Indias, y Su Majestad la Reina Regente de España, en nombre de su augusto hijo, Su Majestad el Rey Don Alfonso XIII, igualmente animadas del sincero deseo de contribuir por todos los medios posibles á la supresion del tráfico de esclavos Africanos en los lugares en que todavia existe, y convencidas de la necesidad de derogar sus antiguos Tratados vigentes, reemplazándolos por otro mas en armonia con el estado de cosas actual, asi como con las disposiciones del Acta General de la Conferencia de Bruselas, han resuelto concluir un Tratado especial y nombrado al efecto por sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

"Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, Emperatriz de las Indias; á Lord Vivian, Par del Reino Unido, Su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca de Su Majestad el Rey de los Belgas; y á Sir John Kirk, Su Plenipotenciario en la Conferencia de Bruselas;

"And Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain; Don José Gutierrez de Aguëra, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of His Majesty the King of Belgians;

"Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

"ARTICLE I.

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, engage to prohibit all trade in slaves carried on either by their respective subjects or under their respective flags, or by means of capital belonging to their respective subjects, and to punish all persons engaged in such traffic with all the severity permitted by the laws which are actually or which hereafter may come into force in the respective countries. Their Majesties further declare that any vessel which may attempt to carry on the slave trade shall by that fact alone forfeit all right to the protection of their respective flags.

"ARTICLE II.

"In order more fully to attain the object of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties have mutually agreed to restrict all measures for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade to the maritime zone within which the traffic still exists, which is limited on the one side by the shores of the Indian Ocean (including the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea), from the coast of Beluchistan to Tangalani Point (Quilimane), and on the other by a conventional line which, after following the meridian of Tangalani to the point of intersection with the 26° of south latitude, follows that parallel, skirting the Island of Madagascar on the eastern side, at a distance of twenty miles from its eastern and northern coasts, as far as its point of intersection with the meridian of Cape Amber. From this point the limit of the zone is fixed by an oblique line which strikes the coast of Beluchistan, keeping twenty miles outside of Cape Ras el-Had.

"ARTICLE III.

"The two High Contracting Parties have likewise agreed to limit the operation of the present Treaty to vessels of less than five hundred tons measurement, reserving the right of revising this clause whenever experience shows the necessity of it.

"ARTICLE IV.

"In addition to the measures adopted by common agreement by all the Signatory Powers of the General Act of the Conference of Brussels with a view to prevent the usurpation of their respective flags, and to insure the exercise of a strict supervision over native vessels authorized to hoist their colours, as well as for the liberation of slaves, and for the early exchange of information necessary for the suppression of the slave trade, the two High Contracting

"Y Su Majestad la Reina Regente de España; á Don José Gutierrez de Aguëra, Su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca de Su Majestad el Rey de los Belgas;

"Los cuales, despues de haberse communicado sus respectivos plenos poderes, y halládolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los Artículos siguientes:

"ARTÍCULO I.

"Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, Emperatriz de las Indias, y Su Majestad la Reina Regente de España, se obligan á prohibir todo tráfico de esclavos ya por parte de sus súbditos respectivos, ya bajo sus respectivas banderas, ó ya por medio de capitales pertenecientes á sus respectivos súbditos, y á castigar á todo el que se ocupe en dicho tráfico con todo el rigor que permitan las leyes que esten ó puedan estar en vigor en uno ú otro pais. Sus Majestades declaran además que todo buque que intente ejercer el tráfico de esclavos perderá por este solo hecho todo derecho á la proteccion de su bandera.

"ARTÍCULO II.

"A fin de conseguir mas completamente el objeto del presente Tratado, las dos Altas Partes Contratantes convienen de comun acuerdo en restringir todas las medidas para la mas eficáz represion del tráfico de esclavos á la zona maritima en que todavia existe y que esta limitada de una parte por las costas del Oceano Indico (comprendidas las del Golfo Pérsico y del Mar Rojo) desde el Belouchistan hasta la punta de Tangalane (Quilimane), y de otra por una linea convencional que, despues de seguir el meridiano de Tangalane hasta el punto de union con el grado 26° de latitud sur, se confunde con este paralelo y rodea al este la Isla de Madagascar á una distancia de 20 millas de sus costas oriental y septentrional, hasta su nterseccion con el meridiano de Cabo Ambar. Desde este punto el limite de la zona queda determinado por una linea oblicua que va á unirse con la costa del Belouchistan, pasando á 20 millas de distancia del Cabo Raz-el-Had.

"ARTÍCULO III.

"Las dos Altas Partes Contratantes están igualmente de acuerdo en limitar los efectos del presente Tratado á los buques de una cabida inferior á 500 toneladas, reservándose la facultad de revisar esta cláusula si la experiencia demuestra que es necesario.

"ARTÍCULO IV.

"Ademas de las medidas adoptadas de comun acuerdo por todas las Potencias Signatarias del Acta General de la Conferencia de Bruselas para prevenir la usurpacion de sus pabellones respectivos y ejercer una vigilancia rigorosa sobre los buques indigenas autorizados á enarbolar sus banderas, asi como para poner en libertad á los esclavos y comunicar sin perdida de tiempo los datos oportunos para la represion del dicho trafico, las dos Altas Partes Contratantes

Parties have agreed that their respective ships of war may, within the above-defined zone, and after verification of the ships' papers, search all merchant vessels of the tonnage indicated in Article III, belonging to one or other of the High Contracting Parties, which may afford reasonable ground of suspicion that they have been engaged in the slave trade, or have been fitted out for that purpose, or have been engaged in the traffic during the voyage in which the vessel may have been met by the said cruizers; and all such cruizers may detain, send, or take such suspected vessels for trial in the manner hereinafter agreed to.

convienen en que sus buques de guerra podrán visitar, dentro de la zona que queda definida y despues del examen de los papeles de á bordo, á todo buque mercante de la cabida especificada en el Artículo III, perteneciente á una ú otra de las dos Atlas Partes Contratantes, que con fundados motivos pueda dar lugar á sospechas de que se ocupa en el tráfico de esclavos, ó de haber sido equipado con el mismo objeto, ó de haberse dedicado á dicho tráfico durante el viaje en que lo encuentren los referidos cruceros; y en que estos cruceros podran detener y enviar é conducir dichos buques á fin de que puedan ser juzgados del modo convenido á continuacion.

"ARTICLE V.

"In no case shall the mutual right of search and visit be exercised over ships of war or over vessels belonging to the Governments of either of the High Contracting Parties, but their cruizers shall afford each other mutual assistance in all cases in which it may be useful that they should act in concert.

"ARTÍCULO V.

"En ningun caso se ejercerá el derecho mutuo de visita sobre los buques de guerra ó pertenecientes al Gobierno de cada una de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes; pero sus cruceros se prestarán asistencia reciprocamente en todas las circunstancias en que pueda ser util que procedan de concierto.

"ARTICLE VI.

"Whenever a merchant-vessel sailing under the flag of one of the High Contracting Parties shall have been detained by a cruizer of the other Power in conformity with the provisions of the present Treaty, the vessel, together with the captain, crew, cargo, and any slaves that may be found on board, shall be conveyed to one or other of the places designated in this Article, and given over to the authorities appointed for this purpose by the respective Governments in order to their being proceeded against before the competent Tribunals in the manner hereinafter specified.

"All British vessels which may be detained within the above-mentioned zone by a Spanish cruizer shall be conveyed and made over for trial to the competent authorities appointed for that purpose within the said zone by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, or shall be handed over to a British man-of-war, provided the captain is willing to take charge of the prize.

"All Spanish merchant-vessels that may be detained by a British cruiser shall be conveyed and made over for trial to the Consular authority whom Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain may appoint in one or more of the ports of the said zone, or shall be handed over to a Spanish man-of-war, provided the captain is willing to take charge of the prize.

"ARTÍCULO VI.

"Siempre que un buque mercante, que navegue bajo la bandera de una de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes, haya sido detenido por un crucero de la otra, conforme á las disposiciones del presente Tratado, dicho buque, asi como el capitan, la tripulacion, el cargamento y los esclavos que puedan encontrarse á bordo, serán conducidos á uno u otro de los lugares designados en este Artículo, y la entrega se hará á las autoridades constituidas con este objeto por los Gobiernos respectivos, á fin de que se proceda respecto á ellos ante los Tribunales competentes de la manera que se expresa á continuacion.

"Todos los buques Ingleses que puedan ser detenidos en la zona arriba mencionada por un crucero Español serán conducidos y entregados á las autoridades competentes, designadas al efecto dentro de la misma zona por el Gobierno de Su Majestad la Reina de la Gran Bretaña, ó serán entregados á un buque de guerra Inglés, si su capitan consiente en hacerse cargo de la presa.

"Todos los buques mercantes Españoles que puedan ser detenidos en la zona por un crucero Inglés serán conducidos y entregados á la autoridad Consular que el Gobierno de Su Majestad la Reina Regente de España ha de establecer en uno ó varios puertos de la misma zona; ó serán entregados á un buque de guerra Español, si su capitan consiente en hacerse cargo de él.

"ARTICLE VII.

"Every merchant-vessel belonging to one or other of the High Contracting Parties which may have been searched and detained at sea in virtue of the provisions of the present Treaty shall be liable to condemnation on the production of evidence establishing to the satisfaction of the national Tribunal that the vessel has been engaged in an act of slave trade in the course of the voyage during which it was detained.

"ARTÍCULO VII.

"Todo buque mercante perteneciente á una u otra de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes que haya sido visitado y detenido en el mar en virtud de las disposiciones del presente Tratado, estará en condicion de ser condenado, si se presentan pruebas que acrediten, á satisfaccion del Tribunal nacional, que se ha dedicado á una operacion de tráfico de esclavos en el curso del viaje durante el cual ha sido detenido.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"The authorities specified in Article VI shall proceed immediately to inquire into, and adjudicate on, the case of any vessel detained in accordance with the stipulations contained in Articles L to LIX of the General Act of the Brussels Conference, the general provisions of which Act are also applicable in all cases not specially provided for in the present Treaty.

"ARTICLE IX.

"The two High Contracting Parties have also agreed to insure the immediate liberation of all slaves found on board vessels detained in virtue of the foregoing stipulations.

"ARTICLE X.

"The present Treaty shall come into force on the same date as the General Act of the Brussels Conference, and shall remain in force during the continuance of that Act, the High Contracting Parties having agreed to abrogate their former Conventions on this subject, specially their Treaty of June 28, 1835.

"ARTICLE XI.

"The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Brussels at as early a date as possible.

"In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty, and have affixed thereto their seals.

"Done at Brussels this 2nd day of July in the year of our Lord 1890.

"(L.S.) VIVIAN.

"(L.S) JOHN KIRK."

"ARTÍCULO VIII.

"Las autoridades especificadas en el Artículo VI procederán inmediatamente á instruir y juzgar la causa de todo buque detenido en virtud de las estipulaciones contenidas en los Artículos L á LIX inclusive del Acta General de la Conferencia de Bruselas, cuyas claúsulas generales serán aplicables tambien á todos los casos no previstos especialmente por el presente Tratado.

"ARTÍCULO IX.

"Las dos Altas Partes Contratantes convienen igualmente en asegurar la libertad inmediata de todos los esclavos que se encuentren á bordo de los buques detenidos en virtud de las estipulaciones que preceden.

"ARTÍCULO X.

"El presente Tratado empezará á regir el mismo dia, y continuará en vigor el mismo tiempo que el Acta General de la Conferencia de Bruselas; estando de acuerdo las dos Altas Partes Contratantes en declarar derogados sus anteriores Convenios sobre este asunto y principalmente su Tratado de 28 de Junio de 1835.

"ARTÍCULO XI.

"El presente Tratado será ratificado, y las ratificaciones se cangearán en Bruselas lo mas pronto posible.

"En fé de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios respectivos lo han firmado y puesto en él el sello de sus armás.

"Hecho por duplicado en Bruselas á dos de Julio de mil ocho cientos noventa.

"(L.S.) JOSÉ GUTIERREZ DE AGUËRA."

And whereas the General Act of the Brussels Conference referred to in Article X of the said Treaty came into force on the second day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two;

And whereas it is expedient that the said Treaty should be brought within the operation of the Slave Trade Act, 1873:

NOW, THEREFORE, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf as aforesaid, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

The said Treaty hereinbefore recited shall from the said second day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two be deemed to have been and to be an existing Slave Trade Treaty within the meaning of "The Slave Trade Act, 1873."

And the Most Honourable the Marquess of Salisbury, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Herbert M. Suft.

The 21st July, 1892.

No. 1305-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Diedrich to be in charge of the Consulate for Sweden and Norway at Akyab during the absence of Mr. F. Müller.

No. 1365-*E.*—In exercise of the powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Wild Birds Protection Act (XX of 1887) to the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent.

The 22nd July 1892.

No. 1309-*G.*—Captain W. H. M. Stewart Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class and Political Officer in Hunza, is granted furlough for ten months and twenty-eight days, under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 22nd July, 1892.

No. 3058-*A*.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

June 1892. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

—	In June.		To end of June.		Whole year.	
[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1891-92.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,64	2,68	6,57	6,35	25,38	24,63
Opium	64	72	1,87	1,95	7,64	8,01
Salt	67	80	2,37	2,52	8,55	8,64
Stamps	43	39	1,18	1,12	4,23	4,27
Excise	47	46	1,27	1,27	5,10	5,11
Provincial Rates	45	44	1,14	1,08	3,62	3,53
Customs	12	13	38	43	1,69	1,70
Assessed Taxes	14	14	27	28	1,53	1,53
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	7	7	54	48
Registration	4	4	11	11	39	40
Tributes from Native States	4	4	16	15	76	78
Other Civil Revenue	24	24	83	82	3,69	3,47
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	5,91	6,11	16,22	16,15	63,12	62,55
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 18	— 17	— 1,11	— 1,10	— 4,16	— 4,15
Opium	— 2	— 3	— 81	— 1,05	— 2,23	— 1,86
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,95	— 1,85	— 5,65	— 5,52	— 24,76	— 23,57
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,15	— 2,05	— 7,57	— 7,67	— 31,15	— 29,58
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 7	+ 6	+ 26	+ 23	+ 81	+ 68
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 3	+ 1	— 1	...	+ 18	+ 23
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 41	+ 56	+ 1,69	+ 1,85	+ 3,97	+ 4,53
Ditto Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.	...	...	— 1	— 1	— 59	— 77
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 6	+ 14	+ 18	+ 73	+ 80
Ditto Issues	— 1,17	— 1,24	— 3,54	— 3,70	— 14,45	— 15,08
Telegraph Receipts	+ 5	+ 6	+ 16	+ 17	— 1	+ 70
Ditto Issues	— 5	— 6	— 15	— 16		— 66
Public Works Department—						
State Railways—Receipts	+ 88	+ 1,12	+ 2,71	+ 2,94	— 81	+ 11,36
" " Issues	— 71	— 70	— 2,22	— 2,04		— 8,81
East Indian Railway—Receipts	+ 38	+ 42	+ 1,32	+ 1,27		+ 4,36
" " " Issues	— 10	— 9	— 30	— 28		— 1,44
Ordinary Branches—Receipts	+ 24	+ 24	+ 49	+ 47		+ 2,39
" " Issues	— 58	— 60	— 1,83	— 1,87		— 8,40
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 52	— 16	— 1,29	— 95	— 10,17	— 10,11
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	...	— 4	...	— 5	+ 25	— 5
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	— 7	— 1	— 16	— 6	...	+ 14
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 92	— 80	— 2,98	— 2,46	— 7,93	— 6,26
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R 10 per £	— 2,01	— 2,57	— 5,31	— 6,44	— 17,30	— 16,96
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 6	— 2	...	— 11	— 27	— 32
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 3,06	— 3,44	— 8,45	— 9,12	— 25,25	— 23,45
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 18	+ 46	— 1,09	— 1,59	— 3,45	— 59
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	16,02	15,82	17,29	17,87	16,75	17,88
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	16,20	16,28	16,20	16,28	13,30	17,29

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 21st July, 1892.

No. 3028-*S*.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the whole of the duties of customs leviable thereon all arms, ammunition, and military stores imported into British India, with the sanction of the Government of India, for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organised for Imperial service.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd July, 1892.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 689.—Lieutenant F. W. Birch, Indian Staff Corps, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 17th June 1892. (Joined his appointment on the 9th July 1892.)

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 690.—The following promotions and appointment are made, with effect from the date specified, *vice* Colonel H. F. Woodcock, General List, Infantry, Military Accountant, 3rd class, who has retired from the service:

Names.	From	To	Date.
Captain H. M. Prior	Military Accountant, 4th class.	Military Accountant, 3rd class.	15th July 1892.
Major W. C. F. Field.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	Military Accountant, 4th class.	
Mr. H. G. Whelan	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	
Lieutenant P. G. Shewell.	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.	
Lieutenant H. N. Waymouth.	...	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation.	

STAFF CORPS.

No. 691.—Second-Lieutenant Ewing Wrigley Grimshaw, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, officiating Wing Officer, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 14th June 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Grimshaw will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 692.—Second-Lieutenant Richard Watkins Burton, Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 10th December 1890, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Burton will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 693.—Second-Lieutenant Lambert Alfred Graham Hanmer, West Riding Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 29th October 1890, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Hanmer will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 694.—*4th Bengal Cavalry*—

Jemadar Gulab Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 760 of 1890, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 25th May 1890.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 695.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant M. Williamson, Indian Staff Corps, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Assistant Commandant, Reserve Battalion, Military Police, Burma, for six months. Pension service—6th year commenced 4th May 1892.

No. 696.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Colonel G. Young, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, for six months. Pension service—34th year commenced 28th September 1891.

Lieutenant G. W. Priestley, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for six months. Pension service—10th year commenced 9th September 1891.

No. 697.—Lieutenant F. R. F. Boileau, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, is granted leave out of India, (m. c.) for six months, under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army in India.

No. 698.—Lieutenant C. N. Baker, Lancashire Regiment, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England (m. c.) under paragraph 98, Army Regulations, India, vol. II.

No. 699.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel V. Rivaz, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year.

Colonel J. A. Temple, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st class, Central Provinces, (m. c.) for four months.

Lieutenant C. T. A. Searle, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for four months.

Lieutenant H. C. Edwards, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 4th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for three months.

Surgeon-Captain D. T. Lane, M.D., (m. c.) for four months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 700.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 24th June, 1892, pages 3657 and 3658.

INDIA OFFICE,

24th June, 1892.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Arthur Coombe Gordon Lydiard. Dated 3rd April 1892.

Major Henry Opie Woodhouse. Dated 10th April 1892.

Major Richard Salisbury Simpson. Dated 10th April 1892.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 27th March 1892.

Brevet Major Frederick Stapleton Gwatkin.

George Blakiston Renny.

Dated 24th April 1892.

Bedford Morant Allen.

Philip Arnold Buckland.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 23rd April 1892.

Rollo Estouteville Grimston.

Michael Augustus Tighe.

Walter Ernest Wimble.

Harry Francis Holland.

John Thorold Evatt.

Leslie Charles Fryer.

Herbert Edward Boileau.

Ferdinand Cospatric Logan-Home.

Francis John Herbert Barton.

Beresford Assheton Johnstone.

George William Shafto Hawks.

Charles Lionel Mainwaring Rich.

Cecil Davis.

Charles Henry Clements.

George Harvey Turner.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant William Leith Malcolm from the Royal Scots Fusiliers. Dated 27th August 1890, but to rank from 27th October 1886.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Henry Davies from the Cheshire Regiment. Dated 1st September 1889.

Lieutenant Patrick Graham Anderson from the Leicestershire Regiment. Dated 20th August 1890, but to rank from 24th February 1890.

Lieutenant Alexander Harry Garden from the Border Regiment. Dated 29th August 1890, but to rank from 9th July 1890.

Second-Lieutenant George Bloomfield Gough from the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Dated 9th July 1890.

Second-Lieutenant Alexander Edward McBarnet from the Border Regiment. Dated 24th August 1890.

Second-Lieutenant Harry Ashley Vane Cummins from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Dated 15th January 1891.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 30th March 1892.

Alexander Crombie, M.D.

William Reed Murphy, D.S.O.

Charles Henry Joubert.

Edgar Geer Russell.

John Scully.

Geoffrey Craythorne Hall.

Adam Scott Reid.

William Andrew Durnford Fasken, M.D.

Edward Lawrie.

Joseph Wilson, M.D.

Edward Mulvany.

John Manook Zorab.

Russick Lall Dutt, M.D.

John Thomas Brownrigg Bookey.

Alexander McGregor.

James Young.

Joshua Duke.

John McConaghey, M.D.

Edward Palmer.
Alfred Henry Williams.
Robert Andrew King Holmes, M.D.
John Edward Charnock Ferris.

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors.

Dated 31st March 1892.

Charles Pardey Lukis.
Robert Richard Harvey Whitwell.
Lawrence Austine Waddell.
George Shewan.
Dhanjibhai Batjoeji Spencer.
James Clarke, M.D.
Cooverjee Cawasjee Vaid.
Philip Durrell Pank.
Thomas Richard Mulroney, M.D.
Thomas Rankin Macdonald.

* * * * * * * * *

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel William James Wemyss Muir. Dated 21st June 1892.

Colonel Robert Parry Nisbet, C.I.E. Dated 24th May 1892.

Colonel Reginald Beavan. Dated 11th June 1892.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Denroche Swete. Dated 25th June 1892.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

Colonel Charles Walter Babington. Dated 13th June 1892.

* * * * * * * * *

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer from the half-pay list to the retired list:

Captain Turner Severin Macleay Woolley, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 4th June 1892.

* * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 701.—The promotion of Major William Grenville Mansel, Indian Staff Corps, notified in G. G. O. No. 36 of 1892, is antedated to the 30th December 1891.

No. 702.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Charles William Henry Sealy,—17th July 1892.

Major Francis Richard Begbie,—20th July 1892.

To be Major.

Captain Harry John Bolton,—17th July 1892.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 703.—*9th Bengal Lancers*—

Dafadar Mahbub Ali Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulam Shah, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1892.

No. 704.—*13th Bengal Lancers*—

Ressaidar Surjan Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Muhammad Hayat Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Khuda-Bakhsh to be Jemadar, *vice* Azimullah Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1892.

No. 705—*15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Color-Havildars Kishn Singh and Gurdatt Singh to be Jemadars, *vice* Mastan Singh and Tilok Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th May 1892.

No. 706.—*23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Subadar Nand Singh to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Sardára Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Mahtab Singh, *Sardar Bahádur,* transferred to the pension establishment;

Jemadar Gopál Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Bur Singh, *Bahádur,* transferred to the pension establishment,—

with effect from the 1st July 1892.

No. 707.—*31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Lehna Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Panjáb Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dharam Singh, deceased, with effect from the 4th June 1892.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 708—Colonel William James Wemyss Muir, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent, 1st class, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 21st June 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 709.—The Governor-General in Council, in recognition of the conspicuous bravery and devotion displayed by the undermentioned native officer and sepoys during the defence of Sadon, in Upper Burma, from the 7th to the 20th February 1892, is pleased to confer on them the following rewards:

I.—To be admitted to the second class of the Order of British India, with the title of *Bahádur,*—

Subadar Prem Singh, 33rd Regiment (3rd Burma Battalion) Madras Infantry.

II.—To be granted the third class of the Order of Merit,—

No. 1955, Private Dalliah, 23rd Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 488, Private Jiwan Singh, 33rd Regiment (3rd Burma Battalion) Madras Infantry.

No. 562, Private Basáwa Singh, 33rd Regiment (3rd Burma Battalion) Madras Infantry.

No. 753, Private Naráyan Singh, 33rd Regiment (3rd Burma Battalion) Madras Infantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 710.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Charles Frederick Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, to be Captain, with effect from the 25th May 1892, *vice* Le Marchand, resigned.

No. 711.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Sackville Hamilton Berkeley to be Captain, *vice* Leggatt, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 712.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. John Henry Harrison to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 713.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Lieutenant Robert Thomson to be Captain, with effect from the 21st March 1892, *vice* Meldrum, deceased.

No. 714.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenants Walter Maude and George Campbell Maconchy to be Lieutenants to complete the establishment.

No. 715.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Charles Ulysse Lodge Rosselet Droux to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant George Alfred Tweedy to be Lieutenant, *vice* Clark, transferred to the 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 716.—*3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Edward Augustus Down to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 23rd January 1892, *vice* Price, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 717.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain V. A. Mackinnon resigns his commission.

No. 718.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant J. Penny resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd July, 1892.

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned warrant officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 16th and the 22nd July 1892:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Public Works Department.	Sub-Conductor J. Simpson .	29th June 1892 .	Calcutta.		

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th July, 1892.

No. 255.—Mr. W. Wiseman, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Mari-Attock Extension Railway and Frontier Railway Surveys, during the absence of Mr. J. R. Bell on privilege leave.

The 18th July, 1892.

No. 256.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 197, dated the 25th May 1892, Mr. S. DeBrath, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

The 20th July, 1892.

No. 258.—The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Lightfoot, J.	Examiner, 1st Class, *temporary*.	Examiner, 1st Class	Permanent	7th July 1892.
Becher, A. R.	Examiner, 2nd Class, *temporary*.	Examiner, 2nd Class	Permanent	
Stuart, H.	Examiner, 3rd Class, *temporary*.	Examiner, 3rd Class	Permanent	
Hoskyn, Captain C. R., R.E.	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem*.	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade.	Permanent	
Wood, S. G.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem*.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	
Balston, C. R. T.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem*.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	
Eicke, F. W.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem*.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Permanent	
Ryan, J. A.	Officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	
Dover, F. C. W.	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, *temporary*.	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade.	Permanent	
Pundit Prem Nath, *Rai Bahadur*.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade.	Sub. *pro tem*.	
Grant, A.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem*.	
Curry, W. E.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, *temporary*.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem*.	
Sowerby, C.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade	Sub. *pro tem*.	

The 21st July, 1892.

No. 259.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 400, dated 25th September 1890, it is hereby notified for information that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, having sanctioned a further survey being undertaken for a line of railway from Rae Bareli *viâ* Bela Ghat and Pertabgarh to Benares, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director General of Railways.

The project will be known as the Rae Bareli-Benares section of the Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares railway.

The 22nd July, 1892.

No. 260.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 236, dated 30th June 1892, Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, will continue to officiate as Superintendent of Way and Works, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, during the absence of Mr. W. Nicholson on extraordinary leave, or until further orders.

No. 261.—Lieutenant C. B. Farwell, R.E., and Lieutenant A. E. Panet, R.E., Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, Punjab, whose services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma, in Public Works Department Notification No. 139, dated 27th April 1891, are retransferred to the Punjab.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 19th July, 1892.

No. 257.—The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Rurki are appointed on probation to the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department as apprentices, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	Date.
Wilhelm Carl Waldermar Müller	18th June 1892.
Walter Samuel Sharpe	25th June 1892.
Monley John O'Connell	25th June 1892.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March, 1892.

From the 2nd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th July, 1892.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 30th June, 1892	54,700	10,92,907	22,29,400	3,61,01,900	7,33,04,600	4,20,35,800	1,92,63,000	17,40,27,607	36,000	58,67,500	8,33,92,600	8,52,96,100	1,34,800	32,200	26,35,45,407
Add—															
Amount of 3/4 note transferred to 6/4 in London .	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,000
Amount of 3/4 note transferred to 6/4 in London .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of 3/4 note transferred to 6/4 in London .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th July, 1892 . . .	...	...	500	32,000	...	1,38,500	...	1,71,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,71,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th July, 1892 . . .	...	...	6,000	8,000	65,500	1,21,000	21,500	2,22,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,22,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th July, 1892 . . .	...	...	...	5,500	12,000	18,300	...	35,800	...	...	20,000	20,000	...	...	55,800
	54,700	10,92,907	22,35,900	3,61,47,400	7,33,83,100	4,23,13,600	1,92,84,500	17,44,57,407	36,000	58,67,500	8,34,12,600	8,93,16,100	1,34,800	32,200	26,39,95,207
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	1,067	...	2,59,600	13,79,500	1,97,000	75,000	19,12,167	...	83,500	12,71,900	13,55,400	...	...	32,67,567
Balance on 15th July, 1892	54,700	10,91,840	22,35,900	3,58,87,800	7,20,03,600	4,21,16,600	1,92,09,500	17,25,45,240	36,000	57,84,000	8,21,40,700	8,79,60,700	1,34,800	32,200	26,07,27,640

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th May, 1892 enfaced from India 7,901 lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,567 lakhs.
" 16th May, 1892, " 31st " " ditto 10 " ditto 29 "
" 1st June " " 15th June " ditto 12 " ditto 22 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 3 " ditto 27 "
" 1st July " " 15th July " ditto 4 " ditto 32 "

7,930 lakhs. 6,677 lakhs.
6,677 "

Balance against India . 1,253 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 18th July, 1892.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th July, 1892.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				48,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,10,69,928	5	9	2,43,41,467	2	3
Public Deposits at Branches	1,32,71,538	12	6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,54,09,255	14	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,37,549	9	6
Sundries				30,34,426	14	2
RUPEES				10,78,22,699	8	0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,30,38,841	0	0
Other authorized Investments				51,22,011	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,34,99,686	15	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				66,48,595	11	2
Bills discounted and purchased				1,74,00,853	2	7
Balances with other Banks				2,63,787	13	9
Bullion				1,61,890	9	8
Dead Stock				12,31,172	12	4
Stamps				9,861	4	0
Sundries				18,86,241	10	7
				5,92,62,941	15	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,94,83,158	15	0	4,85,59,757	8	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,90,76,598	9	4			
RUPEES				10,78,22,699	8	0

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 21st July, 1892.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 58·4.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 20th July, 1892.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 13th July, 1892	73,59,301	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	29,20,253	1,02,79,554
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	2,21,499	2,21,499
		1,05,01,053
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	10,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	10,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 20th July, 1892	...	95,01,053
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	67,83,973	
Ditto ditto Government	27,17,080	95,01,053
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	1,478	
Ditto ditto Government	...	1,478

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 21st July, 1892.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 21st July, 1892.

The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Thursday, the 11th August, 1892, at 10-15 A.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts up to the 30th June, 1892.

II.—To elect two Directors in the room of Mr. J. F. Macnair and Mr. George Cheetham, who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To elect two Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th July, 1892.

No. 17.—The undermentioned students of the Lahore Medical College are admitted into

the service as Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the dates specified :—

Gunda Mall,—22nd June, 1892.

Mrigendra Lal Mitra,—22nd June, 1892.

W. R RICE, *M.D.*,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th July, 1892.

No. 926.—Mr. J. M. Kennedy, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st August, 1892, or the subsequent date he may avail himself thereof.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Surveyor-General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th July, 1892.

No. 13.—Mr. R. Meredith, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for six months, under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th June, 1892.

The 18th July, 1892.

No. 14.—The following temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned, with effect from the dates noted against each :—

NAMES.	From	To	Dates.
M. G. Simpson .	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	Asst. Supdt., class V, 2nd grade.	Apl. 1, 1892.
G. Mahon . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Apl. 1 to 10, 1892, inclusive.
E. J. B. Hudson .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Apl. 1, 1892.
W. P. Henderson	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	Ditto . .	Apl. 11, 1892.
R. Meredith .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Apl. 11 to June 1, 1892, inclusive.
N. U. K. Leslie .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Apl. 14, 1892.

No. 15.—Mr. C. Duffin, Superintendent, class IV, 3rd grade, is allowed furlough for six months, under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd July, 1892.

W. R. BROOKE,

Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENL., AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 9th July, 1892.

No. 4067.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6(*b*) of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Shaikh Abdul Rahman, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, and Munsif of the Khojak shall exercise powers in original suits of value not exceeding five hundred rupees.

The 12th July, 1892.

No. 4116.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1040-G., dated the 8th June, 1892, Lieutenant A. McConaghey, I.S.C., assumed charge of his duties as Assistant Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, and Assistant Commissioner for Loralai and the Railway District, in the forenoon of the 25th May, 1892.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Lieut.*,

First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 13th July, 1892.

No. 2436-*G*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 788-G., dated the 4th May, 1892, it is hereby notified that Surgeon-Captain R. Shore, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), took over medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Harowtee and Tonk Agency from Surgeon-Captain H. N. V. Harington, on the afternnoon of the 30th June, 1892.

The 18th July, 1892.

No. 2513-*G*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 786-G., dated 4th May, 1892, it is hereby notified that Surgeon-Captain H. N. V. Harington, I.M S. (Madras), assumed medical charge of the Ulwar Agency, on the forenoon of the 5th July, 1892.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 13th July, 1892.

No. 2445-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1205-G., dated 6th July, 1892, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant S. F. Bayley, I.S.C., assumed charge of his duties as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, from Captain C. Herbert, on the forenoon of the 5th idem.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 12th July, 1892

No. 2350—402-91.—In supersession of so much of Notification No. 84, dated 30th May, 1871, as relates to the Assistant Quarter Master-General, Mysore Division, the Resident in Mysore directs, under Section 4 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations of 1883, that the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bangalore District, shall be *ex-officio* Municipal Commissioner for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

The 14th July, 1892.

No. 2376—97-92.—Mr. F. E. C. Carr made over, and Mr. E. Hewetson assumed, charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the forenoon of the 5th July, 1892.

By Order,

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Capt.*,

First Asst. to the Resident.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th July, 1892.

No. 2859.—Mr. T. T. Robyns, Assistant Commissioner, Lower Division, Internal Branch, availed himself of the leave granted to him in Order No. 125, dated 17th June, 1892, making over charge of his duties to Mr. H. A. Tregear, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, on the 12th July, 1892, afternoon.

R. M. DANE,

Offg. Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th July, 1892.

No. 32.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is granted furlough for one year, from the 23rd September, 1892, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, or from such date as he may avail himself of the leave.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lt.-Col., R.E.*,

Director-General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on 12th August, 1891, treasure consisting of articles as particularized in the subjoined statement and valued at R49-5 was found by one Kanakkan Sankaran while working in his dwelling-house paramba, situated in the Neppuri Desam in Panangad Amshom, Ponnani Taluk, Malabar District, in the Presidency of Madras :—

	Value. R	a.	p.
21 Gold fanams	6	0	0
Gold pieces, 2 rupees weight	40	0	0
Pieces of a silver girdle, 96 fanams weight	2	4	0
Pieces of sandalwood		...	
A copper vessel in which the above things were placed	0	1	0
One old cauldron which contained the above	1	0	0
TOTAL	49	5	0

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Malabar, at his Office, at Calicut, on December 10th, 1892, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

H. BRADLEY,

Actg. Collector of Malabar.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The tombs erected in the Cemetery of Dum Dum to the memory of the following deceased persons have fallen into disrepair :—

T. F. Tod, M.D.	Died, Sept.,	1821.
Adelaide, wife of Capt. J. Scott	„ Oct.,	1821.
Lt.-Col. G. Mason, C.B.	„ Aug,	1821.
Capt. Wm. Telmache, R. A.	„ Jan.,	1818.
Andrew Wood, infant	„ Nov.,	1832.
Henry Otto	„ Nov.,	1831.
John Drake Stover	„ Oct.,	1827.
Phoebe Symes	„ Mar.,	1842.
James Mitchell	„ Feb.,	1826.
John Brady	„ May,	1826.
William Allexander Allen	„ Apl.,	1866.
Frederick Meredith	„ Feb.,	1864.

Unless friends of the deceased undertake the restoration of the tombs, the procedure prescribed in the standing orders of the Government will be carried out.

The following tombs being hopelessly ruinous have been levelled, and slabs preserved :—

Corporal J. Boyce, A. R. B.	Died,	Apl., 1846.
Mary Francis Tons	"	Dec., 1851.
Margaret McGarry	"	July, 1858.
Sergt. John O'Lary	"	Nov., 1846.
John Nally, infant	"	Feb., 1858.
Mary Kissane	"	Dec, 1857.
Harriet Austin	"	Sept., 1860.
Ann Fraser	"	June, 1823.
William Young	"	June, 1860.
Thomas Hefferan	"	Sept., 1858.
Margaret Kennedy	"	June, 1852.
Samuel Sutton	"	May, 1850.
Ellen Doyle	"	Apl., 1836.
Petten Bowers	"	Apl., 1840.
Robert Kennedy	"	Aug., 1841.
Mary Keough	"	Jan, 1851.
James Mayes	"	May, 1847.
James Gilchrist	"	Nov., 1844.
James Hicks	"	Mar., 1824.
Eliza Earle	"	Dec., 1856.
John Cameron	"	Dec., 1824.
Isabella Kidd	"	Oct., 1834.
William Tayler, B. H. A.	"	Aug., 1823.
Margaret Tayler	"	Jan., 1849.
John Davis	"	Aug., 1833.
Esther Mary Flynn	"	Nov., 1835.
Honoria Rohan	"	Dec, 1843.
Simon Webb	"	June, 1833.
John Ball	"	Oct., 1844.
John Harrison	"	June, 1842.
James Prest Jackson	"	May, 1825.
Mathew Marshall	"	Oct., 1824.
William Futter	"	Nov., 1834.
Sarah Cochrane	"	Dec., 1858.
George Reily	"	July, 1833.
Isaac and William Fennamore, infants	"	Apl., 1844.
Robert Samuel Pidgeon	"	Apl., 1838.
Cecilin Whealon	"	Aug., 1852.
Edward Brownall	"	Dec., 1830.
Ellen FitzPatrick	"	Sept., 1830.
Mary Warley	"	Jan., 1846.
George Lowman	"	May, 1847.
Dennis MacCarthy	"	Feb., 1842.
Amelia Robins	"	July, 1848.
Sophia Russell	"	Sept., 1824.
Ann Pearson	"	Mar., 1852.
George James Brooke Forbes, infant	"	Jan., 1854.
Henry Prescott (infant)	"	Oct., 1846.
John Hefferan	"	Jan, 1843.
William Roberts	"	Feb., 1832.
William Coughton	"	July., 1841.
Patrick Brien	"	Aug., 1830.
James Whitfield	"	May, 1849.
Martin Clynn	"	Nov., 1830.
Patrick Copperwaith	"	Aug., 1817.
Edward Stephenson	"	May, 1843.
John Brown	"	Mar., 1856.
James Goulder	"	Dec., 1847.
Bridget Barnard	"	May, 1847.
William Foster	"	Nov., 1819.
Joseph Mathews	"	Aug., 1820.
Diana King	"	Apl., 1821.
Corporal Singer	"	Mar., 1858.
Elizabeth Gordon	"	Apl., 1824.
Charlotte Cook	"	Feb., 1817.
Conductor Mann	"	Dec., 1822.
Daniel McCarthy	"	Feb., 1839.
Sarah Murphy	"	Apl., 1831.
Ellen Courtney	"	Mar., 1829.
Elizabeth Ann Wade	"	Mar., 1847.
Michael Devine	"	Jan., 1848.
Charles Jourdan	"	Jan., 1840.
Michael Carroll	"	Feb., 1832.
Elizabeth Foley	"	Dec., 1851.
Michael Lahiff	"	Oct., 1819.
Mary Webster	"	May, 1832.

Any friends of the deceased, who desire to undertake the renewal of any of these tombs, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

(Signed) L. H. LERMIT, M.A.,
Chaplain of Dum Dum.

July 6th, 1892.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th July, 1892.

No. 5535.—Babu Hem Nath Basu is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, from the 24th May, 1892, until further orders.

The 19th July, 1892.

No. 5574.—Mr. D. J. Byrne, Postmaster, Umballa, is granted privilege leave from the 17th August to the 30th September, 1892.

Babu Jaya Lal, Deputy Postmaster, Umballa, is appointed to act as Postmaster, Umballa, during the absence of Mr. Byrne, or until further orders.

No. 5609.—Lala Mulraj, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade, during the absence of Mr. A. Bean, Superintendent of Post Offices, Officiating in the 3rd grade, on two months' privilege leave from the 16th June, 1892, or until further orders.

The 20th July, 1892.

No. 5647.—Mr. H. Wooster, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, from the 22nd June, 1892.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 19th July 1892.

Ambrose, Miss Nellie, care of Genl. Ambrose.
Box & Co.
Bow, Stephen.
Burrows, P., & Co.
David, S. E.
Durrand, J.
Dedomlal, Miss.
Fletcher, Frank.
Freeman, Mrs. S.
Jaffaries & Co.
James, B., Mrs.
Mackintosh, W.
Madden & Co.
Nash, Mrs.
Paniston, N.
Peuler, E. M.
Price, Edwin.
Pymastors, J.
Silbermann, S. T.
Universal Import Society.
Vepon, A. S.
Wallace, Esq.
Williamson Bros.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adie, A. E.
Adolfo, M.
Arthur, L.
Atkinson, F. S.
Babonau, Mrs. Hugh.
Baker, Fred.
Baker, W. P.
Balfour, G.
Bartlett, W. E.
Blake, R. A. G.
Braunchtein, Mons.
Broughton, Miss.
Charlesworth, H. E.
Charlton, J. G.
Chatterson, A.
Clark, Harry.
Commandant, Malacca Police.
Conway, Esq.
Coventry, Mrs. E. M.
Currie, John.
Dannhaner, Charles.
Davies, Reginald.
Eberlin, Louis.
Edwards, Mrs. S. F.
Ellis, W. H.
Evezard, Genl. G. C.
Falais, Maurice.
Fenwick, J.
Fido, E. W.
Flemming, Herbert.
Forrester, W.
Fox, Capt. E. T. W.
Galloway, G. A. S.
Gillon, E. A.
Harrington, Rev.
Johnstone, J.
Kidd, C.
Klien, Wm.
Kugl, Das.
Lang, Rev. A. H.
Lawrence, Miss.
Lebihan, Monsieur.
Lewis, Mrs. A.
Lindgren, Oscar.
Maitland, Charles A.
Mathews, Mrs. C.M.
McBean, Mrs. M.
Morgan, E.
Murray, Slade.
Naser, Sam. E.
Newcombe, Alfred.
Paeongi, Fani.
Patterson, E. L.
Power, Mrs. J. C.
Rhodes, A. H.
Rielly, E.
Robertson, Thomas.
Robinson, J.
Rose, E. F.
Ross, W. Leith.
Sandberg, Rev. G.
Sceats, Frank S.
Simpson, E.
St. John, J. M. H.
Sydney, Mrs. G.
Tambkin, S.
Typhon, Mr.
Van Ingen, Miss Mary.
Vas, Piedade.
Watts, V. L.
Weir, W. H.
Wilson, R.

Registered Letters.

Lindgren, O.
Fraiser, C. H.
Maitland, C. A.
Ross, W. L.
Schoidhan, Dr. Franzis.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 18th July 1892.

Bagley, E. A.
Chamberlain, E.
Cooke, G. H.
Ealess, Lt. L.
Edwards, C.
Gwyther, H. S.
Halland, B. D. B.
King, F.
Leomond, W. L.
Pym, E.
Macdougal, P.
Saland, Lt.
Sanderson, H. C.
Senior, Col.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexander, H. N.
Anokh Sing.
Abbolid, W. L.
Ardesher, E. Dadi, Master.
Andrew, Laing.
Byramji, D. Jandaj.
Barman.
Babae, Labai.
Baungartner.
Bughton, F. D.
Brawner, Mrs.
Bercovice, B.
Branitz, P.
Bayley, C.
Buchan, G. C. F.
Basset, E.
Brass, A. O.
Barnett, H.
Blackwell, F.
Colville, H. S.
Churchard.
Cameron, K.
Charles, L.
Cochlo, C. M.
Clarke, F.
Crouch, R. B., Mrs.
Crawford, R.
Carrara, S.
Dunlop, Major.
DeLange, W. N.
Donnenberg, A.
D'Silva, J.
Eisenhofeer, F. K.
Elphinston, G., Sir.
Ellis, H.
Ferrar, Mrs.
Fries, I.
Ferer, W. A.
Greathered, C.
Gracious, M. P.
Ghanbersing
Graham, E., Mrs.
Gulmohomed Khan.
Hind, W. T.
Hamilton, C. L.
Hebbard, J. M.
Haberlandt, G., Dr.
Hammied, D., Revd.
Hobday, J. R.
Hamilton, A. G.
Hindlam, J., Capt.
Herwig, Mrs.
Hill, T. C.
Israil, H. N.
Jeath, A.
Jacob, L., Lt.-Col.
Jagandernath Ghose.
Kinnard, H. B.
King, B.
Killy, Capt.
Kincut, E.
Lunarchand, C. H.
Lawrence, C. L.
Lopis, S. C.
Liodon. R. H.
Lousdale, Mrs.
Laing, R. P., Mrs.
McPhee.
Mathews, J. W., Mrs.
Mutter, M.
McDonald, W. J.
Murtoza, Proff.
Moson, C. A., Revd.
MacDonald, A. E.
Machersha, F.
Umebergoumwala.
Mackenzie, R., Capt.
Martin, A.
Mallitto, G. E.
Moss, T., Lt.
Norris, E. J.
Naylor, A. M.
Newmann, H. J.
Narayana, S. Agiar.
New, Miss.
Osby.
Owen, W. S.
Pasha, A.
Purull.
Putli Bai.
Pristly.
Pearson W. A.
Pereira, V. R. C., Mrs.
Quaas, J.
Rhodis, M. J.
Rawhome, A. J.
Royal, B.
Richi, L.
Rudra, A. C.
Rosi, Marin.
Ridley, Mrs.
Ramsay, Mrs.
Rivett-Carnac, Capt.
Russell, C. E. M.
Stewart, C. S.
Smith, D., Mr.
Smith.
Sonlal.
Shapura.
Spitzel.
Sayamanundu Shami.
Silva. W. S.
Schnilzee, H.
Sistna, F. F.
Sydney, G., Mrs.
Sligemann, E. A., Mrs.
Schmidt, C.
Simpson, E.
Sorab, M. Palanji.
Thokorseng.
Tews, J.
Tabaka, R.
Thomson, Major.
Thornton, E.
Van Kingehmann.
Vishnu Ganesh.
Van Geeyer, G.
Walls, J.
Walker, P. C.
Walls, T. P.
Wild, W.
Watkins, J.
Whymper, F.
White, E.
Zunkermann, J., Madam.

GEO. ED. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 23rd July, 1892.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1892.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	26th July	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	25th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles,) Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion	26th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands China, and Japan.	25th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	25th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	30th ,,	Per French Str. *Niemen.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	28th ,,	Per Steamer *Kutsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein .	26th ,,	Per Steamer *Goa.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	29th ,,	Per Steamer *Palamcotta.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	27th ,,	Per Steamer *Kasara*
Port Blair	28th ,,	Per Steamer *Shahjehan.*

N. B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

GEO. ED. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* eight-ounce tin, *R5;* one pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২॥০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1 Pound tin, R16, or, post free, R16-12.
½ ,, R 8, ,, R 8-8.
¼ ,, R 4, ,, R 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be

free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৬৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৸০
॥ আধ „ „ ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮॥০
শিকি „ „ ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪॥০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

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PROMISSORY NOTE.

Looted by Robbers.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 206861 of the 4 per cent loan of 1842-43, for ₹100 only, originally standing in the name of Prasannakumar Bhattacharya, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

PRASANNAKUMAR BHATTACHARYA,

Mainpuri, N.-W. P.

GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES AND PROVINCIAL DEBENTURE.

Looted by Robbers.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 082197, 082198, 082199, 082200, and 082201, for ₹1,000 each, and No. 032669, for ₹500 only, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, Nos. 154024, 154025, and 131802, for ₹1,000 each, and Nos. 125307, 089884, for ₹500 each, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, Nos. 037850 and 095643 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for ₹1,000 and ₹500 respectively, No. A—018744 of the reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879, for ₹1,000, No. 016448, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1835-36, for ₹500, and No. 000082 of the 4 per cent. Provincial Debenture, Cawnpore-Achneyra Section of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway loan of 1880, for ₹500, originally standing in the name, and belonging to the estate, of Becharam Chakravarti, the deceased, proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and Provincial Debenture and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

PRASANNAKUMAR BHATTACHARYA,

Genl. Attorney of Srimati Bhuban Mohini Debya, Administratrix to the estate of Babu Becharam Chakravarti, and Guardian of Mahendranath Chakravarti, Minor, Mainpuri, N.-W. P.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 30.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 16th July 1892.

The strongly marked monsoon conditions which had prevailed at the close of the previous week continued at the commencement of the week under review. The depression which had existed over the Bay for some days previously developed suddenly on the 10th, and during the following three days progressed slowly west-north-westward towards the Central and North-West Provinces. Conditions were thus during this period very favourable for rain, and considerable amounts fell in all parts of the country. On the 14th, however, the depression which was then near Allahabad collapsed, and with it disappeared the easterly current which had brought rain from the Bay into Upper India, so that on the 15th and 16th rain to a great extent ceased on the plains of the Punjab and on the west of the North-West Provinces. With the disappearance of the depression the force of the monsoon on the West Coast also decreased, and on Saturday, the 16th, though rain was falling generally in the west of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, the Gangetic plain, and North-East India, the amounts were not as a rule large, while, as stated above, the centre and east of the Peninsula and the plains of North-West India were without rain.

The chart of the 10th showed that the depression over the Bay had increased considerably in intensity and had approached the coast close to Balasore. At the same time a large low pressure area was shown over the Western desert. The highest pressure was reported from Colombo, and the barometric differences between that station and Karachi and Balasore were respectively 0·485″ and 0·528″. The winds were cyclonic around the north-west angle of the Bay, and blew from their normal monsoon directions elsewhere. The force was strong at several western and central stations. The rainfall was very general, the Indus Valley, Western Rajputana, and parts of the Deccan and of South Madras being the only considerable regions reporting no rain. The amounts were heavy on the Bombay Coast, in the neighbourhood of the depression noted above, and at a few scattered stations in other parts of the country. On the 11th the depression from the Bay had reached the neighbourhood of Chaibassa, but otherwise there was little change in the distribution of pressure, and the winds were also unaltered. The extent and amount of rainfall were also similar, the Western desert and parts of South Madras being the only considerable areas without rain. By the 12th the depression from the Bay had reached the neighbourhood of Sambalpur. The barometer had fallen all over Northern India, while it has risen over the Peninsula. Consequently the barometric differences had increased, and a very strong monsoon was blowing into India. Rain was reported from practically all parts of India, the only exceptions being parts of the south and centre of the Peninsula and the extreme north-west of the Punjab. The amounts were large in Sind, the Central and North-West Provinces, Lower Bengal, and Lower Burma; and Murree reported 3½ inches. By the morning of the 13th the depression had reached the neighbourhood of Allahabad and was filling up, while the low pressure area over the Western desert was also collapsing, so that gradients were less steep. A strong monsoon was, however, still blowing, and rain was again falling generally, except in the west of the Punjab and of Rajputana, in Upper Sind, and in the centre and east of the Peninsula. The rainfall in Lower Sind was exceptionally heavy, and the amounts reported from the central stations ranged from half an inch to seven inches. In the east of the Punjab good rain was also received. On the 14th the two low pressure areas recently noticed had coalesced, and formed one large shallow depression extending in a curved line from Karachi as far as Allahabad. The barometer was rising everywhere, and gradients were somewhat slighter. The distribution of rain and the extent of the rainfall area were about the same as on the preceding day, but the amounts were smaller, more particularly in the central parts of the country and in Lower Sind. On the 15th the chart showed a large shallow low pressure area over the Western desert and moderately steep gradients on the West Coast, but relatively to previous days comparatively uniform pressures elsewhere. Monsoon winds were blowing everywhere, but the force was not high, and the easterly current up the north side of the Gangetic plain was very constricted. There was practically no rain over the centre and east of the Peninsula or on the plains of North-West India, but elsewhere the fall was general, though on the whole moderate. On the 16th there was very little change. There was practically no rain in North-West India or in Madras.

Temperature has been slightly below the normal, the mean deficiency for the whole of India being 0·6°.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

PROVINCE.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·6	—0·2	—0·5	—0·6	+0·5	+0·3	—0·3	0
Bengal and Assam . .	—0·4	—0·8	—1·3	—2·3	—2·6	—1·0	—0·7	—1·3
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	—1·4	+0·9	+2·2	+1·3	+0·1	—2·5	—1·5	—0·1
Punjab	—0·3	—1·6	—0·9	—4·0	—3·8	—2·0	+0·8	—1·7
Bombay	—0·1	—0·6	—1·0	+0·4	—0·3	+0·8	+1·4	+0·1
Berar and Central Provinces	+1·7	+0·4	+0·4	—2·9	—5·0	—1·7	+0·4	—1·0
Guzerat and Central India .	+1·7	+1·4	+0·5	—2·4	—1·7	—3·6	—2·3	—0·9
Sind and Rajputana . .	+3·3	—0·6	—0·9	—1·4	—0·4	—0·4	—2·8	—0·5
Madras	—1·8	—1·5	—2·3	—1·8	+0·6	+1·9	+1·5	—0·5
Mean for whole India . .	+0·4	—0·3	—0·4	—1·5	—1·4	—0·9	—0·4	—0·6

From the above figures it will be seen that the departures from the normal have been small, but that there has been a slight general deficiency.

Rain.—The daily distribution of rain has been described in the earlier portions of the summary, and the concluding table shows the average totals for the week. The first column shows that rain fell in every one of the rainfall divisions during the week. The heaviest average actual was 16·30 inches in Arakan: this was followed by 15·74 inches in Tenasserim, by 11·33 inches in the Konkan, and by 10·01 inches in Coorg. The lightest rainfall was in Madras, the west of Rajputana, and the west of the Punjab. For the week under review the average normal rainfall is heaviest in Tenasserim, 11·41 inches, followed by 11·31 inches in the Konkan and by 10·88 inches in Arakan, while the lightest rainfall is reported normally from Sind, the west of the Punjab, and South Madras. The general distribution of the actual rainfall then differed from the normal distribution principally in the excess of rain in Arakan and Sind and in the deficiency in Rajputana (West) and the centre and east of the Peninsula. The third column of the table shows that in twenty-eight of the rainfall divisions the rainfall of the week was excessive; that in twenty it was deficient; and that in one no comparison is possible. The region of excessive rainfall included the following divisions: All the Burma divisions, East, Deltaic, and Central Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, North Behar, the Punjab (South, Central, Submontane, North-West, and West), Coorg, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Behar, all the Central Provinces divisions, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, Central India, and Rajputana (East). The region of deficient rain included the Assam divisions, North Bengal, South Behar, all the North-West Provinces divisions, the hill

districts of the Punjab, Malabar, Mysore, all the Madras divisions, and the west of Rajputana. The greatest actual excess was 5·69 inches in the east of the Central Provinces, followed by 5·42 inches in Arakan and 4·33 inches in Tenasserim, but relatively to the average the excess in the Punjab (Submontane and South) and in Sind was as great or greater than in the cases noted above. The greatest actual deficiency was 1·33 inches in Malabar.

The three concluding columns of the table show the actual and normal rainfall for the period May 29th to July 16th and the excess or defect of the actual fall. In the case of thirty divisions the seasonal rainfall has been in defect; in the case of nineteen divisions there has been an excess; and in one division there is no practical difference between the actual and the normal. The divisions with excessive rainfall are Central Burma, Assam (Surma), North Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, North Behar, the Punjab (Submontane, North-West, and West), Mysore, the Deccan, Khandeish, the Central Provinces (East), Sind, and the East Coast divisions. Elsewhere there has been a greater or less deficiency. In most cases, however, the variations from the normal are comparatively small, the most marked cases of deficiency being in East Bengal, South Behar, Oudh, the North-West Provinces, the Central Punjab, the hill districts of the Punjab, Kathiawar, Central India, and Rajputana.

The following are the principal large totals reported from the different Provinces :

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Sudder	16·66 inches.
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Kyaikto	12·12 ,,
Upper Burma	Magok	Sudder	3·96 ,,
Arakan	Akyab	Maungdaw	24·19 ,,
Assam	Sylhet	Sonamganj	12·98 ,,
Bengal	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	14·76 ,,
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour.	11·98 ,,
	Darjeeling	Sudder	13·92 ,,
Behar	Purneah	Arraria	9·49 ,,
Oudh	Pertabgarh	Kunda	0·60 ,,
North-West Provinces	Jhansi	Lalitpur	8·10 ,,
	Dehra Dun	Kalsi	13·84 ,,
Punjab	Amritsar	Buggeh	12·41 ,,
	Kangra	Sudder	10·34 ,,
Malabar	South Kanara	Beltangadi	16·38 ,,
Coorg	.....	Sudder	11·26 ,,
Mysore	Shimoga	Nagar	36·10 ,,
Konkan	Colaba	Panvel	25·59 ,,
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bavda	39·62 ,,
Central Provinces	Bilaspur	Katgi	14·92 ,,
Guzerat	Surat	Jalalpur	21·30 ,,
Kathiawar	.....	Jetalsar	12·29 ,,
Sind	Karachi	Sudder	8·73 ,,
Central India	Bhopal	Ditto	9·33 ,,
Rajputana	Ajmere	Sawar	6·96 ,,
Madras	Godavari	Chodavaram	5·86 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending July 16th, 1892.			Rainfall data from May 29th to July 16th.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to July 16th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	15·74	11·41	+ 4·33	63·81	66·48	— 4
	Lower Burma	7·51	5·30	+ 2·21	30·71	32·41	— 5
	Central Burma	5·94	4·39	+ 1·55	29·96	28·81	+ 4
	Upper Burma	1·02	?	?	9·23	?	?
	Arakan	16·30	10·88	+ 5·42	71·68	80·51	— 11
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	4·31	3·87	+ 0·44	21·91	29·70	— 26
	Assam (Surma)	6·09	6·46	— 0·37	63·54	58·01	+ 10
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·31	3·36	— 1·05	24·54	25·13	— 2
	Deltaic Bengal	3·56	2·52	+ 1·04	14·51	16·83	— 14
	Central Bengal	2·71	2·47	+ 0·24	17·05	17·18	— 1
	North Bengal	3·59	3·68	— 0·09	44·06	35·51	+ 24
	Orissa	3·76	2·92	+ 0·84	16·21	14·79	+ 10
	Chota Nagpur	3·59	2·86	+ 0·73	16·51	14·18	+ 16
	Behar (South)	1·65	2·27	— 0·62	9·15	11·60	— 21
	Do. (North)	3·10	2·48	+ 0·62	17·87	15·63	+ 14
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1·99	2·72	— 0·73	7·63	9·32	— 18
	Oudh (South)	2·56	2·60	— 0·04	6·79	9·46	— 28
	Do. (North)	1·77	2·99	— 1·22	8·69	11·37	— 24
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·66	2·41	— 0·75	6·28	7·96	— 21
	North-Western Provinces (West).	1·90	1·94	— 0·04	5·20	6·47	— 20
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	2·27	3·23	— 0·96	8·07	11·73	— 31
Punjab	Punjab (South)	2·78	0·95	+ 1·83	3·31	3·36	— 1
	Do. (Central)	2·23	1·42	+ 0·81	3·74	5·56	— 33
	Do. (Submontane)	5·83	1·90	+ 3·93	7·06	6·68	+ 6
	Do. (Hill Districts)	4·21	4·79	— 0·58	8·58	18·34	— 53
	Do. (North-West)	2·49	1·15	+ 1·34	4·04	3·62	+ 1
	Do. (West)	0·62	0·49	+ 0·13	2·12	1·49	+ 42
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	6·70	8·03	— 1·33	43·06	54·06	— 20
	Madras (South Central)	1·20	1·79	— 0·59	7·89	8·56	— 8
	Coorg	10·01	8·40	+ 1·61	36·35	37·17	— 2
	Mysore	1·95	2·03	— 0·08	9·98	8·85	+ 13
	Konkan	11·33	11·31	+ 0·02	43·83	51·90	— 16
	Bombay Deccan	4·08	1·97	+ 2·11	14·92	9·32	+ 60
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	1·85	1·35	+ 0·50	10·28	8·11	+ 27
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	3·60	2·56	+ 1·04	13·60	13·59	0
	Central Provinces (West)	4·21	3·27	+ 0·94	11·50	13·19	— 13
	Ditto (Central)	7·73	4·07	+ 3·66	14·92	16·02	— 7
	Ditto (East)	8·64	2·95	+ 5·69	19·92	15·56	+ 28
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	6·88	4·92	+ 1·96	13·43	15·00	— 10
	Kathiawar	3·57	2·50	+ 1·07	5·58	7·39	— 25
	Sind	2·70	0·83	+ 1·87	2·97	1·51	+ 96
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	3·52	3·10	+ 0·42	9·39	13·83	— 32
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	4·09	2·34	+ 1·75	6·01	8·83	— 32
	Rajputana (West)	0·09	1·16	— 1·07	0·85	3·96	— 78
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·94	1·67	— 0·73	9·90	8·45	+ 17
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	2·45	3·68	— 1·23	15·90	17·40	— 9
	Hyderabad (South)	0·14	0·85	— 0·71	11·28	6·55	+ 72
	Madras (Central)	0·21	1·17	— 0·96	8·97	4·88	+ 84
	East Coast (Central)	0·58	1·28	— 0·70	7·19	5·17	+ 39
	Ditto (South)	0·23	0·59	— 0·36	6·42	3·78	+ 70
	Madras (South)	0·07	0·23	— 0·16	1·65	1·79	— 8

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *21st July, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 16th July.*—Rainfall heavy on the West Coast; good in the Circars; but only light and scattered showers elsewhere. Rainfall to date is everywhere sufficient. Cultivation and sowing are progressing satisfactorily, and young crops are doing well. Water-supply for drinking and for cultivation is generally sufficient. Pasture is improving everywhere, and cattle are picking up condition. Prices are considerably easier in Deccan, Nellore, and Salem; slightly in North Arcot and Chingleput; elsewhere almost stationary. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works:*—Deccan 31,911, Karnatic 17,126, and Central 4,471: *Total* 53,508 against 66,197 last week. Works closed in Anantapur and North Arcot and closure ordered in Coimbatore. *On gratuitous relief:*—Deccan 600, Karnatic 148, and Central 117: *Total* 865 against 1,105 last week. Loans for wells:—Deccan Rs. 8,20,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,27,000, and Central Rs. 10,93,000: *Total* Rs. 23,40,000 disbursed. Wells completed—591, 2,134, and 1,299: wells under construction—6,483, 1,976, and 7,490 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Rs. 82,000, Rs. 94,000, and Rs. 68,000: *Total* Rs. 2,44,000 disbursed.

Bombay.—*For week ending 20th July.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper and Sind; generally sufficient and well distributed. Total fall is insufficient in parts of Nasik and Dharwar; river rising in Sind, and agricultural prospects greatly improved. Sowing and transplantation are progressing generally, and young crops are thriving. Preparations for late crops have commenced in Khandesh and Sholapur. Cattle are poor in parts of two districts. Fodder is scarce in parts of three and water in parts of one district. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works:*—Bijapur 87, Belgaum 2,055, Dharwar 692, and Kolhapur 5,432: *Total* 8,266 against 10,275 last week.

Bengal.—*For week ending 19th July.*—Moderate monsoon winds continued to blow throughout the week, and rain was general throughout the Province. Reports of early rice and jute crops continue to be favourable, but in North Bengal, where they are being harvested, some damage has been done by the recent floods. On the other hand, transplantation of seedlings has been much facilitated, and the prospects of the winter rice crop are now excellent in nearly all districts. In parts, however, of the Burdwan, Patna, and Chota Nagpur divisions, there is still a demand for more rain for this crop. Recent reports show that considerable damage has been done to roads and bridges by floods in the districts of Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri, and railway communication with the former was rendered impossible. District officers have taken prompt measures to relieve temporary distress, which occurred chiefly in the town of Dinajpur, and to repair communications where broken. The prices of food-grains continue nearly stationary. Fodder and water-supplies are sufficient

and cattle are generally thriving. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Darbhanga 3,841, Monghyr 101, and Bhagalpur 3,206: *Total* 7,148, showing a decrease of 6,857 since last week, most of which has occurred in Darbhanga. Some decrease is also reported from Monghyr and Bhagalpur. Relief works in Muzaffarpur are closed. *On gratuitous relief*:—Darbhanga 412, Monghyr 247, and Bhagalpur 1,170: *Total* 1,829, showing a decrease of 224 since last week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 20th July.*—Good and general rain has fallen all over the Provinces, and prospects have much improved. More rain is, however, needed. Autumn sowings are in active progress, and weeding has begun in a few places. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices are generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 20th July.*—Good rain has fallen in all districts except Peshawar, but more rain is required throughout the Province. In the Multan district the Chenab Canals are flowing well, and water has just come to the Sidhnai dam. Ploughing and sowings of autumn crops are in progress in most districts. Crops are favourably affected and their condition improved by recent rain, except in one district and in parts of two others, where prospects are reported to be poor. Stock of grain is insufficient in Rawal Pindi. In two of the Simla Hill States rain is badly wanted; in three people are said to be distressed; and in five others revenue is suspended. Prospects have, however, decidedly improved, and scarcity is disappearing in Kangra. Cattle, however, are still reported to be suffering from want of fodder, which is generally scarce. Prices are rising in three districts, falling in one, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 20th July.*—Rainfall general throughout the Province and the fall heavy, particularly in Jubbulpore, which has received over 10 inches. Sowings of rice have commenced in one district, while in two others they are approaching completion. Autumn sowings are completed in two districts; elsewhere in full progress. Prospects are excellent.

Burma.—*For week ending 16th July.*—Rain was seasonable in Lower Burma, but light in Upper Burma; no rain falling in several districts. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of wet-weather paddy are progressing throughout the Province. In Shwebo caterpillars have done some damage, and in Yamethin paddy nurseries are withering. In Kyaukse and the Southern Shan States early-paddy crops are being reaped. Sowing of cotton, sesamum, and cereals in progress in some districts. The price of paddy has risen slightly in two districts, while it has fallen largely in three and slightly in two others. The prices of other food-grains show no important fluctuations. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Shwebo 2,260, Lower Chindwin 264, and Meiktila 2,122: *Total* 4,646 against 4,352 last week. Relief works in Lower Chindwin were closed on 16th July.

Assam.—*For week ending 19th July.*—Weather seasonable. Floods in parts of Sylhet and Goalpara. Early-rice planting and late-rice reaping continue.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 20th July.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in two districts and slight in other parts. Standing crops are good, except

in parts of the Mysore district, where more rain is still wanted. Agricultural operations are progressing. Prices have fallen in one district, but have risen in another slightly. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bangalore 38, Tumkur 442, Mysore 39, Shimoga 46, and Chitaldrug 16: *Total* 581 against 1,053 last week.

COORG: Rainfall over 12 inches. Ploughing and transplanting of rice in progress. Planting of coffee nearly completed. *Ragi* crop promises well. Prices are stationary. Fodder and water for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 20th July.*—BERAR: Average rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Sowing of *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and other autumn crops is in progress. Cotton plants are above ground. Fodder is insufficient in two taluks and water deficient in one district. Cattle in good condition. Prices are almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate during the week. Sowing of irrigated crops has commenced and weeding of the autumn crop is in progress. Prices are still high.

Central India.—*For week ending 20th July.*—Rain throughout Central India during the week, but more is wanted in Gwalior territory and in parts of two Agencies. Ploughing and sowing are in progress everywhere, and damaged crops have revived generally. Condition of cattle in Bhopawar is improving, but still indifferent in Bhopal and Nimach. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in parts of two Agencies, but steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 20th July.*—Rainfall general and good during the week. In Ajmere-Merwara the fall was over 4½ inches. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory, but plough cattle are scarce in Ajmere-Merwara. Standing crops fair, but some early sowings lost by delay in rain, especially in Todgarh and Beawar. Prospects, however, are now encouraging in Ajmere-Marwara. Agricultural stock is fair and improving. Pasturage or fodder prospects improving. Prices are generally steady; falling slightly in Ajmere. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 33,214 (including 3,488 home labour), Kishengarh 2,062, Merwar 4,131, and Bikanir 2,971: *Total* 42,378 against 49,625, not including Marwar. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 7,201, Kishengarh 203, Marwar 2,147, and Bikanir 1,214: *Total* 10,765 against 10,398, not including Marwar. The decrease in Ajmere-Merwara is attributable to the recent rainfall and consequent more extensive prosecution of partially suspended field work. Emigrants are steadily returning, both people and cattle. Foreign immigrants are numerous, but will probably now decrease.

Nepal.—*For week ending 14th July.*—Days warm with heavy rain at night. Transplanting of rice completed. Prospects are good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 28.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Patents),—dated Simla, 13th July, 1892.

Read—

Report on the working of the Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) during the year 1891.

RESOLUTION.

The Inventions and Designs Office continued under the superintendence of the Officer in charge of the Mathematical Instrument Department of the Survey of India during the entire year.

The office was removed in the middle of the year to the new buildings of the Imperial Secretariat, in which a spacious room adjoining the Patents Office has been provided as a Museum, which is fitted with show cases for the permanent exposition of models.

2. The following matters of public interest were dealt with during the year.

Lists of applications and specifications are now drawn up in a form convenient for public inspection. They are arranged alphabetically, and will be found to afford all necessary information regarding an invention from the presentation of the application to the filing of the specification.

Appended to this Resolution will be found correspondence which has passed between the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State since that published with Revenue and Agricultural Department's Circular No. 532-P., dated 13th March 1890, respecting a proposal submitted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.

The Local Governments and the principal commercial bodies in India were consulted, and were generally of opinion that it would be unwise to include India in the scheme. These views met with the concurrence of the Government of India, and were communicated to Her Majesty's Secretary of State. The letters from the Chambers of Commerce (Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Cawnpore) are included in the published correspondence.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce suggested that the public convenience would be furthered by supply to the North-Western Provinces Government of a copy of all specifications filed with the Government of India. The request has been acceded to, and specifications in respect to which applications were filed subsequent to the 9th February 1892 are required to be accompanied by five instead of four additional copies, one of which will be sent to the North-Western Provinces Government.

3. *Inventions.*—The number of applications for leave to file specifications rose from 319 in 1890 to 347 in 1891. Of these, 213 were granted, 27 rejected, and 107 remained pending at the close of the year against 176,37 and 106 respectively in the preceding year. Of the number pending, 6 awaited the result of applications filed in England and 101 remained undisposed of from other causes.

The number of specifications amounted to 236, or 44 more than were filed in 1890. They included 16 for the treatment of cotton and fibrous materials, 10 for the treatment of ores, 12 for inventions connected with railways, 9 for punkha-pulling, 6 for milling and cleaning of paddy and other grain, 6 for the manufacture of tea, 5 for the manufacture of indigo, 6 for pumps, and 2 for agricultural implements.

The number of references to experts stood at 149, for 41 only of which had fees to be charged. The number of reference to the Public Works Department amounted to 32.

4. *Designs.*—A marked increase took place in the number of applications for the registration of designs, there having been 171 against 49 in 1890. Of these, 166 were registered.

5. The fees collected rose from Rs. 10,406-10 in 1890 to Rs. 13,762 in the year under report. Of these, Rs. 468 were for copies of specifications and drawings supplied to the public, Rs. 124 for the inspection of specifications, and Rs. 750 for the continuance of exclusive privileges for the full term of fourteen years.

Statistics of the working of the Inventions and Designs Office are given in the appended statement, which also gives the corresponding figures for the preceding two years.

The Government of India have every reason to be satisfied with the working of the Inventions and Designs Act during the year, and to believe that the objects with which it was framed, namely, the provision of facilities for acquiring patent-rights in India with reasonable ease and rapidity and at a moderate cost, are being effectively attained.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Coorg, and Ajmere.
Resident at Hyderabad.

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the working of the Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) during the year 1891 as compared with the years 1889 and 1890

		1891.	1890.	1889.
I.—Applications for leave to file a specification.	Number of applications filed ...	347	319	336 *
	Ditto granted ...	213	176	268
	Ditto rejected ...	27	37	46
	Ditto pending ...	107	106	22
	(a) Waiting result of English applications	6	40	*Nil.*
	(b) Others	101	66	22
II.—References to experts.	(Number of applications referred to experts	149	96	218
	(a) On payment of fee	41	39	22
	(b) Without payment of fee	108	57	196
	(c) To Public Works Department ...	32	29	92
III.—Specifications ...	Number of specifications filed	236	192	187
IV.—Applications for registration of designs.	Number of applications for registration of designs.	171	49	11
	Number of designs registered	166	46	8
	Number of applications rejected ...	5	5	3
V.—Cases involving points in law ...	Number of cases referred to Advocate General.	5	4	6
		Rs. a.	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*
VI.—Income from fees ...	Applications			
	Specifications	3,470 0	3,190 0	2,370 0
	Extension of time	7,080 0	5,820 0	5,070 0
	Continuance of exclusive privilege ...	80 0	180 0	20 0
	Inspection	750 0	50 0	...
	Copying	124 0	70 0	59 0
	Drawing	298 12	473 10	191 8
	Designs	169 4	133 0	76 0
	Amended specifications	1,710 0	490 0	110 0
		80 0	...	...
	TOTAL INCOME ...	13,762 0	10,406 10	7,896 8*

* × 3,120 collected in stamps.

Proposed scheme for giving Imperial protection to Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.

No. 881—148-N., dated Rangoon, the 30th April 1890.

From—J. E. BRIDGES, Esq., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

In compliance with the orders contained in your Circular endorsement No. 532—72-2-P., dated 13th March 1890, I am directed to submit a copy of a letter, dated 17th April 1890, from the Secretary to the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce expressing the full agreement of the members of the Chamber in the proposal made by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

Dated Rangoon, the 17th April 1890.

From—J. STUART, Esq., Secretary to the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce,
To—The Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 915—148-N., General Department, dated 31st March 1890, forwarding, for the information of this Chamber, copies of sundry correspondence on the subject of a scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that this Chamber considers the proposal an excellent one, and fully agrees with the views expressed in the memorial on this subject sent by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

No. 3024, dated Bombay Castle, the 30th July 1890.

From—J. NUGENT, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

As requested in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 532—72-2-P., dated the 13th March last, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copies of the communications noted in the margin, received from the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay, Karachi, and Aden, the Commissioner in Sind, and the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, on the subject of the proposed scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and Colonies.

Letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, No. 79-B.I., dated 23rd April 1890.
Letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, dated 5th May 1890.
Letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated 19th May 1890, and accompaniments.
Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 650, dated 19th May 1890.
Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Aden, dated 10th June 1890.

No. 79-B.I., dated Bombay, the 23rd April 1890.

From—J. MONTEATH, Esq., Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 1468 of 15th instant, I have the honour to state that there are no records or statistics connected with patents, designs, and trade-marks in any of the offices under my supervision, and I have therefore some difficulty in expressing an opinion on the question

referred. *Primâ facie* there would be an advantage in the adoption of a scheme whereby Imperial protection would be given over the whole of Great Britain and the Colonial and Indian possessions of Her Majesty if it were practicable. There might be no difficulty in applying to all such possessions a uniform law with that object. But there would, it seems to me, be great difficulties in the working of such a law. Before exclusive use of an invention could be allowed, it would be necessary to ascertain whether there had not been in any part of Her Majesty's dominions a prior application to file a similar specification. If all specifications had to be filed in London, there would be a difficulty in determining equitably when an application should be held to have been made, seeing that the time required for an application to reach London is so various. It would also be practicably necessary to administer the law from London, so that the scheme would have to follow instead of preceding one of Imperial federation.

Dated Karachi, the 5th May 1890.

From— S. W. ANDERSON, Esq., Secretary to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1469 of 1890, dated 15th April, enclosing copy of Resolution of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 532—72-2-P., regarding a scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies, which has been duly circulated amongst the members of my Chamber for an expression of their opinion thereon.

At a meeting held on the 28th ultimo, while my Committee approved of giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks, they were of opinion that the present arrangements regarding the registration of patents, designs, and trade-marks in England and her dependencies are very unsatisfactory, and they would approve of action being taken by Government on the lines suggested by the Associated Chambers of the United Kingdom in their memorial to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 1st January 1890.

No. 650, dated Karachi, the 19th May 1890.

Memo. by—A. C. TREVOR, Esq., Acting Commissioner in Sind.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 1468 of 16th April 1890 on the subject of giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies, the Commissioner in Sind has the honour to state that he is aware of no objection to the extension to India under the safeguards noted in paragraph 2 of the Despatch from Lord Cross, No. 10 (Statistics), dated 23rd January, of any practicable scheme which may be accepted by England and the Colonies, and believes that such an extension would be welcomed by traders and inventors in India.

2. The Secretary of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce reports that the views of the Chamber have already been communicated direct to Government.

Dated Aden, the 10th June 1890.

From—R. S. PHILLPOTT, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Aden Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 1469 of 15th April, with copy of Government Resolution, on the subject of a scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.

I have also to acknowledge your No. 2073 of 27th ultimo.

In reply, I am directed to state that, in the opinion of this Chamber, it would be of great advantage to traders if effect could be given to such a scheme.

Dated Bombay, the 19th May 1890.

From—J. MARSHALL, Esq., Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1469 of the 15th ultimo, giving cover to copies of correspondence on the subject of a scheme for Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies on which the opinion of the Chamber is requested. Regarding the matter as one of great importance to merchants and manufacturers in India, a Special Committee was appointed to consider the subject in detail, consisting of the Honourable A. F. Beaufort (of Messrs. Lyon & Co.), Chairman of the Chamber; Messrs. A. Pallis (of Messrs. Ralli Brothers); J. Littleton Symons (of Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.); G. Cotton (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.); W. R. Macdonell (of Messrs. Wallace & Co.); R. S. Campbell (of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.); and A. Francke (of Messrs. Volkart Brothers), and I have now the honour to wait upon you with their report, which is endorsed by, and has the full approval of, the Chamber.

2. For obvious reasons, the Committee considered it advisable to deal with the proposal under two separate heads, the position of the law in India relating to patents and designs being widely divergent from that affecting trade-marks; the former being under and regulated by special enactments, while the latter are governed by the common law of the country, and do not, as in England, require registration for the purpose of protecting proprietary rights.

3. As regards *patents and designs*, the Committee, after giving the question their most careful consideration, cannot support the proposed scheme. At first sight they admit the proposal of simultaneous registration has apparently much to recommend it, but they consider the advantages likely to result more theoretical than practical. What the difficulties may be in obtaining registration and protection in England and the Colonies the Committee are not in a position to know, nor is it perhaps their province to discuss; but in India the existing law from all they are able to learn works most satisfactorily, being both simple in its procedure and inexpensive in its charges, whether protection be claimed for inventions and designs having their origin within or without the country. These features seem to the Committee to embrace the chief requirements of legislation for patents and designs, and they do not see that any scheme which would give effect to the suggestion of the Associated Chambers of Commerce could possibly improve them. On the contrary, they consider it would be likely to prove more complex and cumbersome in operation and more expensive in cost.

4. In the matter of *trade-marks*, the Committee consider it even less desirable to disturb the existing law, and they feel the greater confidence in expressing this opinion, as they are enabled to do so not only on their own authority, but from the recorded experience and information derived from a previous exhaustive discussion of the entire question by the Chamber. This discussion, which was most instructive in detail and conclusive in its results, originated with a request from the Chamber in 1877 that the Government of India would pass an Act of the Legislature for the registration of trade-marks in India, in response to which Government submitted, for the opinion of the mercantile community, first the draft Bill of 1879, and then in substitution the draft Bill II of 1880. The outcome of this attempted legislation could

not be more clearly expressed than in the words of the then Committee of the Chamber in finally disposing of the question, when they said :—

"It appears to your Committee that the opinion (Counsel's opinion attached) so expressed is a very valuable one, and points decisively to the conclusion that legislation is not necessary, and might be inconvenient. At present the owner of a recognised trade-mark can obtain protection in the Indian Courts notwithstanding the fact of its being unregistered under the English Act. His proprietary rights are not vitiated in any way even if he has applied for and been refused registration in England, nor does he lose his recourse against a mark infringing his rights notwithstanding that the latter may have been registered under the English Act. Moreover, an Indian Court would not attach any importance to the right of exclusive user of a trade-mark granted by the English Act after a lapse of five years from the date of registration in England beyond accepting that fact as evidence of its existence at the date of registration. The owner of a non-registered mark would only have to prove his prior right to win his case.

"It thus appears to your Committee that while a special Act for India would provide no more satisfactory protection than already seems to exist, the alternative proposal of coming under the English Act would be attended with many disadvantages."

5. For convenience of reference the Committee of the Chamber have had reprinted, and beg to wait upon Government with, copies of the Chamber's letter to the members advising that the proposed legislation should be abandoned, as also Counsel's opinion on the law as affecting trade-marks in India which accompanied that letter. The legal opinion then expressed has been amply borne out by the decision of the Courts, and a perusal of these documents, the Committee consider, inevitably leads to the conclusion that any such scheme of Imperial registration of trade-marks as that under discussion would, even if found practicable of application, of which the Committee entertain grave doubts, prove absolutely disadvantageous and inimical to the proprietary rights of merchants, manufacturers, and others now possessing trade-marks in India.

6. The Committee would accordingly deprecate any support being extended by the Government of India to the proposed scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.

Dated Bombay, 16th July 1881.

From—J. GORDON, Esq., Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Members of the Chamber of Commerce.

In September 1877 the Committee of the Chamber submitted to Government the expediency of a measure being introduced into India similar to the English Trade-marks Registration Acts of 1875 and 1876. The Committee considered that the increase in the cotton manufacturers of Bombay rendered such a measure desirable, and it would therefore appear that the protection of Indian manufacturers was the primary object which the Committee had in view when they suggested the measure.

A draft Bill No. I, to be called "The Indian Trade-marks Act, 1879," was accordingly prepared by the Government of India, and forwarded to the Chamber with a request that Government might be favoured with any observations which the Chamber might wish to make on the Bill. A Special Committee was thereupon appointed to consider its provisions. The report of this Special Committee will be found at page 11 of the papers sent herewith. It was with an amendment regarding the fees for the transfers of trade-marks from the English to the Indian register adopted by the Chamber at the Special General Meeting held on 9th September 1879, and the substance of it communicated

to Government. The attention of members is requested to the first paragraph of this report, in which the Special Committee stated that they had discussed the question whether the Bill should apply to trade-marks of goods wherever manufactured, or be applicable only to goods manufactured in India; and that they had concluded that it was desirable that the Bill should apply to all trade-marks in the broadest sense of the term.

The Bill was thereafter referred by Government to a Select Committee of the Council of the Governor-General, who withdrew the Bill No. I of 1879, and brought forward an amended Bill No. II, to be called "The Indian Trade-marks Act, 1880." This amended Bill, together with the reports thereon of the Selected Committee, dated 28th February 1880, was forwarded to the Chamber with a request that Government might be favoured with its opinion upon it. This Bill was amended so as to give effect to the suggestions of the Select Committee whose report was principally concerned in discussing the important question as to the mode in which trade-marks already registered in England should be dealt with. As in the case of the first Bill, a Special Committee was appointed by the Chamber to consider the amended Bill and the report thereon of the Select Committee. The report of this Special Committee was adopted by the Chamber at the General Meeting held on 3rd August 1880, and the substance of it communicated to Government on the 17th idem. In it the Chamber recommended as the simplest mode of overcoming the difficulty that, instead of English trade-marks being registered here, India should come under the English Act, and Indian trade-marks should be registered at home, applications being forwarded through the Registrar's Office.

The next communication received by the Chamber on the subject was a letter, dated 3rd February last, from the Government of India stating that the members of the Select Committee had considered the opinions received on their report of the 28th February 1880, and sending a statement of the present position of the question as to the best mode of fitting in the Indian system of registration with that established in England. The Select Committee observed with regret that the solution of the question proposed by themselves had failed to commend itself to most of the authorities consulted. They had no wish to press their suggestion, and, if they were to carry out the views expressed in the 14th paragraph of their report, the only course left would be to restore the Bill to its original shape, and require all English trade-marks to be registered afresh in India. But the registration here of all English trade-marks used, or likely to be used, in India appeared to the Select Committee so formidable an undertaking that they were reluctant to adopt any course which would necessitate it as long as there was a prospect of finding any simpler solution of the question. Such a solution would be found if Indian manufacturers would be content to register their marks in England. This course was recommended by the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, and also by the Liverpool Chamber, and the Select Committee accordingly deemed it worthy of the most careful consideration. In the event of its being adopted, the legislation required in India would be of the simplest description. As all the work of registration, including the settlement of disputes as to the right to register and claims for the rectification of the register, would be performed in England, all the provisions relating to these subjects would be removed from the Bill, and the Act to be passed here would simply provide—

1st.—That no proceedings should be instituted here for the protection of a trade-mark unless such mark was registered in England as belonging to the plaintiff, or registration was refused in the particular class of cases referred to by 39 & 40 Vict., cap. 33;

2ndly.—That in all Courts in British India registration in England should be from the first *primâ facie* proof, and after five years' conclusive proof, of the right to a trade-mark.

This last communication was circulated to the members of the Chamber, but before replying to it, and finally committing the Chamber to legislation on this subject, your Committee deemed it desirable to take legal opinion on

certain points which have been suggested to them by the correspondence and discussions which have taken place. The questions submitted for counsel's opinion, with the replies thereto, will be found herewith. It appears to your Committee that the opinion so expressed is a very valuable one, and points decisively to the conclusion that legislation is not necessary and might be inconvenient. At present the owner of a recognised trade-mark can obtain protection in the Indian Courts notwithstanding the fact of its being unregistered under the English Act. His proprietary rights are not vitiated in any way even if he has applied for and been refused registration in England, nor does he lose his recourse against a mark infringing his rights notwithstanding that the latter may have been registered under the English Act. Moreover, an Indian Court would not attach any importance to the right of exclusive user of a trade-mark granted by the English Act after a lapse of five years from the date of registration in England beyond accepting that fact as evidence of its existence at the date of registration. The owner of a non-registered mark would only have to prove his prior right to win his case.

It thus appears to your Committee that while a special Act for India would provide no more satisfactory protection than already seems to exist, the alternative proposal of coming under the English Act would be attended with many disadvantages. They suggest, therefore, that the opinion which the Chamber has received should be forwarded to Government with a recommendation that, as the proposed legislation is apparently surrounded with many difficulties and objections which could not at first be foreseen, it may in the meantime be abandoned.

Case prepared by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors of the Chamber, under instructions from the Committee, and submitted for Counsel's opinion.

A Bill to provide for the Registration of Indian Trade-marks is now before the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, and the question has arisen as to the best mode of fitting in a system of registration for India with the system already in force in England.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have recommended as the best way of overcoming the difficulty that, instead of English trade-marks being registered here in India, the English Act should be made to apply to India, and that Indian trade-marks should be registered in England, applications for registration in England being forwarded through the office of the Registrar in India.

A further reference has, however, been made by the Government of India to the Chamber by letter No. 131, dated 3rd February 1881, copy of which is sent herewith.

Before replying to this letter, the Chamber desire to be advised on the points herewith submitted to Counsel.

Counsel is requested to advice.

1. As the law at present stands, I am of opinion that the owner of a trade-mark can in the Indian Courts obtain protection against an infringement notwithstanding he has not registered in England. The fact that the imitation had been registered in England would make no difference.

1. Whether, as the law at present stands, the owner of a trade-mark recognised in the Indian markets as his trade-mark can, notwithstanding that he may have omitted or neglected to register it under the English Act, obtain protection against the use by any one else of an exact or colourable imitation of his mark, and whether the fact that the imitation had been registered in England would make any difference.

2. He would not lose his right.

3. He can. The English Trade-marks Registration Acts do not apply to India.

4. It is impossible to answer this question, as the answer depends entirely upon the provisions of the Act (if any) which may be passed for registering trade-marks in India. What these provisions are going to be, I don't know.

5. I am of opinion that the registration for five years in England under the English Trade-marks Act has no effect whatever upon the rights of a person using in the Indian Courts. Section 3 of Act 38 and 39 Vict., cap. 91, only provides that after five years from the date of registration such registration *shall be conclusive evidence* of the right of the person who has registered to the exclusive user of the mark registered. This, however, only applies to the English Courts and not to India. Consequently the Indian Courts would not be precluded from taking evidence as to who was the owner of the trade-mark in question. The fact of registration in England would be evidence that the person who had registered used that mark at the date of registration, but that would not prevent the person who had not registered proving if he could that he had used and become the owner of the trade-mark before the person who had registered. Registration in England, I think, could only be used in the Indian Courts in corroboration of the evidence of the person who had registered to the time when the mark in question was claimed or used by him as his mark.

6. This is a question that I think a merchant is more competent to decide on than a lawyer. For my own part I don't see what substantial benefit a merchant gets from a registration of

2. If the answer to the last question be in the affirmative, whether the owner of a trade-mark would lose his right to protection if he applied for registration in England, and such registration were refused.

3. Can the owner of a mark which is recognized as a trade-mark in India, but which has been refused registration in England, obtain protection for such mark from the Courts in India ?

4. If a trade-mark had been registered in India as the property of a certain owner, and another precisely similar mark had been registered in England as the property of another altogether different owner, would the owner of the mark so registered in India be entitled to protection from the Courts in India ?—

(*a*) Against the owner of the similar mark registered in England.

(*b*) Against all other persons.

5. What is the effect (if any) in India of complete registration for a period of five years in England of a trade-mark ?

(*a*) Upon the rights of a person who has used the same mark in India for a number of years prior to the registration of such mark in England, but who has taken no steps to obtain registration in England or to oppose the registration there in the name of such registered owner.

(*b*) Upon the rights (if any) of all other persons in India.

6. Whether, having regard to the present state of the law, it is desirable that an Act for the registration of trade-marks in India should be passed ?

trade-marks on the lines of the English Act. Without any Act at all he is in this position: he has only to prove that the mark he seeks protection for has been put on goods which have been, and are being, offered for sale, and his right to that mark is established against the infringer, unless the latter can show that he or some one else has used the mark before, and has not lost the right to use it. No length of user is necessary for the purpose of acquiring property in a trade-mark. See McAndrew *v.* Barrett, 33 L.I., ch. 566, and Maxwell *v.* Hogg, L.R 2, ch. 307, as to how the property in a trade-mark is acquired. Consequently the merchant can now very easily prove his right *primâ facie* to the trade-mark. This is all that he can prove by producing his certificate under the Trade-marks Registration Act for the first five years after registration. After the five years are passed, I don't think the merchant really gets any practical benefit under the Registration Act. The only benefit he gets is that the defendant cannot dispute his right to it. But as the law at present stands, if the merchant had been using his trade-mark for five years, practically the defendant would not dispute his right to it. In fact, the defence in every case is generally that the mark has not been imitated. The Trade-marks Registration Act in my opinion is no protection against imitation at all. The imitator does not want to sue, so he does not care about registering, as he can use his imitation all the same whether registered or not; and, as I have pointed out, I don't think the honest merchant in his suit against the imitator gets any practical benefit. There is not the slightest difficulty, as the law at present stands, of proving your *primâ facie* right to a trade-mark. After a five years' user it would be almost hopeless for a defendant to prove the plaintiff did not own the trade-mark. If, as a matter of fact, other persons were, or claimed to be, entitled to the mark, and it was of any value, long before the five years were over, the registered proprietor would be fighting in court with those persons who by section 5 of 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 91, can apply to rectify the register; and if he was not the owner, he would never succeed in the case of a mark of any value in remaining on the register five years. Again, an Act on the lines of the

English Act would deprive a large number of marks, which are now recognized as trade-marks, of the quality of trade-marks. The fees charged for registration are, I should say, much more than an equivalent for any benefit the merchant gets.

7. I think an Act which provided for registration in England would be worse than an Act which provided for registration in India for the following reasons:—(*a*) Any mark used for the first time since 13th August 1875, and which is not registrable under the English Act, will be deprived of all value, as any one will be able to imitate it without being sued. (*b*) The expense and difficulty attending registration of any disputed mark will prevent an Indian merchant from fighting for his rights. He will have to either abandon his mark, or spend far more than it probably is worth to establish his right to it.

7. If the answer to the last question be in the affirmative, is it desirable that such Act should provide merely for the registration in England of Indian trade-marks, or that it should provide for the registration in India of such marks?

8. As the English Trade-mark Registration Act does not extend to China, and the Indian Legislature has no authority to legislate for the Courts there, I am of opinion that the China Court (in the case put) could and would satisfy itself who was the owner of the mark in question quite apart from the registration in India or the registration in England, only using such registration (if at all) as some proof that the mark was at the respective dates of the registration used by the persons who registered. In short, I am of opinion that in the case put registration either in England or India would have, except to the extent I have mentioned, no value at all.

8. If a special Act were passed for India, and a certain mark exactly or very closely resembling a mark already registered under the English Act were registered under it, or *vice versâ*, how could the respective registered owners protect their rights as against each other in a foreign market such as China?

9. I can add nothing to what I have said above except that, if an Act is to be passed, one providing for registration in India, I think, is the only one that could practically be worked.

9. Generally giving any suggestions on the proposed legislation which may occur to counsel.

J. D. INVERARITY.

25th June 1881.

Dated Madras, the 2nd June 1890.

From—The Honourable J. A. Boyson, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the G. O. of the Madras Government, dated the 3rd April, No. 262, forwarding, for an expression of the Chamber's views, copy of the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated the 23rd January, together with the memorial of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, relative to a proposed scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.

2. I am desired to state that, after due consideration of the memorial, this Chamber regrets its inability to approve of the scheme therein set forth. Had the scheme in question been confined to patents and designs, it would perhaps be more or less practicable. The inclusion, however, of trade-marks is a grave objection to the scheme owing to the practical obstacles which would have to be surmounted, and which, in this Chamber's opinion, are insuperable. For example, one person may have a true claim to a trade-mark in India, another an equally good right to the same in England, and a third in one of the Colonies. The Imperial scheme conferring—if the Chamber rightly interprets the intention of the Associated Chambers—world-wide protection to each would only complicate the situation, and intensify rather than moderate the already sufficiently serious difficulties that have to be confronted to check fraudulent imitations. It is, moreover, felt that the more extensive interests of the mother country, and the tendency that is invariably evinced to regard those interests as paramount, would lead to subordination of India's interests in any question of mutual concession. As far, therefore, as India is concerned, this Chamber submits that trade-marks are sufficiently protected by the Merchandise Marks Act and the Penal Code, and that any scheme similar to that proposed would not only prove prejudicial, but also impracticable. The application of the scheme to patents and designs would, as is stated above, perhaps be more practicable, but the necessity for the step has not in the opinion of this Chamber yet arisen. While, therefore, the Chamber sympathises with the lofty aspirations of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, it does not consider that the interests of India at present demand any change in the existing arrangements for registration of patents and designs.

No. 1125—III-940-A., dated Naini Tal, the 18th August 1890.

From—J. WOODBURN, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

In continuation of this Office letter No. 933—III-940-A.-5, dated the 14th July 1890, I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a letter No. 275-F., dated the 2nd instant, and of its enclosure, being the opinion of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture and the Upper India Chamber of Commerce on the scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.

2. I am to add that the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner hopes to submit a further communication to the Government of India on the subject shortly.

No. 975-F., dated Cawnpore, the 2nd August 1890.

From—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I have the honour, in reply to your letter No. 486—III-940-A., dated 28th March 1890, to submit the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, on the scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks.

2. In my opinion the scheme will inevitably increase the expense and trouble of taking out a patent in this country, even though the inventor limit himself to seeking protection in India only. The Chamber of Commerce complain of the costs at present thrown on an inventor by the obligation incidental to any patent law of ascertaining whether his specification infringes on any existing Indian patents. But if an inventor has also to extend his search to all patents having Imperial protection under the proposed scheme that may have been taken out in the United Kingdom or the Colonies, his task will be very much greater. He may also as the result of his researches find his way

blocked by a patent thus protected which the patentee has taken no steps to make available to the Indian public, though he may have utilized it in the United Kingdom or the Colonies. This last contingency points to some unsoundness in the principle of the scheme. The protection given to an invention by means of a patent ought not to extend beyond the territorial limits within which the inventor may be reasonably presumed to intend to use it for the benefit of the public. In other words, the law of patents is properly a branch of municipal law. To allow his patent to run over a dozen countries, while he only intends to prosecute its advantages in one, is to sacrifice too much to the Imperial idea. If, on the other hand, it is intended that in each country included in the scheme the inventor will be allowed to elect between local and Imperial protection, and will be required to pay higher dues and to satisfy stricter conditions, if he elects the latter, then I fail to see what he gains over his position at present. There is nothing, for instance, to prevent an inventor in England from simultaneously patenting his invention in the United Kingdom under the Parliamentary Statute and in India under the Indian Act, and the expense, so far as India is concerned, is certainly not prohibitive.

3. Regarding the question from the Indian stand-point, I cannot see that there is any call for the scheme. If it would increase the number of inventions specially adapted to India by giving to persons resident in the United Kingdom or the Colonies more inducement than they have at present to study the industrial requirements of this country, this would be a strong argument in its favour. But as an English inventor can at present easily and cheaply protect his invention in India by taking out a patent under the Indian Act, I do not think that India is deprived of the advantages of many possible inventions by the absence of an Imperial patent law. The fact that so far inventors in England take the trouble to legally protect themselves in India, while their inventions are staple commodities of its commerce, shows that the risk of infringement is not serious, and that India in its present industrial stage is an indifferent imitator, but a good customer.

4. With regard to paragraph 5 of the Chamber's letter, I have informed the Secretary that patents registered in India subsequent to November 1887 have been transferred to this Department's office at Cawnpore by order of Government* from the Government Secretariat, and that they may be inspected there during office hours. As they were transferred to this office for the use of the Director in reporting on applications for patent, and not for the use of the public, notice was not given at the time to the Chamber. The value of the collection would be much enhanced if it included copies of the specifications filed previous to November 1887; but I presume that this is impossible.

* No. 1689—III/239, dated 9th August 1889.

Dated Cawnpore, the 2nd July 1890.

From—The Secretary to the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore,

To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I am directed by the Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 467-F., dated 18th April, forwarding copy of a Government Resolution, dated 13th March 1890, with reference to a scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks throughout Great Britain, India, and the British Colonies.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Chamber approves of the suggestion brought forward by the Associated Chamber of Commerce of the United Kingdom, given that, if such a project were carried out, no share in the patent charges of other countries would fall upon inventors in India, and that no increase in expense would be caused to designers and patentees seeking protection in this country only.

3. As far as India is concerned, there is but little doubt that the conditions under which patents are procurable tend to discourage rather than to foster

invention, specially as regards persons possessed of limited means. This is much to be regretted, the field for special, domestic, agricultural, mechanical, and mining contrivances suited to the particular conditions existent in the country being practically unlimited, while chemical investigation and processes, if properly encouraged and protected, might do much in the way of finding uses for, and giving a commercial value to, the infinity of natural products throughout the Peninsula, the possible utility of many of which having as yet not been tested.

4. Not only are the fees deterrently heavy, but the formalities which have to be gone through in taking out a patent are so complicated to the inexperienced that an intending applicant invariably finds himself compelled to employ an agent, whose charges, together with the outlay incurred in furnishing the required number of drawings, copies of designs and specifications, of which four is the minimum number prescribed, &c., not unfrequently exceed the cost of the patent itself. At the same time this expense is susceptible of being still further enhanced by the fee payable in the event of a referee being appointed in terms of section 6 of the Act, clauses 3 and 4.

5. My Committee are, therefore, of opinion that while India would not suffer by being brought within the scope of the scheme in contemplation, subject to the proviso mentioned in paragraph 2 of this letter, the question as to whether the rules of the existing Act do not admit of simplification and the fees of modification should be fully considered. They would also beg leave to suggest the desirability of a more ready means of access to official lists of all patents, designs, and registered trade-marks in force in India.

6. Under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, clause (2) of section 11, it is provided that one copy of each specification filed shall be sent to each of the Governments of Bombay and of Burma only, and it is not apparent why the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the former of which was included under section 10 of Act XV of 1859, should have been left out in the amended Act. It appears, too, that there is virtually only one patent office in India, *viz.*, at Calcutta, where a complete register of all patents in force in India is available for inspection, although under clause (3) of section 11 of the existing Act "the copies of the specification which are sent under sub-section (2) to the authorities mentioned or referred to in that sub-section shall be open to the inspection of any person at all reasonable times to be appointed by these authorities." Persons out of Calcutta are thus practically debarred from taking the first preliminary and very essential step towards securing a patent, *i.e.*, to ascertain whether any such invention has already been registered, without going to the expense and trouble of making a journey to that town, or of employing an agent there to make the necessary search in the records of the Department.

7. The Committee would therefore further suggest if they are correct in the conclusion they have drawn as to the non-existence elsewhere than in Calcutta of complete registers of patents in force in India that duplicate of the complete register maintained at Calcutta should be kept up at the head-quarters of the Government of Bombay, Burma, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

No. 1330, dated Calcutta, the 2nd September 1890.

From—P. NOLAN, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General (Miscellaneous) Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

With reference to the request made in your Circular No. 532—72-2-P., dated the 13th March 1890, I am directed to submit the enclosed copies of letters noted in the margin containing the opinions of the authorities consulted by this Government on the proposed scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies. It will be observed that, while most of the

From the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 612, dated the 30th June 1890.
From the Calcutta Trades Association, dated the 29th July 1890.
From the British Indian Association, No. 25, dated the 23rd August 1890.
From the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, No. 1540, dated the 8th July 1890, and enclosures.

authorities approve of the principle of the proposed scheme, all see grave practical difficulties in the way of giving effect to it. The Lieutenant-Governor would infer that the suggestion of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom should be worked out in detail and put into the form of a definite scheme. In its present undefined shape there is little chance of its eliciting valuable criticism.

No. 612—90, dated Calcutta, the 30th June 1890.

From—S. E. J. CLARKE, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of the papers forwarded under cover of your docket No. 568, dated 27th of March last, on the subject of a scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies. A careful consideration of these papers has led the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to the conclusion that such a scheme could only be extended to India at considerable cost to the Indian revenues, and with very problematical advantage to the Indian public. In their opinion no case has been made out to show the necessity for anything of the kind as regards India, and they are therefore not in favour of the extension of the scheme to this country.

Dated Calcutta, the 29th July 1890.

From—E. HICKIE, Esq., Secretary to the Calcutta Trades Association,

To—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

With reference to your letter No. 570, dated 27th March, I am directed to state that the question of the practicability of securing universal protection for patents, designs, and trade-marks throughout the United Kingdom and British possession was discussed by the Committee of the Trades Association when the Bill for the protection of Inventions and Designs came before them.

2. The difficulties seemed insurmountable and the attendant expenses likely to be high, for in any suggested scheme it was not likely that the payment of fees sanctioned under the Act in India could be made to cover expenses throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies. There would always besides be considerable delay in the several steps towards securing complete protection, as references to the Patent Offices in each country would be absolutely necessary.

3. To carry out such a scheme as the one proposed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom would necessitate the entertainment of increased establishments in many places, the cost of which it would not, in the opinion of the Committee, be proper or fitting to cast upon the general community. The Committee of the Association, therefore, think that, while there is much to recommend the scheme, the practical difficulties in carrying it out seem insuperable.

No. 25, dated Calcutta, the 23rd August 1890.

From—BABU RAJ COOMAR SARBADHIKARI, Secretary to the British Indian Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum No. 571, dated the 27th March last, giving cover to a Circular of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 532—72-2-P., dated the 13th idem, on the subject of a scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.

The Committee of the British Indian Association, I am instructed to say, have no objections to offer to the scheme prepared by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, provided, as has been said by the Secretary of State for India, "that no share of the patent charges of other countries fell upon India, and provided that no increase in expense was caused to inventors or designers seeking protection in India only."

The application made in the applicant's place of origin for protection in other countries under British rule should, my Committee think, be altogether optional; an inventor or designer in the United Kingdom might seek for protection either in India or in the Colonies, or both, and he should bear the expenses of securing such protection. In other words, the Government of the country in which protection is sought should be reimbursed by the inventor or designer the charges incurred for recording or registering the invention, design, or trade-mark. A person seeking protection in India only would thus have no additional expenses to incur for either the United Kingdom or the Colonies wherein he does not want protection.

No. 1540-Agri., dated Calcutta, the 8th July 1890.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

With reference to Mr. Carnduff's No. 569, dated the 27th March 1890, I have the honour to submit copies of letters received from the Agri-Horticultural Society of India and the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce on the proposal to give Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies. The Agri-Horticultural Society think the scheme deserving of warm support, while the Chamber of Commerce are of opinion that no case has been made out for the extension of the scheme to India.

2. In my opinion the principle of the scheme is a good one, but there would be great difficulties in carrying out the scheme in practice.

Dated Calcutta, the 7th June 1890.

From—R. BLECHYNDEN, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society in India,

To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 923-Agri., dated the 24th April last, requesting the opinion of this Society in respect of the scheme submitted to the Secretary of State for India by the Associated Chamber of Commerce for the Imperial protection to patents, trade-marks, and designs.

2. I am instructed to say that the Council of the Society are of opinion that the general principle of Imperial protection to patents, trade-marks, and designs is deserving of warm support, provided that it would not enhance the present expense of patenting an invention for which protection is desired in India only.

3. I have the honour to submit herewith a letter from Messrs. Cantwell & Co., a firm whose business includes that of a patent agency, whose views on the subject coincide with those taken by this Society.

Dated Calcutta, the 4th June 1890.

From—MESSRS. CANTWELL & Co., Consulting Engineers and Patent Agents,

To—The Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.

With reference to the proposal of the British Chambers of Commerce to give Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United

Kingdom, India, and the Colonies, we have to remark that we consider the proposal, if carried out, would be beneficial to Indian inventors, and we can see no difficulty in carrying it out, providing always that the fees charged in England be not greater than those now charged under the Indian Patent Act. The interests of Indian Patent Agents would, of course, suffer by the change, but that is a secondary consideration.

The procedure necessary to carry out the scheme would be—

(1) To amend English Patent Act, and amended Act to declare retrospectively all existing Indian patents, designs, and trade-marks valid in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and United Kingdom and Colonial patents, designs, and trade-marks to be valid in India.

(2) Amended Act to fix schedule of Imperial Patent Office fees, at present Indian Patent Office rates, or at lowest of Colonial Patent Office fees.

(3) The Indian Patent Office to become a branch of the Imperial Office, and to be managed by an English Patent Office Examiner and Assistant Examiner with a staff recruited locally; the whole cost of the office to be defrayed by English Exchequer.

(4) The Indian Patent Act to be repealed concurrently with the passing of the Imperial Act in England.

There are other matters of detail which is not necessary to enter into here.

No. 612—90, dated Calcutta, the 30th June 1890.

From—S. E. J. CLARKE, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of the papers forwarded under cover of your docket No. 568, dated 27th of March last, on the subject of a scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies. A careful consideration of these papers has led the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to the conclusion that such a scheme could only be extended to India at considerable cost to the Indian revenues, and with very problematical advantage to the Indian public. In their opinion no case has been made out to show the necessity for anything of the kind as regards India, and they are therefore not in favour of the extension of the scheme to this country.

No. 1595, dated Allahabad, the 5th December 1890.

From—The Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Wesetrn Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

In continuation of the correspondence ending with this Office letter No. 1460 of the 7th November last, I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, the enclosed copies of letters* from Messrs. A. Rodgers and W. Bull on the subject of the scheme to give Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.

* Dated 23rd and 25th September 1890 respectively.

Dated Chupra, the 23rd September 1890.

From—A. RODGERS, Esq., Chupra,

To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Your No. 1099-F. of 1890 (extension to India of patents taken out in England, and *vice versâ*).

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the above, together with a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, and, as requested, I have the honour to submit my opinion and experience on the matter under consideration.

I am of opinion that a scheme of Imperial protection is a most desirable arrangement, and that the Indian Government should permit the Revenue and Agricultural Department of India (Patents) to join in all conferences held at Home on the subject, as it is one that is of the last importance to the satisfactory administration of its Patent section and to the Indian and English publics.

The Indian Patent Office by joining the scheme would acquire copies of all British and Colonial patents, and consequently keep in touch and accord with and abreast of the professional and technical judgment and arbitration current in the British Patent Office, which is regarded by all inventors as an umpire office and institution, whose letters patent pass unquestioned by all other Governments.

The late great improvement in the laws of the Indian Patent Office brought about by the Government of India, its Legislative Department, and the Secretary to Government, Revenue and Agricultural Department, and the prompt attention given to every matter coming before it by the officials in charge of it, is greatly appreciated by those coming in contact with it, and it would be a still further boon if the public out here could obtain, through the medium of this energetic department, the very much desired benefit of Imperial protection.

Dated the 25th September 1890.

From—W. BULL, Esq., Tunbridge Wells,

To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 110[illegible]-F., dated Cawnpore, the 30th August 1890. I desire in reply to say that I think the "proposed scheme for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies" a most desirable one, and that it would be an enormous boon to inventors.

No. 54, dated Simla, the 21st July 1891.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch No. 10 Statistics, dated the 23rd January 1890, transmitting a memorial from the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, in which they represent the inconvenience caused by the existence of different Patents and Designs laws in India and other parts of the British Empire, and urge the adoption of some scheme whereby Imperial protection over the whole of Great Britain and the Colonial and Indian possessions might be given to patents, designs, and trade-marks.

2. We have carefully considered the proposals made in this memorial in consultation with the Local Governments and commercial bodies in India, and have come to the conclusion that we cannot recommend to Your Lordship the inclusion of British India in any such general scheme.

3. We hold that the recent amendment and simplification of the law relating to Patents by Act V of 1888 sufficiently meets the reasonable demands of all inventors, and we agree with the three leading Chambers of Commerce—those of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay—that the advantages of introducing such a scheme as that proposed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom are open to serious doubt, while it would certainly involve very formidable difficulties of a practical character.

4. We enclose copies of the communications received from the three Chambers just mentioned, and we may add from the experience of our own

Patent Office that a difficulty would be sure to arise out of applications for patents affecting practices in Indian agriculture and manufacture, in connection with which less knowledge exists in the United Kingdom than in India. Applications are frequently made for exclusive privilege in respect to alleged inventions which are simply plagiarisms of processes well-known in India, of which the English Patent Office would know little or nothing. Thus the Indian agriculturist practices many methods of treating fibre, and makes use of many appliances for crushing sugarcane which might be wholly novel in England, and might in consequence be given Imperial protection which would seriously affect the rights of natives of this country. The Government of India have practically accepted the duty of protecting the agricultural and manufacturing classes, who are at present insufficiently educated to guard themselves from wrongful attempts to monopolise contrivances or processes useful to agricultural and manufacturing industries of a character unfamiliar to the English expert, and we are therefore unwilling to accept any proposals which would materially increase that responsibility while lessening our control over the grant of patents. We are accordingly of opinion that it is undesirable to allow the control of patents in India to pass out of the hands of the Indian authorities. We shall, however, be willing to consider any suggestions for the improvement of Act V of 1888 or of the working of our Patent Office.

	1889	1890.
Applied for	336	319
Granted	268	176

5. The number of patents applied for and granted during the last two years is noted on the margin.

6. The question, so far as it regards trade-marks, differs from the question in its application to patents, inventions, and designs, for we have, as Your Lordship is aware, no law in India for the registration of trade-marks and for conferring property in such marks by virtue of registration. Therefore the discussion of the question whether it would be expedient to assent to a scheme proposing that registration of trade-marks in India should confer a property therein in other parts of the British Empire must necessarily be preceded by a discussion of the question whether it is expedient to pass a law providing for the registration of trade-marks in India. We do not propose at present to discuss this question, which has often been under our consideration before. As the Bombay Chamber of Commerce states in the letter which is annexed to this Despatch, the proposal for the enactment of a law for the registration of trade-marks was made by that Chamber in 1877, and after Bills had been prepared and the question fully considered the proposal was finally abandoned with the concurrence of the Chamber in 1881. The papers were published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 10th December 1881, and Your Lordship has recently* drawn the attention of the British and Foreign Patents and Trade-Marks Society to them in answer to communications in which the Society made a proposal similar to that which was made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in 1877. The question was before us again in 1884, and in our Despatch No. 34 (Judicial), dated the 13th October of that year, we informed Your Lordship's predecessor that we were unable to undertake any obligation involving legislation for the registration of trade-marks.

* Letter from the Under-Secretary of State for India, No. 181-R. & S, dated the 25th February 1891, enclosed in Despatch to the Government of India, No. 14 Statistics, dated the 26th February 1891.

7. As the matter stands at present, trade-marks are protected without registration in India by the common law as well as by the statute law (the Penal Code, the Sea Custom Act, and the Merchandise Marks Act), and we do not think that we need further consider the question of registration. If, however, the Association just referred to should consider a further proposal expedient, we shall be prepared to give the proposal our attention.

8. In any case, however, we are clearly of opinion that the reasons against the adoption of the proposal made with respect to patents, inventions, and designs, which are stated in paragraphs 1-5 of this Despatch, apply equally to trade-marks.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

INDICATES THE ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE DISPLAY OF INDIAN TEA AND ART-WARE AT THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION, AND ASKS THAT ASSISTANCE MAY BE GIVEN, IF REQUIRED, TO MR. TELLERY IN MAKING HIS COLLECTION.

Circular No. $\frac{29}{4}$ (*Museums and Exhibitions*), dated Simla, the 15th July, 1892.

From—SIR E. C. BUCK, KT., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,

To—All Local Governments and Administrations.

With reference to the Resolution in this Department, No. 23-4, dated 21st June 1892, publishing the official circular of information for foreign exhibitors at the exhibition to be held at Chicago in 1893, I am directed to say that, although the Government of India have decided not to make any official contribution to that exhibition, they have consented to give financial assistance to the Indian Tea Association at Calcutta and to Mr. Tellery, a well-known dealer in Indian art-ware, for the purpose of erecting a tea-room and exhibiting a satisfactory collection of Indian art-ware and fabrics, the latter being partly used for the decoration of the tea-room.

2. The subsidy awarded to the Indian Tea Association is Rs. 40,000 and that to Mr. Tellery Rs. 10,000.

3. The Government of India have adopted this course partly with the object of relieving Local Governments and Administrations and officials throughout the country of the trouble entailed by making collections for an exhibition. The Indian Tea Association will require little or no official assistance beyond the subsidy granted, the recognition of its representative, Mr. R. Blechynden, and the grant to him of credentials to facilitate his mission. And it has been ascertained that Mr. Tellery is in most respects competent to make his collections without the aid of local authorities, but as in some instances their support and assistance is not unlikely to be of service to him, it is requested that divisional and district officials, as well as those connected with museums and art-schools, may be furnished with a copy of this circular in order both that they may be aware of the arrangement which has been made with Mr. Tellery, and that they may be prepared to accord to him any reasonable aid, should he apply for it, which may not inconveniently interfere with their official duties.

Circular No. $\frac{29}{4}$

Copy forwarded to the Secretary, Indian Tea Association, and to Mr. Tellery for information, and to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XIII OF 1892-93.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Average receipts per mile per week in 1891-92.	First 11 days of July 1891. Total mean mileage worked.	First 11 days of July 1891. Receipts. Total.	First 11 days of July 1891. Receipts. Per mile. open	First 9 days of July 1892. Total mean mileage worked.	First 9 days of July 1892. Receipts. Total.	First 9 days of July 1892. Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 11th July 1891. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 9th July 1892. Total.	Total increase in 1892-93.	Total decrease in 1892-93.
	State Lines worked by Companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
th July 1892	East Indian (a)	604	1,577	14,49,258	919	1,582	10,21,388	646	1,52,08,033	1,51,05,031	...	1,03,002
th ditto	Patna-Gya	197	57	11,654	240	57	11,703	205	1,58,900	1,40,955	...	17,945
th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,08,527	131	831	1,26,527	152	23,29,286	19,41,260	.	3,88,026
th ditto	Indian Midland (b)	127	752	1,21,772	162	752	89,638	119	15,20,055	16,72,053	1,51,998	...
th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	6,78,039	406	1,674	5,11,000	305	67,44,866	72,33,378	4,88,512	...
th ditto	South Indian	150	901	2,29,804	255	1,106	1,91,696	173	21,93,080	21,54,690	...	38,390
th ditto	Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	1,28,668	123	1,044	99,812	96	14,91,149	12,96,493	...	1,94,656
th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (c)	130	712	1,53,261	215	755	1,03,760	137	17,13,287	17,82,729	69,442	...
th ditto	Rohilkhand & Kumaun (Lucknow Bareilly sec.)	59	199	17,057	86	199	12,132	61	1,77,834	2,07,289	29,455	...
	TOTAL	250	7,745	29,00,040	374	8,000	21,67,656	271	3,15,36,490	3,15,33,878	...	2,612
	State Lines worked by the State.											
th July 1892	North Western (d)	264	2,395	10,86,882	454	2,450	5,62,689	230	91,31,131	75,67,803	...	15,63,328
th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	2,26,262	327	692	1,62,234	234	29,57,534	28,63,136	...	94,398
th ditto	Eastern Bengal	284	777	2,48,194	319	777	2,04,880	264	29,66,810	25,24,224	...	4,42,586
th ditto	Bengal Central (e)	117	125	19,025	152	125	18,590	149	2,14,085	2,05,334	...	8,751
th ditto	Burma (f)	203	609	1,40,930	231	715	1,23,520	173	15,63,355	19,33,530	3,70,175	...
th ditto	Jorhát	47	25	2,174	87	25	1,614	65	16,154	17,885	1,731	...
th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	496	62	8	494	62	4,550	4,704	154	...
	TOTAL	251	4,631	17,23,963	372	4,792	10,74,021	224	1,68,53,619	1,51,16,616	...	17,37,003
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
th July 1892	Great Indian Peninsula (g)	572	1,485	8,41,565	567	1,484	6,45,561	435	1,64,22,251	1,33,94,824	...	30,27,427
th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	3,55,923	772	461	2,65,000	575	50,13,663	53,23,138	3,09,475	...
th ditto	Madras	216	840	3,08,197	367	840	2,24,929	268	27,05,425	25,38,939	...	1,66,486
	TOTAL	468	2,786	15,05,685	540	2,785	11,35,490	408	2,41,41,339	2,12,56,901	...	28,84,438
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,162	61,29,688	404	15,577	43,77,167	281	7,25,31,448	6,79,07,395	...	46,24,053
	Assisted Companies.											
th July 1892	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	30,985	191	162	21,876	135	3,18,025	2,91,801	...	26,224
th ditto	Tárakeshwar	258	22	7,881	358	22	8,378	381	93,618	87,670	...	5,948
th ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	9,130	136	67	10,654	159	1,27,723	1,46,053	18,330	...
th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	14,359	184	78	12,615	162	1,46,008	1,48,206	2,198	...
	TOTAL	135	329	62,355	190	329	53,523	163	6,85,374	6,73,730	...	11,644
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.											
th July 1892	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (h)	154	354	73,928	209	354	70,981	201	7,55,319	7,39,018	...	16,301
th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,430	110	13	1,520	117	20,721	21,198	477	...
th ditto	Southern Mahratta (Mysore section)	86	296	35,699	121	311	33,698	108	3,64,432	3,58,039	...	6,393
th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	68	4,599	68	93	6,630	71	60,196	93,812	33,616	...
th ditto	Kolhápur	55	29	2,868	99	29	1,473	51	(i) 21,233	23,955	2,722	...
th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,058	56	72	3,120	43	73,553	91,337	17,784	...
	TOTAL	107	832	1,22,582	147	872	1,17,422	135	12,95,454	13,27,359	31,905	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.											
th July 1892	Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	28,011	259	108	13,335	123	2,11,923	1,47,402	...	64,521
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.											
th July 1892	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	30,129	90	334	27,660	83	4,92,588	6,12,578	1,19,900	...
th ditto	Jodhpur-Bickanir	72	188	12,959	69	292	29,250	100	1,50,891	3,03,727	1,52,836	...
th ditto	Morvi	63	94	9,747	104	94	7,808	80	1,10,160	1,05,133	...	5,027
	TOTAL	76	616	52,835	86	720	64,718	90	7,53,639	10,21,438	2,67,799	...
	GRAND TOTAL	269	17,047	63,95,471	375	17,606	46,26,165	263	7,54,77,838	7,10,77,324	...	44,00,514

(a) Includes the Nalháti State Railway now amalgamated with the East Indian Railway.
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(c) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the State Railways, the Company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(d) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(e) Although for convenience classed amongst the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(f) Includes the Mu Valley State Railway.
(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(h) Includes the Bezváda Extension.
(i) Total receipts from 21st April to 11th July 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT, *M.I.C.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 21st July, 1892.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 31.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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The Indian Limitation Act, 1887, and Code of Civil Procedure Amendment Bill.

The Lower Burma Towns Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 31.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1892.

No. 18.—Privilege leave of absence for twenty-four days is granted to Mr. S. Harvey James, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 25th instant.

No. 19.—Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is appointed to act as Secretary in that Department during the absence on leave of Mr. S. Harvey James, or until further orders.

A. B. WILSON,
Registrar,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

The 27th July, 1892.

No. 20.—Mr. Arthur Strachey, Barrister-at-Law, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, is granted leave of absence for three-and-a-half months, with effect from the 1st August 1892, or until further orders.

No. 21.—Mr. W. K. Porter, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces during the absence on leave of Mr. Arthur Strachey, or until further orders.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

Simla, the 27th July, 1892.

No. 410.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as Assistant Commandants in the Upper Burma Military Police:

Lieutenant A. H. R. Milne, I.S.C., 5th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant F. H Domenichetti, I.S.C., 28th Madras Infantry.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 18th July, 1892.

No. 1908-*P*.—Applications in respect of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed during the week ending the 16th July 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:

No. 186 *of* 1892.—Walter Swain and William Philipson, of Hillfold Mill, Astley Bridge, near Bolton, in the County of Lancaster, Pneumatic Tyre Manufacturers, for "improvements in the construction of tyres for bicycles, tricycles, and other road vehicles."

No. 187 *of* 1892.—Theodor Faeger, of Ruesum, in the Kingdom of Prussia and German Empire, Architect, for "chimney cowl."

No. 188 *of* 1892.—Edwin Metcalf Leslie Marriott, Colonel in Her Majesty's Indian Army, at present stationed at Lucknow, and William Hunt Sinclair Marriott, of Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces, for "an improved tethering gear to be known as the 'Simplex shackle tethering gear,' and for improvements connected therewith."

No. 189 *of* 1892.—Christopher Edward Phipps, Locomotive Superintendent, Madras Railway, but at present on his way to England, for "an improved travelling cash chest, to be called 'Phipps' patent secure travelling cash chest.'"

No. 1909-*P*.—Specifications of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:

No. 263 *of* 1891.—Kali Krishna Mookerji, Assistant Engineer, Provincial Works, Jhelum, Punjab, for "an Engineer's pocket rule." (Filed 15th June 1892.)

No. 310 *of* 1891.—Charles F. Miller, Manufacturer, of Lancaster, in the County of Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania, United States of North America, for "improvements in refrigerators." (Filed 8th July 1892.)

No. 19 *of* 1892.—George William Rowe and William George Heys, both of the City of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Engineers, for "improvements in, and relating to, pneumatic and similar tyres." (Filed 6th July 1892.)

No. 27 *of* 1892.—Francis Teague, of the Acme Electric Works, Ferdinand Street, Chalk Farm, in the County of London, England, for "improvements in electricity meters." (Filed 8th July 1892.)

No. 38 *of* 1892.—James Howarth Parkinson, Gas Engineer, of Stretford, in the County of Lancaster, England, for "improvements in extracting and utilising heat for motive power." (Filed 7th July 1892.)

No. 77 *of* 1892.—John Draper, Chemist, of 38th Street, above 5th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, United States of America, but at present residing at No. 4, Albany Street, Kelvinside, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, for "improvements in the method of, and means for, removing and preventing scales or incrustations in steam boilers, and for the prevention of pitting, corrosion, or oxidization of such boilers, which improvements are also applicable to the coating of iron or steel articles generally, so as to protect them from oxidization." (Filed 5th July 1892.)

No. 101 *of* 1892.—John Tyack Sandell, of 10, Pall Mall, London, S. W., England, General Manager of Messrs. R. W. Thomas & Co. (Limited), Photographic Manufacturers, for "an improvement in the manufacture of sensitive plates and films or other media for photographic purposes." (Filed 4th July 1892.)

No. 1910-*P*.—The undermentioned Design has been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies of the Design have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of the Design is open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place,

West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee:

No. 44-*D.* *of* 1892.—Messrs Huber & Co, Merchants, residing at No 3, Barretto's Lane, Calcutta, for "A-1 or multicoloured border design"

The 25th July, 1892.

No. 2017-*P*.—Applications in respect of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed during the week ending 23rd July 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

No. 190 *of* 1892.—P Donaldson, Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, residing at the Presidency Jail quarters, for "a hygienic latrine pan and water flush for natives of India."

No. 191 *of* 1892.—Robert Nesbit Coghlan, of Karachi, India, Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind, for "improvements in scales or weighing machines."

No. 192 *of* 1892.—Charles Frederic Ainsworth, of Lower Brazley, Harwich, Cotton-spinner, and John Haydock, of 315, Manchester Road, Bolton, Mill Manager, both in the County of Lancaster, England, for "improvements in scutching machines and Derby lap machines and such other machines as are used in the treatment of cotton and other fibrous substances for the formation of a lap"

No. 193 *of* 1892.—Edward Waller Stoney, Civil Engineer of Madras, for "an invention to be called 'E W Stoney's patent safety T. switch handle.'"

No. 194 *of* 1892.—Uriah Cummings, Manufacturer, residing at No. 376, Whitney Avenue, in the City of New Haven, in the County of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, in the United States of America, for "pulverizing machines"

No. 2018-*P*.—Specifications of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.

No. 188 *of* 1891.—Mohammed Hossain, Subordinate, Public Works Department, of 16, Kutwall Road, Sudder Bazar, Cantonment Rangoon, Burma, for "a hand-power road picking and ramming machine." (Filed 13th July 1892.)

No 328 *of* 1891.—Lewis William Shedden, Gentleman, and William Geary Yeatman, Watchmaker, both of Lymington, Hampshire, England, for "improvements in actuating punkahs." (Filed 7th July 1892)

No 345 *of* 1891.—Archibald Constable, of 14, Parliament Street, in the City of Westminster, England, Publisher, for "improvements in means for the protection of books." (Filed 15th July 1892.)

No. 40 *of* 1892.—Eleanor Lotinga, Gentlewoman, residing at Ely, near Cardiff, in the County of Glamorganshire, in England, for "improvements in the construction of go-carts, dog-carts, and other like vehicles, whereby they are rendered convertible from one form of vehicle into another." (Filed 12th July 1892)

No. 69 *of* 1892.—James Garner, of 31, Union Street, Tyldesley, in the County of Lancaster, England, Manager, Thomas Cockerill, of 105, Derby Street, Bolton, in the County of Lancaster, aforesaid, Chemical Engineer, and Christopher Porrett, of Change Alley, Sheffield, in the County of York, England, Insurance Manager, for "improvements in, and connected with, hoists." (Filed 16th July 1892.)

No 81 *of* 1892.—Alister MacNab, of Cocanada, Madras Presidency, India, Merchant, for an "improvement in the manufacture of Bay salt." (Filed 13th July 1892.)

No. 83 *of* 1892.—Johannes Lecmàn Abderhalden, of Saint Gallen, in Switzerland, Manufacturer, for "an improved punkah apparatus or machine." (Filed 7th July 1892)

No 84 *of* 1892.—Charles August Pooley, Attorney-at-Law, of No 24, West Seneca, in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie, and State of New York, United States of America, for "automatic couplings for railway coaches, trucks, wagons, cars, and like vehicles" (Filed 18th July 1892)

No 90 *of* 1892.—Peter Ferguson and William Young Fleming, of the firm of Messrs. Fleming and Ferguson, Phœnix Engine Works, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Engineers and Shipbuilders, and George Dixon, Manager to Messrs John Musgrave & Sons, Engineers, Globe Iron Works, Bolton, Lancashire, for "improvements in motive power engines actuated by steam or other fluid pressure." (Filed 18th July 1892)

No 93 *of* 1892.—William Priessnitz Bonwick, Engineer, of 59, Blomfield Road, Paddington, in the County of London, England, for "improvements in bottle-stoppers" (Filed 16th July 1892)

No 108 *of* 1892.—Kenneth Thomas Sutherland, Chemical Manufacturer, 39, Pritchard Street, Charlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester, and George Fsdaile, Civil Engineer, the Old Rectory, Platt, in Rusholme, Manchester, for "an improved method of treating vegetable fibres, so that they will spin more easily and make stronger yarn, thread, or strand." (Filed 4th April 1892)

No 122 *of* 1892.—Albert Priestley, of the firm of Messrs Priestley & Co, Sculptors, Cawnpore, and Alfred Butterworth, Mill Manager, Cawnpore, for "improvements in match-making." (Filed 13th July 1892)

No. 155 *of* 1892.—Howard Lane, of Corporation Street, Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, England, Engineer, for "improvements in valves and fittings for portable reservoirs or holders of compressed air or liquefied or other gases." (Filed 18th July 1892.)

SURVEYS.

The 27th July, 1892.

No. 1587—126.—Lieutenant A. J. Pilcher, R.E., is appointed to the Survey of India Department as an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 16th July 1892.

No. 1589—4.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Sandeman, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, Survey of India Department, is appointed to be Director of Bengal Surveys, with effect from the 1st April 1892.

The 29th July, 1892.

No. 1605—165.—Colonel H. R. Thuillier, R.E., Surveyor General of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd August 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

During Colonel Thuillier's absence on leave, Colonel G. Strahan, R.E., Deputy Surveyor General, in charge Trigonometrical Branch, will act as Surveyor General in addition to his present duties.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th July, 1892.

No. 2967-*I.*—*Erratum.*—The following name is transferred from the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2100-I, dated the 25th May, 1892, to notification No. 2099-I., of the same date:

Vishnu Pant Keshao Kunte, Superintendent of the Dewas State, Senior Branch, in Central India.

No. 1321-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, Indian Staff Corps, Additional Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is appointed to be an Additional Political Agent of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 24th May, 1892.

The 26th July, 1892.

No. 1330-*G.*—Dastur Edulji Bymonji, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class and Officiating Special Assistant Commissioner, has been appointed to be a Special Assistant Commissioner, substantive *pro tempore*, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 6th March, 1892, and until further orders.

The 27th July, 1892.

No. 1332-*G.*—The following promotion and appointments are made in and to the Berar Commission, with effect from the 31st May, 1892, consequent on the transfer to foreign service of Mr. Wasudeo Sadaseo Pisolkar, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Class:

Mr. E. Marshall, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Class.

Mr. Ganesh Bapuji, Tahsildar of the 2nd Grade and Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class.

Mr. Sakharam Atmaram Adhikari, Clerk of Court to the First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, to officiate until further orders as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class.

No. 2984-*I.*—The services of Mr. A. Rowland, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st October, 1892.

The 28th July, 1892.

No 1346-*G.*—Mr. A. Ardagh, Abkari Inspector in the Bombay Presidency, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class and Deputy Superintendent of Excise in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 6th June, 1892.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 25th July, 1892.

No. 3083-*P.*—Mr. E. Monks, Superintendent of Post Offices in Burma, is appointed to hold charge of the Office of Deputy Post Master General, Burma, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 5th July 1892, until further orders.

The 28th July, 1892.

No. 3131-*P.*—Babu Bepin Behari Mukerji, Post Master, Dacca, held charge of the current duties of the Office of Deputy Post Master General, Eastern Bengal, in addition to his own, from the 27th June to the 6th July 1892, both days inclusive.

Mr. R. H. Kelly, Superintendent of Post Offices, is appointed to act as Deputy Post Master General, Eastern Bengal, with effect from the 7th July 1892, until further orders.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th July, 1892.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 719.—Lieutenant W. A. M. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 23rd June 1891.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 720.—Second-Lieutenant Thomas Selby Tancred, 15th Hussars, officiating Wing Officer, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 17th December 1890, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Tancred will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 721.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Captain P. B. Lindsell, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—16th year commenced 11th September 1891.

No. 722.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Lieutenant C. E. Hodgson, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 1st Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for three months and twenty days. Pension service—10th year commenced 9th September 1891.

Lieutenant N. J. H. Powell, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 30th March 1892.

No. 723.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cunningham, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, is granted leave in and out of India, (p. a.) for one year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the date of being struck off duty. Pension service—26th year commenced 17th October 1891. (G. G. O. No. 408 of 1892 is cancelled.)

No. 724.—Lieutenant H. W. Cruddas, Royal Irish Regiment, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, 27th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England (m. c.) under paragraph 98, Army Regulations, India, vol. II. Pension service—4th year commenced 30th January 1892.

No. 725.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant R. E. Foley, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for four months.

Lieutenant W. K. Scharlieb, Indian Staff Corps, 8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for four months.

Lieutenant J. A. Wilson, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for four months.

Lieutenant C. C. Renton, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (m. c.) for four months.

Surgeon-Captain J. T. Daly (m. c.) for three months.

Conductor W. Davis, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for three months.

No. 726.—Colonel J. C. Stewart, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India on vacating command of the 7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry on the 20th June 1892.

No. 727.—Colonel F. D. M. Brown, V.C., Indian Staff Corps, Principal, Thomason College, Rurki, is permitted to reside out of India on vacating his civil appointment, under article 738 (*b*), Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I. Pension service—37th year commenced 3rd January 1892.

No. 728.—The absence of Captain A. B. Shute, Royal Artillery, Commandant, No. 2 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, on the 16th and 17th August 1891, is reckoned as leave under rule XXV of the regulations of 1868.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 729.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 1st and 15th July 1892, pages 3813 and 3887.*

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 1st July, 1892.

* * * * * * * * *

Hong-Kong Regiment.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are appointed to the Hong-Kong Regiment:

To be Commandant.

Major E. G. Barrow, with the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in China and Hong-Kong whilst so employed. Dated 11th November 1891.

To be Wing Commanders.

Captain H. T. Faithfull, with the local rank of Major in China and Hong-Kong whilst second-in-command. Dated 28th November 1891.

Captain J. M. A. Retallick. Dated 22nd December 1891.

To be Wing Officers.

Captain R. H. Dawson. Dated 7th January 1892.

Lieutenant W C. M. Woodcock. Dated 29th December 1891.

Lieutenant M. R. E. Ray. Dated 13th March 1892.

Lieutenant E. L. C. Berger. Dated 2nd January 1892.

Lieutenant E. C. Rowcroft. Dated 9th January 1892.

To be Adjutant.

Lieutenant W. C. M. Woodcock. Dated 29th December 1891.

To be Quartermaster.

Lieutenant M. R. E. Ray. Dated 13th March 1892.

* * * * * * * * *

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 5th July, 1892

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * *

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Tuck, Bengal Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 28th February 1892.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Samuel Fraser, Bengal Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 28th February 1892.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Colonels are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary List:

Tredway George Clarke. Dated 10th June 1892.

John Campbell Gunning. Dated 19th June 1892.

George Murray. Dated 10th June 1892.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 730.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain and Brevet Major Harry Heptinstall Rose Heath,—24th July 1892.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Wallace Christopher Ramsay Stratton,—26th July 1892.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 731.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Richard Mundy to be Conductor and Sergeants Arthur Edwards and Thomas Miller to be Sub-Conductors, with effect from the 5th June 1892, on augmentation of establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 732.—*12th Bengal Cavalry*—

Dafadar Ganga Rám to be Jemadar, *vice* Jawahir Singh, deceased, with effect from the 23rd June 1892.

No. 733.—*13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Tota Rám to be Jemadar, *vice* Ganga Bishn, deceased, with effect from the 28th April 1892.

No. 734.—*27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Desa Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Abdullah Khan to be Subadar, and Drill-Havildar Rám Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gokul Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 19th March 1892.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 735.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Colonel Reginald Beavan, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India,—11th June 1892.

Captain T. S. M. Woolley, Indian Staff Corps (temporary half-pay),—4th June 1892.

No. 736.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Mulvany, Civil Surgeon, Muzaffarnagar, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 11th July 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 737.—Lieutenant Charles Harris, Assistant Commissary, Commissariat-Transport Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 29th May 1892.

No. 738.—Second grade Senior Apothecary William Isaac Knight is placed on the retired list.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 739.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of the undermentioned native officer and sepoy to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit:

JEMADAR HÍRA LÁL SINGH, 3RD BENGAL INFANTRY.—For conspicuous gallantry in action when in command of a detachment at Tinchong, in the Lushai Hills, on the 7th April 1892, on which occasion, when his camp was attacked at night by a large number of Lushais, he, though wounded at the beginning of the attack, did not relinquish the command of the detachment, and exhibited great coolness and judgment throughout the affair.

No. 1663, SEPOY SÁLAGRÁM SINGH, 3RD BENGAL INFANTRY.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Tinchong, in the Lushai Hills, on the 7th April 1892, on which occasion, being on sentry duty when the camp was attacked by a large number of Lushais, he, though wounded in three places, maintained his post under a heavy fire, until called in by the native officer in command of the detachment, thereby showing an excellent example of cool courage.

No. 740.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the third class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned native officer of the Bhamo Battalion of the Burma Military Police:

JEMADAR HARI SINGH.—For conspicuous gallantry during the march with Lieutenant MacMunn's party from Myitkyina to Sadon, in the Bhamo District, on the 9th February 1892, on which occasion he was wounded.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORGANISATION.

No. 741.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the designation of the 3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps being changed to "The North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles."

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 742.—*The North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Sargeaunt, Royal Engineers, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* the Hon'ble Sir James Broadwood Lyall, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., resigned.

No. 743.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Mr. George Pirie to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Aitken, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 744.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant A. Sabonadière (supernumerary) resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2117-G., dated Simla, the 19th July, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Establishment of a Provincial Service recruited in India for the Engineer Branch, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Resolution No. 1443 G., dated 13th December 1884, published in *Gazette of India*, 20th December 1884, page 479.

Read also the following correspondence connected with the report of the Public Service Commission, and its accompaniments:

Public Works Department No. 1432 G., dated 15th June 1888, and replies of the several Local Governments and Administrations.

Read also the following correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State:

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 104 Public, dated 12th August 1889.

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 65 P. W., dated 22nd October 1890.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 9 P. W., dated 19th February 1891.

Despatches to Secretary of State, Nos. 68 and 69 P. W., dated 15th September 1891.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 7 P. W., dated 18th February 1892.

The following regulations, which are the outcome of the recommendations of the Public Service Commission for the future appointment of officers in

India to the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department, have been approved by the Secretary of State for India:

I.—A Provincial Service recruited in India shall be established on a rate of pay differing from that of the Imperial Service recruited in England. This Service shall be under the leave rules of Indian Services, Chapter XIV, and under the General Pension Rules, Part IV, of the Civil Service Regulations. In all other respects there shall be no distinction between the members of this Service and those of the Imperial Service.

II.—The rates of pay of the Provincial Service shall be as follows:

		Rs.	
Chief Engineer, 1st Class	...	2,500	These are the rates of pay of the present establishment, and will continue to be the rates for both Imperial and Provincial officers in these classes.
" 2nd "	...	2,000	
" 3rd "	...	1,800	

				Rs.
Superintending Engineer, 1st Class	...	...	...	1,050
" 2nd "	...	...	...	900
" 3rd "	...	...	...	750
Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	...	...	...	650
" 2nd "	...	...	...	550
" 3rd "	...	...	...	475
" 4th "	...	...	...	400
Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	...	...	...	350
" 2nd "	...	...	...	250

III.—The recruitment for the Provincial Service shall be—

(*a*) from students of the Indian Colleges, being natives of India as defined in the statute 33 Vict., cap. 3, section 6; and

(*b*) from Upper Subordinates of the Public Works Department.

The number of appointments annually shall for the present be 12 and 13 in alternate years, and they shall be distributed approximately in the ratio of 8 to 4 or 8 to 5 between the two classes, namely, students of the Colleges and the Upper Subordinates.

The detailed distribution of the appointments shall be approximately as follows:

To lists directly under the Government of India, excluding Bengal	...	Five apprentices from Thomason College, Rurki, *and* three Upper Subordinates.
To the Bengal list	...	One apprentice from Sibpur, *and*, in alternate years, one Upper Subordinate.
To the Madras list	...	One from the Madras Engineering College, *and*, in alternate years, one Upper Subordinate.
To the Bombay list	...	One L. C. E. of the Bombay University, who has kept six terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognised by that University, *and*, in alternate years, one Upper Subordinate.

This distribution of the appointments shall be strictly followed, provided, on the one hand, that the prescribed number of students from each college qualify for the appointments on each list; and, on the other hand, that there are in the opinion of the Government of India, or Madras, or Bombay, or Bengal, as the case may be, Upper Subordinates who possess the necessary qualifications. If there is

a deficiency in the number of qualified candidates of either the student or the Upper Subordinate Class, or of any of the Colleges, the full number of appointments on a list may be made up from the other class, or from some other college the students of which are qualified.

IV.—Recruits from the Indian colleges shall be appointed as apprentices on Rs. 100 a month, and shall remain on probation until they have proved their thorough fitness for service in the Department. They shall then be promoted to 2nd grade Assistant Engineer on Rs. 250, and shall be required to pass the examination laid down in Public Works Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 12-14, before promotion to 1st grade Assistant Engineer. If they are not recommended within three years for promotion to 2nd grade Assistant Engineer, they shall be liable to removal from the Department.

V.—The men of the Upper Subordinate Class to be selected annually for special promotion to the Provincial Establishment shall be ordinarily Sub-Engineers chosen for their ability and merit. These officers shall be posted to a suitable grade of the Provincial Service, and may be granted a personal allowance to protect them from loss of pay. Military Upper Subordinates shall not be appointed unless they consent to forego their military rank.

VI.—After an officer has been appointed under these regulations to the Provincial Service in a grade not below that of Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, he shall belong to the general graded establishment of Engineers. He shall, if qualified, rise in the grades by promotion, and, as regards the higher grades, by special selection under the present rules, and shall receive the rate of salary laid down in regulation II above according to his grade.

2. Students of the Rurki, Sibpur, Poona, and Madras Colleges, who, on the date of this Resolution, have begun the courses of training for the appointments allotted to those Colleges in Resolution of 13th December 1884, and who, within three years from date of this Resolution, succeed in obtaining appointments, shall, on admission to the Engineer Establishment, be entitled to pay and pension under the rules hitherto obtaining. As regards leave, they shall be subject to the rules laid down for the Indian services. But these provisions shall only apply to the number of appointments, namely 9, allotted by the Resolution of 13th December 1884. In respect of all appointments above that number, these regulations shall take effect at once.

3. The names of the students at each college who have on the date of this Resolution entered upon the course, together with information as to the date of entering the college, and the date on which they can compete for the several appointments under the Resolution of 1884, should be forwarded to the Government of India for information.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be circulated to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India.*

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.

The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.

The Resident at Hyderabad.

The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.

The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

The Director General of Railways.

The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, and Lucknow.

Ordered also, that it be forwarded to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce, Home, and Revenue and Agricultural Departments.

The 23rd July, 1892.

No. 262.—The services of Colonel F. D. M. Brown, V.C., I.S.C., Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 8th August 1892, under Article 684, Civil Service Regulations.

The 25th July, 1892.

No. 263—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 80, dated the 6th March 1891, Mr. H. Stewart, Officiating Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is confirmed in that appointment.

The 27th July, 1892.

No. 265.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, having sanctioned a survey being undertaken for a line of railway from Aonla station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the town of Budaon, a distance of 18 miles, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director General of Railways.

The project will be known as the Aonla-Budaon Railway Survey.

No. 266.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 238, dated the 5th instant, Mr. R. A. English is appointed to officiate in Class III of Examiners.

No. 267.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No 90, dated 11th March 1892, permitting Mr. W. D. Brockman, Superintending Engineer, to retire from the service of Government, *for* "afternoon of the 15th March 1892" *read* "forenoon of the 15th March 1892."

No. 268.—*Corrigendum.*—In column 5 of Public Works Department Notification No. 122, dated 24th March 1892, notifying certain promotions in and to the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, *for* "16th March 1892" *read* "15th March 1892."

The 28th July, 1892.

No. 269.—The services of Colonel J. G. Forbes, R.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th August 1892.

No. 270—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 269, dated the 28th July 1892, Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, C.S.I., C.I.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, is appointed Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 27th July, 1892.

No. 264.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Date.
Wallis, E. F.	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, Class IV, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank.*	3rd May 1892.
Madge, P. M. . . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, Class IV, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank.*	24th June 1892.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March, 1892.

From the 2nd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th July, 1892.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				48,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	75,90,809	4	7	1,90,34,078	5	11
Public Deposits at Branches	1,14,43,269	1	4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,55,14,641	3	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,96,209	6	0
Sundries				30,09,305	11	3
RUPEES				10,26,54,234	10	11

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,36,72,446	0	0
Other authorized Investments				51,22,551	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,10,02,321	12	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				63,89,398	8	8
Bills discounted and purchased				1,71,99,408	4	2
Balances with other Banks				3,12,441	15	1
Bullion				1,61,901	1	5
Dead Stock				12,31,351	0	4
Stamps				9,527	9	0
Sundries				18,34,929	11	2
				5,69,36,276	14	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,01,95,710	4	5	4,57,17,957	12	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,55,22,247	8	4			
RUPEES				10,26,54,234	10	11

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 28th July, 1892.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 58·7.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 27th July, 1892.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 20th July, 1892	67,83,973	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	27,17,080	95,01,053
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	1,448	
Ditto ditto Government	2,36,870	2,38,318
		97,39,371
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	9,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	9,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 27th July, 1892	...	88,39,371
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	62,68,118	
Ditto ditto Government	25,71,253	88,39,371
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	10,995	
Ditto ditto Government	...	10,995

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 28th July, 1892.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th July, 1892.

No. 18.—The undermentioned student of the Lahore Medical College is admitted into the service as an Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the date specified:—

Lakhmi Narain Choudhuri,—8th July, 1892.

W. R. RICE, *M.D.,*
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th July, 1892.

No. 4.—Mr. T. Shaw, Surveyor, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, from 24th June, 1892, under Article 291 of Civil Service Regulations.

No. 5.—Mr. C. H. G. Johnson, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 4th August, 1892, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge, Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th July, 1892.

No. 16.—Mr. T. D. Berrington, Assistant Superintendent, class V, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for seven months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st April, 1892.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 19th July, 1892.

No. 4275.—Under the provisions of Section 5(2) of the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1890, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to empower Captain C. A. Kemball, Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, being a Magistrate of the 1st class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, to try in a summary way, under Chapter XXII of the said Code, any offence mentioned in Section 260 which, under Section 29, he is competent to try.

The 23rd July, 1892.

No. 4360.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890, and in continuation of the Notifications of this office No. 292-C., dated the 19th April 1890, and No. 604-F.C., dated the 30th July, 1890, the Agent to the Governor General, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to constitute the undermentioned Courts and to fix the local limits of their jurisdiction as follows :—

NAME OF COURT.	Local limits of jurisdiction.
The Court of the Tahsildar of Musa Khel.	The Musa Khel Tahsil.
The Court of the Naib-Tahsildar of Musa Khel.	Ditto.

No. 4361.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (2), of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890, and in continuation of the Notifications of this office No. 293-C., dated the 19th April 1890, and No. 605-F.C., dated the 30th July, 1890, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the annexed table to be the presiding officers of the Courts specified opposite those offices in the second column of that table :—

OFFICE.	Court.
The office of the Tahsildar of Musa Khel.	The Court of the Tahsildar of Musa Khel.
The office of the Naib-Tahsildar of Musa Khel.	The Court of the Naib-Tahsildar of Musa Khel.

No. 4362.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and in continuation of this office Notification No. 607-C., dated the 30th July, 1890, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the annexed table to be Magistrates of the class specified opposite those offices in the second column of that table, in the local areas specified opposite those offices in the third column of that table, respectively :—

OFFICE.	Classes.	Local areas.
The office of Tahsildar, Musa Khel.	2nd class	The Musa Khel Tahsil.
The office of Naib-Tahsildar, Musa Khel.	3rd class	Ditto.

No. 4363.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Baluchistan Agency Laws Law, 1890, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to divide the territories administered by him as such Agent, into four districts, namely :—

(1) The Quetta District,
(2) The Zhob District,
(3) The Bolan Pass District,
(4) The Loralai and Railway District,

and the above-named districts into the following tahsils, respectively, namely :—

DISTRICTS.	Tahsils.
Quetta	Quetta.
Zhob	(1) Bori. (2) Lower Zhob. (3) Upper Zhob. (4) Musa Khel.
Bolan Pass	Bolan Pass.
Loralai and Railway . .	(1) Loralai. (2) Barkhan. (3) Railway. (*N.B.*—This is for the Railway from Sibi to Jacobabad and from Nari to Spin Tangi.)

II. Notifications Nos. 290-C., dated the 19th April, 1890, and 603-F.C., dated the 30th July, 1890, are hereby cancelled, and the reference to the former of these Notifications in Notification No. 291-C., dated the 19th April, 1890, shall be read as if made to this Notification.

No. 4364.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the British Baluchistan Laws Regulation, 1890, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to divide British Baluchistan into two districts, namely :—

(1) The Pishin District, and

(2) The Thal Chotiali District,

and the above-named districts into tahsils, namely :—

DISTRICTS.	Tahsils.
Pishin	Pishin.
Thal Chotiali . . .	(1) Sibi. (2) Shahrig. (3) Duki.

II. Notification No. 284-C., dated the 19th April 1890, is hereby cancelled, and the reference to it in Notifications No. 285-C., dated the 19th April 1890, and No. 3230, dated the 24th June 1890, shall be read as if made to this Notification.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Lieut.*,

First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 23rd July, 1892.

No. 4378.—Lieutenant D. H. Cameron, attached, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 10th August, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 25th July, 1892.

No. 4388.—Colonel H. M. Buller, Commandant, Central India Horse, and Political Agent in Western Malwa, is granted privilege leave for two months, from the 1st September, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

B. E. M. GURDON,

Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 21st July, 1892.

No. 2543-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1267-G., dated the 14th July, 1892, Lieutenant R. B. Berkeley, I.S.C., assumed charge of his duties as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, on the afternoon of the 15th idem.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 19th July, 1892.

No. 4276.—Under the provisions of Section 5(2) of the British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation, 1890, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to empower Captain C. A. Kemball, Assistant Commissioner in the Pishin District, being a Magistrate of the 1st class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, to try in a summary way, under Chapter XXII of the said Code, any offence mentioned in Section 260 which, under Section 29, he is competent to try.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Lieut.*,

First Assistant.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th July, 1892.

No. 33.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 232, dated the 27th June, 1892, Lieutenant W. G. Hibbert, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the North-Western Railway.

The 21st July, 1892.

No. 34.—Mr. C. E. Stanley, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class II, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. A. Higman, or until further orders.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,

Director-General.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 2nd Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, dated at Madras, this 25th day of July, 1892.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. Somerset.—1122, Private William Charles Cann.

Age,—25 years 5 months.

Height,—5 feet 7½ inches.

Colour of—

Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.

Trade,—Tailor.

Date of Enlistment,—12th March, 1885.

Place of Enlistment,—Bristol.

Parish and County in which born,—St. James, Taunton, Somerset.

Date of Desertion or Absence,—19th July, 1892.

Place of Desertion or Absence,—Madras.

Marks,—Small cicatrix, left forehead and below right knee.

REMARKS,—

Under 8 years' service.

W. C. F. MADDEN, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Comdg. 2nd Battn., Somersetshire L I.

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The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1892.		R	
W61	V 15—66634	100	Babu Govinda Chander Dutt, Khas-Kandi, Kanaipore, Faridpore.
	,, —35590	100	
	,, —05376	100	

W. D. COWLEY,

Asst. Comptroller Genl.,

In charge, Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA,

The 29th July, 1892.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 26th July, 1892.

Beynon & Co.
Bow, Stephen.
Box & Co.
David, Mr.
David, S. E.
DeLacy, Mrs. A. M.
Fiss Co.
Lacey, E. J.
Mow & Co.
Paniston, N.
Pedler, E. M.
Pymastors, J.
Simpson, Mrs. S.
Universal Import Society.
Warman, James.
West, Mrs. A. J.
White, Charles W., & Co.
Yost, L. T.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adie, A. E.
Adolfo, M.
Arthur, L.
Atkinson, F. S.
Babonau, Mrs. Hugh.
Baker, Fred.
Baker, W. P.
Balfour, G.
Bartlett, W. E.
Blake, R. A. G.
Braunchtein, Mons.
Brewster, Mrs.
Charlesworth, H. E.
Charlton, J. G.
Chatterson, A.
Clark, Harry.
Commandant, Malacca Police.
Conway, Esq.
Coventry, Mrs. E. M.
Currie, John.
Dannhaner, Charles.
Davies, Reginald.
Eberlin, Louis.
Ellis, W. H.
Evezard, Genl. G. C.
Falais, Maurice.
Fenwick, J.
Fido, E. W.
Flemming, Herbert.
Forrester, W.
Fox, Capt. E. T. W.
Galloway, G. A. S.
Gillon, E. A.
Harrington, Rev.
Inglis, Alfred.
Johnstone, J.
Keisler, Dr. L.
Kidd, C.
Klien, Wm.
Lang, Rev. A. H.
Lawrence, Miss.
Lebihan, Monsieur.
Maitland, Charles A.
Mathews, Mrs. C.M.
Matthews, Mrs. H.
McBean, Mrs. M.
Murray, Slade.
Naser, Sam. E.
Newcombe, Alfred.
Paeongi, Fani.
Patterson, E. L.
Power, Mrs. J. C.
Reynolds, R.
Rielly, E.
Robertson, Thomas.
Rose, E. F.
Ross, W. Leith.
Sceats, Frank S.
Simpson, E.
St. John, J. M. H.
Staff, Ernest.
Stuart, Major-General.
Sydney, Mrs. G.
Tambkin, S.
Typhon, Mr.
Vas, Predade.
Wallerstein, Major.
Watts, V. L.
Weir, W. H.
Wilson, R.

Registered Letters.

Maitland, C. A.
Ross, W. L.
Schoidhan, Dr. Franzis.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexander, H. N.
Abbolid, W. L.
Brighton, T. D.
Brown, H.
Browne, Mrs.
Bruntz, R.
Buchon, G. C. F.
Bassel, E.
Barman.
Baungartner.
Bradbury, J. F.
Blackwell, F.
Barnett, H.
Brass, A. O.
Charles, L.
Coelho, C. M.
Clarke, F.
Churchward.
Colvelle, H. S.
Cozenneve, L.
Carrara, S.
Clary, W. O.
Donenberg, A.
D'Silva, J.
Dunlop, Maj.
Elphinstone, G., Sir.
Ellis, H.
Ersenhefer, T. K.
Freear, Mrs.
Ferrar, Mr.
Fries, J.
Greatheed, C.
Graham, E., Mrs.
Gomes, D. C.
Gracias, M. P.
Gracious, F., Mrs.
Haberlandt, G., Dr.
Headlam, J., Capt.
Herwig, Mrs.
Hibbard, J. M.
Hamilton, A. G.
Hill, T. C.
Israel, H. W.
Jacob, L., Lt.-Col.
Jeatt, A.
Joculpobury, J.
King, B.
Kenerbreg, M.
Kenneth, E.
Kennard, H. B.
Kelly, Capt.
Lousdale, Mrs.
Lesdon, R. H.
Lopes, S. C.
Lawrence, C. L.
Lemarchand, C. H.
Laing, A.
Laing, R. P.
Macdonald, W. T.
Mallitte, G. E.
Murtuza, Proff.
McPhee.
Mutter, M.
Mathews, J. W., Mrs.
Mackenzie, R., Capt.
Martin, A.
Mason, C. A., Revd.
McDonald, A. E.
Moss, Lt. T.
Nadler, E.
Naylor, A. M.
Norris, E. J.
Newman, H. J.
Owen, W. S.
Owley.
Owas, J.
Pearson, W. A.
Priestly.
Purcell.
Parkh, C. L.
Pereira, V. R. C., Mrs.
Revett-Carnac, Capt.
Russell, C. E. M.
Royal, B., Madam.
Ramsay, Mrs.
Roland, C.
Ridley, Mrs.
Rhodes, M. J.
Rosai, Maria.
Rudra, A. C.
Richi, L.
Smith, D. M.
Smith.
Sonilal.
Sanders, M. A., Mr.
Stegemann, E. A., Mr.
Schnid, C.
Simpson, E.
Sistan, T. C.
Shapiera, Z.
Spitzel, L.
Silva, W. S.
Shuntzer, H.
Sydney, G., Mrs.
Tahoka, R.
Thomson, Maj.
Thornton.
Van Geyer, G.
Van Kugelman, H.
Welkieson, C. B., Maj.
Walker, P. C.
Walls, J.
Walls, T. P.
Wild, W.
Walkins, J.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 25th July, 1892.

Bagley, A.
Boileau, Mrs.
Chamberlain, E.
Eales, Lt. L.
Edwards, C.
Fernand, A. E.
Gernand, W.
Gwyther, H. T.
Holland, B. D. B.
King, F.
Palmer, A.
Pym, E.
Sanderson, H. E.
Senior, Col.
Vassar, G. W.
Wall, E. C.
Walker, L.
Winton, G. F.

GEO. ED. WALKER,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 30th July, 1892.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1892.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	2nd Aug.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	1st „	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	8th „	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	8th „	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	30th July	Per French Str. *Niemen.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	6th Aug.	Per Steamer *C. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	2nd „	Per Steamer *Africa.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	5th „	Per Steamer *Pentakota.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	3rd „	Per Steamer *Katoria.*
Port Blair	2nd „	*Vid* Rangoon.
Madras, Colombo, Straits, and Hong-Kong.	3rd „	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Niobe.*
Singapore, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney.	4th „	Per Steamer *Bhundara.*

N. B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

GEO. ED. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* eight-ounce tin, *R5;* one pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২॥০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1 Pound tin, R16, or, post free, R16-12.
½ „ R 8, „ R 8-8.
¼ „ R 4, „ R 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৬৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৸০
॥ আধ „ „ ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮॥০
পিকি „ „ ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪॥০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

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The Gazette of India.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Result of Votes on the proposal submitted in Circular No. 2, dated 1st April, 1892.

Subject.	Yes.	No.
Whether retrospective effect shall be given to Rule 40-F., in the case of Mr W. Foster, under the circumstances mentioned in his application and in the circular.	1,260	10

By order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,

Secretary.

U. S. F. PENSION FUND OFFICE,

The 22nd July, 1892.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

Upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes, No B147686, for R800; No. 213118, for R1,000; No. 275886, for R1,000; No. 282915, for R1,000; No. 296587, for R1,000, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, originally standing in the names of respectively, Administrator General, Bengal; Bank of Bengal, Bank of Bengal, Bank of Bengal, and John A. Stowell, and last endorsed to the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, the proprietor, by whom thev were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED,

Simla.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 29th July, 1892, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

Act No. VI of 1892.

An Act to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the Code of Civil Procedure.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the Code of Civil Procedure; It is hereby enacted as follows:

XV of 1877. XIV of 1882.

Addition of new section after section 5, Act XV of 1877.

1. After section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, the following section shall be added, namely:

XV of 1877.

Limitation for certain appeals or applications for review of judgment.

"5A. Whenever it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that an appeal or an application for a review of judgment was presented after the expiration of the period of limitation prescribed for such appeal or application owing to the appellant or applicant having been misled by any order, or practice, or judgment of the High Court of the Presidency, Province or District, such appeal or application, if otherwise in accordance with law, shall for all purposes be deemed by all Courts to have been presented within the period of limitation prescribed therefor."

XIV of 1882.

Addition of new section to Chapter XXII of Code of Civil Procedure.

2. To Chapter XXII of the Code of Civil Procedure the following section shall be added, namely:

Applications for execution of decrees not affected.

"375A. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to any application or other proceeding in any suit subsequent to the decree.

"*Explanation.*—An application to the Appellate Court pending an appeal is not an application subsequent to the decree appealed from within the meaning of this section."

Addition of new section after section 582 of said Code.

3. After section 582 of the said Code the following section shall be added, namely:

Validation of certain memoranda of appeals or applications for review of judgment.

"582A. If a memorandum of appeal or application for a review of judgment has been presented within the proper period of limitation, but is written upon paper insufficiently stamped and the insufficiency of the stamp was caused by a mistake on the part of the appellant or applicant as to the amount of the requisite stamp, the memorandum of appeal or application shall have the same effect and be as valid as if it had been properly stamped: Provided that such appeal or application shall be rejected unless the appellant or applicant supplies the requisite stamp within a reasonable time after the discovery of the mistake to be fixed by the Court."

Addition to section 647 of said Code.

4. To section 647 of the said Code the following shall be added, namely:

"*Explanation.*—This section does not apply to applications for the execution of decrees, which are proceedings in suits."

Application of Act.

5. The provisions of this Act shall apply to every appeal and review of judgment heard after the passing hereof, notwithstanding that the judgment appealed from or under review may have been passed, or the petition of appeal or application for review presented, before the passing of this Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1892.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th July, 1892:

No. 9 of 1892.

A Bill to further provide for the Administration of Towns in Lower Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to further provide for the administration of towns in Lower Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Lower Burma Towns Act, 1892.

(2) It extends to the whole of Lower Burma; and

(3) It shall come into force on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the Burma Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Definition.

2. In this Act "town" means an area declared by the Local Government, by notification in the Burma Gazette, to be a town for the purposes of the Act:

Provided that no such declaration shall be made with respect to any military cantonment, or part of a military cantonment, without the previous consent of the Governor General in Council.

Wards and blocks and headmen and elders.

3. (1) The Deputy Commissioner may, by order in writing, divide any town into wards and any ward into blocks.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner may by a like order appoint any person, with the consent of such person, to be the headman of a ward or the elder of a block.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner may, by a like order, for reasons to be stated therein, suspend or dismiss the headman of a ward or the elder of a block.

Report of certain matters by headmen and elders.

4. (1) Every headman of a ward shall communicate forthwith to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station or to the nearest Magistrate any information which he may obtain respecting—

(a) the permanent or temporary residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property in his ward;

(b) the resort to any place within, or the passage through, his ward of any person whom he may know or reasonably suspect to be a dacoit, robber, escaped convict or proclaimed offender;

(c) the commission of, or attempt or intention to commit, within his ward, any of the following offences, namely:

(i) murder;

(ii) culpable homicide not amounting to murder;

(iii) dacoity;

(iv) robbery;

(v) offences against the Indian Arms Act, 1878; and XI of 1878.

(vi) any other offence respecting which the Deputy Commissioner by general or special order, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may direct him to communicate information;

(*d*) the occurrence in his ward of any sudden or unnatural death, or of death under suspicious circumstances.

(*2*) Every elder of a block shall communicate forthwith to the headman of his ward any information which he may obtain respecting any of the matters specified in sub-section (*1*) which may exist or occur in his block, and, in the absence of the headman of his ward, he shall communicate the information forthwith to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

General duties of headman and elders.

5. (*1*) The headman of a ward shall be bound—

(*a*) to assist the police in the investigation of every offence respecting which he is required by the last foregoing section to communicate information;

(*b*) to search for and use his utmost endeavours to arrest any person whom he may have reason to believe to have been concerned in the commission or attempted commission of any such offence, and to recover, if possible, any property taken by any such person;

(*c*) to arrest any person found lurking within the limits of the ward who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself;

(*d*) to forward, as soon as may be, to the nearest police-station, any person arrested by him or made over to his custody, together with any weapon or other article likely to be useful as evidence;

(*e*) to prevent to the best of his ability the commission of any offence regarding which he is required by section 4, sub-section (*1*), to communicate information, and to arrest the person designing to commit such offence if it appears to him that the commission of such offence cannot otherwise be prevented;

(*f*) to collect or aid in collecting, to the utmost of his ability, any revenue or other money due to the Government or to a municipal committee from residents of the ward or persons holding land therein;

(*g*) to report to such officer as may be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf all trespass or encroachments upon, and injuries to, State land and public property which may occur within his ward, and of which he may reasonably and fairly be expected to have cognizance;

(*h*) if so ordered by the Deputy Commissioner, in accordance with such rules as may be made in this behalf by the Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to register all births and deaths which take place within the ward, and any other vital statistics which may be prescribed by such rules;

(*i*) to take such measures for the prevention of fires and public nuisances and for the general sanitation of the ward as may be prescribed by any rules made in this behalf by the Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Local Government;

(*j*) to report all cases of small-pox, cholera and cattle-disease which occur within his ward and of which he may reasonably and fairly be expected to have cognizance, and to supply, to the best of his ability, any local information which any Magistrate, officer of police or municipal officer may require; and

(*k*) generally to assist all officers of the Government and municipal officers in the execution of their public duties.

(*2*) The elder of a block shall be bound to assist the headman of his ward in the performance of the duties prescribed in sub-section (*1*):

Provided that in making a declaration under section 2 with respect to any town the Local Government may direct that any of the foregoing clauses shall not apply to that town.

Penalty for neglect of duty by headman or elder.

6. If any headman of a ward or elder of a block neglects, without reasonable excuse, to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by this Act or any rule made thereunder, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Obligation on residents of ward to aid headman.

7 (*1*) Every person residing in a ward shall, on the requisition of the headman, be bound to assist him in the execution of his public duties.

(*2*) If any such person refuses or neglects to comply with any lawful requisition of the headman, he shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Finality of orders.

8. (*1*) No appeal shall lie from any order made under this Act or any rule made thereunder.

(*2*) But the Deputy Commissioner may revise any such order made by any officer subordinate to him, and the Commissioner may revise any such order made by the Deputy Commissioner.

(*3*) Save as provided by this section, every order made under this Act shall be final, and shall not be liable to be contested by suit or otherwise.

Power to make rules.

9. The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with the foregoing sections for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) All such rules shall be published in the Burma Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill is almost a transcript of Regulation No. VI of 1891, which was enacted to provide for the administration of towns in Upper Burma.

The Bill is in the main a measure of police. The police administration in Burma, as in other parts of the Indian Empire, and perhaps more than in other parts, offers problems of much difficulty. One of the most difficult is how to get the police force into touch with the people, and to obtain their goodwill and assistance, without which the task of detecting and repressing crime is very hard.

One cause of the difficulties has been that the old indigenous institutions of the country have been neglected, and an attempt has been made to work entirely through a police department which has no close connection with the people.

When Upper Burma was annexed the Government was brought into contact with the indigenous system, and by means of the Upper Burma Village Regulation, No. XIV of 1887, and afterwards of the Upper Burma Towns Regulation above referred to, a timely and, it is believed, as the records of the Burman Administration will show, a successful effort was made to preserve and utilize that system and to connect it with the police. As the success of the Upper Burma Village Regulation led to an extension of the system to Lower Burma, where the indigenous institutions of the country have been partially overlaid and destroyed, so the success of the Upper Burma Towns Regulation has led the Chief Commissioner to ask for a similar enactment for Lower Burma towns. All over Burma there was in former times a police machinery by which villages and portions of towns had their headmen, under whom were minor officials, each entrusted with the supervision of a number of houses, usually ten. Even where this machinery has from neglect fallen into disuse, the people are readily induced to adopt it again, and take to it without difficulty. As an example and proof of this, it may be stated that in 1883 the old system of police was at the desire of the people reverted to in Rangoon. The town was divided into wards, and Myogan-lugyis, that is, aldermen, were appointed, who undertook to help the police to supervise the bad characters and prevent crime. This system has been worked now for nearly ten years without legislative sanction, and, as the Chief Commissioner reports, "since that time Rangoon has been remarkably free from crimes of violence, and it is generally believed that the Myogan-lugyi system has contributed materially to its immunity from disturbance." This Bill may be described as the legal expression of the Rangoon system, and it contains nothing that is new or strange to the country, but rather proposes to revive old institutions which have not yet altogether disappeared, and which, when restored, will be welcome to the people.

The measure is of a very simple character, its main provisions being (1) the division of towns into wards and blocks; (2) the appointment of persons to be headmen of wards or aldermen of blocks; (3) the conferment on such headmen and aldermen of certain powers and the imposition on them of certain duties. Although for police purposes it is proposed to apply the Bill to all towns, yet care will be taken to interfere in no way with the duties, powers and responsibilities of municipal committees, and the Bill is so drawn as to enable the Chief Commissioner in each case to restrict the general duties of headmen and elders to such limits as may appear to him fit.

The 29th July, 1892. C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes of Madras was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th July, 1892:

Endorsement by Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 532, dated 26th April, 1892, and enclosure [Papers No. 1].

From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1189, dated 27th June, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes of Madras was referred, have re-considered the Bill, together with Bill No. III (a Bill to establish an additional Civil Court for the City of Madras) and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our final Report, with the Bill No. III as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. *Section 3.*—We have not deemed it necessary to further limit the classes of suits and proceedings with respect to which the City Court is to have jurisdiction. The City Court will not be either a District Court or a principal Court of original jurisdiction. It will therefore be incompetent to take cognizance of suits reserved by law for either of such Courts. Should any case occur in which there may be a reasonable doubt if it has jurisdiction owing to such a reservation, we think that it would probably, on application, be called up by the High Court.

3. *Sections 4 and 5.*—We think that the provisions of section 7 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, deal adequately with the question of the qualifications of the Judge or Judges of the City Court. The exact nature of the qualifications to be required will be further considered when the Act of 1882 comes under revision.

4. *Section 7.*—By substituting the words 'with the sanction' for 'subject to the control' of the Local Government, we have made it clear that nothing more than a financial sanction is required to the entertainment of a proper establishment. In the same section, sub-section 3 (*b*), we have inserted the words 'or neglect' as recommended by the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court.

5. *Section 9.*—As the Suits Valuation Act, 1887, is not in force in Madras, we have substituted section 14 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, in order to supply a valuation of immoveable property for jurisdictional purposes.

6. *Sections 10 and 11.*—We have here proposed to remove any doubt which may exist as regards the power to levy process-fees and to appoint Receivers.

7. *Section 15.*—We have proposed that the period of limitation for an appeal from the City Court to the High Court shall be the same as that provided by law (article 151 of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877) for an appeal from an original decree or order of the High Court.

8. *Section 13.*—Doubts having been expressed as to the meaning of the term 'before the hearing,' we have provided that the refund of half the institution fee shall only be granted if the case is settled 'before issues have been settled or any evidence recorded.'

9. *Section 16.*—We have altered the language of clause (*1*) of this section, in accordance with a suggestion of Mr. Justice Handley, so as to make it clear that the question of costs is entirely in the discretion of the presiding Judge, whose opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of the institution of the suit in the High Court is to be final.

We have also amended the wording of the second clause, and we have made provision regarding the fees to be levied when a case is transferred to the City Court.

10. Our last Report and Bill No. III have been published as follows:

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	26th March, 1892.
Fort St. George Gazette	5th April, 1892.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	3rd May, 1892.
	Telugu	3rd May, 1892.
	Kanarese	3rd May, 1892.
	Hindustani	17th May, 1892.

11. We do not think that the measure as now altered requires re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as amended.

PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.

The 28th July, 1892. A. E. MILLER.

No. III.

THE MADRAS CITY CIVIL COURT BILL, 1892.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

1. Title and commencement.
2. Definitions.
3. Constitution of the City Court.
4. Appointment, suspension and removal of Judges.
5. Judge of City Court to be Judge of Small Cause Court.
6. Powers of Judges when City Court consists of more than one Judge.
7. Appointment, powers, duties and punishment of ministerial officers.
8. Questions arising in suits, &c., under Act to be dealt with according to law administered by High Court.
9. Valuation of immoveable property for jurisdictional purposes.
10. Process-fees.
11. Appointment of Receivers.
12. Amendment of Act XV of 1882, section 31.
13. Repayment of half fees on settlement before hearing.
14. Allowance for fees paid in City Court in cases removed to High Court.
15. Appeals.
16. Saving of original civil jurisdiction of High Court.
17. Seal to be used.
18. Holidays and vacations.
19. Saving of section 360A of Civil Procedure Code.

No. III.

A Bill to establish an additional Civil Court for the City of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish *an additional* Civil Court for the City of Madras; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Madras City Civil Court Act, 1892; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "*City Court*" *means the Court established under the next following section:*

(*2*) "City of Madras" means *the area* within the local limits for the time being of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court:

(*3*) "High Court" means the High Court of Judicature at Madras: and

(*4*) "Small Cause Court" means the Court of Small Causes of Madras.

Constitution of the City Court.

3. The *Local Government* may, by notification *in the official Gazette*, establish a Court, to be called the Madras City Civil Court, with jurisdiction to receive, try and dispose of all suits and other proceedings of a civil nature not exceeding two thousand five hundred rupees in value and arising within the City of Madras, except suits *or proceedings* which are cognizable—

(*a*) by the High Court as a Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty or as a Colonial Court of Admiralty, or as a Court having testamentary, intestate or matrimonial jurisdiction, or

The Madras City Civil Court Bill, 1892.

(Sections 4-15.)

(*b*) *by the* Court for the relief of insolvent debtors, or

(*c*) *by the Small Cause Court.*

Appointment, suspension and removal of Judges.

4. *The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint so many persons as it may think fit to be Judges of the City Court; and may, for any misconduct, by a like notification, suspend or remove any Judge so appointed.*

Judge of City Court to be Judge of Small Cause Court.

5. (*1*) Every person appointed a Judge of the City Court shall be, by virtue of his office, a Judge of the Small Cause Court with respect to cases cognizable by that Court.

(*2*) Every such Judge shall be liable to perform any duties of a Judge of the Small Cause Court which the *Chief Justice* of the *High Court* may require him to perform.

ct XV of 88, ss. 8, 9,]

Powers of Judges when City Court consists of more than one Judge.

6. *When the City Court consists of more than one Judge,—*

(*a*) *each of the Judges may exercise all or any of the powers conferred on the Court by this Act or any other law for the time being in force;*

(*b*) *the Local Government may appoint any one of the Judges to be the principal Judge; and*

(*c*) *the principal Judge may, from time to time, make such arrangements as he may think fit for the distribution of the business of the Court among the various Judges thereof.*

t XV of 2, ss. 13,]

Appointment, powers, duties and punishment of ministerial officers.

7. (*1*) *The Judge of the City Court, or, when the Court consists of more than one Judge, the principal Judge, may, from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, appoint as many clerks, bailiffs and other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by the Court, and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act or any other law for the time being in force.*

(*2*) *The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature, as the said Judge or principal Judge may from time to time direct.*

(*3*) *The said Judge or principal Judge may, subject to the control of the High Court,—*

(*a*) *suspend or remove any officer so appointed, or*

(*b*) *fine any such officer who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office.*

(*4*) *Any fine imposed on an officer under subsection* (*3*) *may be deducted from his salary.*

XV of s. 16.]

Questions arising in suits, &c., under Act to be dealt with according to law administered by High Court.

8. *All questions which arise in suits or other proceedings under this Act in the City Court shall be dealt with and determined according to the law for the time being administered by the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.*

Valuation of immoveable property for jurisdictional purposes.

9. *When the subject-matter of any suit or other proceeding is land or a house or a garden, its value for the purposes of the jurisdiction conferred on the City Court by this Act shall, subject to the other provisions of this Act, be fixed in manner provided by the Court-fees Act, 1870, section 7, clause 5.* VII of 1870.

Process-fees.

10. *Fees chargeable for serving or executing processes issued by the City Court, or served or executed under its direction or control, shall be such as the High Court may prescribe with the approval of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and the sanction of the Governor General in Council.*

Appointment of Receivers.

11. *The powers conferred by Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure on High Courts and District Courts as to the appointment of Receivers may be exercised by the City Court or any Judge thereof.* XIV of 1882.

Amendment of Act XV of 1882, section 31.

12. *In clause* (*a*) *of section 31 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, for the words "to the High Court" the words "to the Madras City Civil Court or the High Court of Judicature at Fort William or Bombay, as the case may be," shall be substituted.* XV of 1882.

Repayment of half fees on settlement before hearing.

13. *Whenever any suit or proceeding in the City Court is settled by agreement of the parties before issues have been settled or any evidence recorded, half the amount of the institution fees paid by the plaintiff shall be repaid to him by the Court.* [*Act XV of 1882, s. 73.*]

Allowance for fees paid in City Court in cases removed to High Court.

14. When, under section 13 of the Letters Patent for the High Court, dated the twenty-eighth day of December, 1865, or under section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the High Court has removed for trial by itself any suit from the City Court, fees on the scale for the time being in force in the High Court as a Court of ordinary original civil jurisdiction shall be payable in that Court in respect of the suit and proceedings therein: XIV of 188

Provided that, in the levy of any such fees which, according to the practice of the Court, are credited to the Government, credit shall be given to the plaintiff in the suit for any fee which in the City Court he has already paid under the Court-fees Act, 1870, on the plaint. VII of 1870.

Appeals.

15. (*1*) The Court authorized to hear appeals from the City Court shall be the High Court.

(*2*) *The period of limitation for an appeal from a decree or order of the City Court shall be the same as that provided by law for a decree or order of the High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.*

The Madras City Civil Court Bill, 1892.

(*Sections 16-19.*)

Saving of original civil jurisdiction of High Court.

16. *Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the original civil jurisdiction of the High Court:*

Provided that—

(1) *if any suit or other proceeding is instituted in the High Court which, in the opinion of the Judge who tries the same (whose opinion shall be final), ought to have been instituted in the City Court, no costs shall be allowed to a successful plaintiff, and a successful defendant shall be allowed his costs as between attorney and client;*

(2) *in any suit or other proceeding pending at any time in the High Court, any Judge of such Court may at any stage thereof make an order transferring the same to the City Court if in his opinion such suit or proceeding is within the jurisdiction of that Court and should be tried therein;*

(3) *in any suit or other proceeding so transferred, the Court-fees Act, 1870, shall apply, credit being given for any fees levied in the High Court.* VII of 1870.

Seal to be used.

17. *The City Court shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as may be for the time being prescribed by the Local Government.* [Act XV of 1882, s. 12

Holidays and vacations.

18. (1) *The Judge of the City Court, or, when the Court consists of more than one Judge, the principal Judge, shall, at the commencement of each year, draw up a list of holidays and vacations to be observed in the Court, and shall submit the same for the approval of the Local Government.* [Act XV of 1882, s. 93

(2) *Such list, when it has received such approval, shall be published in the official Gazette, and the said holidays and vacations shall be observed accordingly.*

Saving of section 360A of Civil Procedure Code.

19. *Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the provision contained in section 360A of the Code of Civil Procedure.* XIV of 1882.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 28th July, 1892.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K.C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.

The Hon'ble Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, KT., Q.C.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.

The Hon'ble Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble G. R. Elsmie.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MR. ELSMIE took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

MADRAS CITY CIVIL COURT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes of Madras.

GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT OF PRIVATE ESTATES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS also moved that the Bill to provide for the levy of a rate on private estates under the management of Government to meet the cost of superior supervision and management be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Crosthwaite, the Hon'ble Mr. Elsmie and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN LIMITATION ACT, 1877, AND CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the Code of Civil Procedure be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS said that he wished to suggest an amendment with reference to the first section of the Bill. He had not prepared any formal amendment, as he had not had time to do so, the papers having only reached him yesterday. He had, however, mentioned the matter to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. He wished to omit from the section referred to, which was to be inserted after section 5 in the Limitation Act, the words "at the time when he presented such appeal or application," and also other words in the lines following relating to the same time. It seemed to him that if the Court was satisfied that the appellant had been misled, and that it was solely owing to his being misled that the appeal was out of time, the Legislature ought to allow the appeal to be admitted. It ought not to be required that he should show that he was still misled at the moment that he presented the appeal, or that the misleading order, practice or judgment should cease to be an excuse from the moment that it was overruled. A man ought to have reasonable time to become acquainted with the new decision and to conform himself to it. He would like the words in the section, "a Court," to be altered into "*the* Court;" the words already quoted—"at the time when he presented such appeal or application"—to be omitted; and he would also like the words "then unrepealed," "then existing" and "not then overruled" to be left out. The section would then run as follows:

Limitation for certain appeals or applications for review of judgment.

"5A. Whenever it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that an appeal or an application for a review of judgment was presented after the expiration of the period of limitation prescribed for such appeal or application owing to the appellant or applicant having been misled by any order, or practice or judgment of the High Court of the Presidency, Province or District, such appeal or application, if otherwise in accordance with law, shall for all purposes be deemed by all Courts to have been presented within the period of limitation prescribed therefor."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER said that he had no objection whatever to the alteration, which seemed to him unimportant. He should, however, like to mention that the section in question was drafted, he believed, by Mr. Justice Straight—at any rate by the Judges of the Allahabad High Court—in order to cover the particular decision which gave rise to the Bill. It would, however, still cover that decision, and he did not think that there could be any objection on their part to the proposed alteration.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS then moved that section 1 should be amended in the manner which he had described.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER moved that the words "appealed from" be inserted after "decree" in the explanation to section 375A of the Code of Civil Procedure added by section 2 of the Bill.

He said that it was originally intended to point out that an application to the Appellate Court pending an appeal was not an application subsequent to the decree, but of course it was only in the case where it was an appeal from the decree. If the appeal was from something other than the decree, then it might, or might not, be subsequent to it. It was therefore necessary to insert the words "appealed from."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER also moved that the following section be added to the Bill:

"5. The provisions of this Act shall apply to every appeal and review of judgment heard after the passing hereof, notwithstanding that the judgment appealed from or under review may have been passed, or the petition of appeal or application for review presented, before the passing of this Act."

Application of Act.

He said that it was pointed out to him, when he was at Allahabad, that there were a number of appeals pending there which, if the law to be applied to them was that which existed at the time when the original decrees were passed, were wrong; that is to say, appeals from decisions which, as the law stood when they were made, were right, but which, if this law were introduced, would become wrong. It was pointed out that it would be the duty of the High Court when an appeal came on to consider whether the decision was technically right at the time when it was pronounced, and it had been suggested that that could be done by declaring that the law "always had been" what this Bill proposed now to make it. That would, however, have been legislatively to declare that the previous decisions of the Allahabad High Court had been wrong, a course which he did not think admissible, and he had therefore prepared a clause, the object of which was to apply the new rules without stating that the old decision was wrong, because, even if it would ever be proper for this Council to say that a High Court had miscarried, this was not a case in which he would think it right to do so. At the same time it was desirable to apply the new rules, and the reason why he did not put the provision in earlier was that he was considering what form of words would have that effect without appearing to throw any discredit on decisions appealed from. He thought that the provision which he proposed now to insert would have that effect.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LOWER BURMA TOWNS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to further provide for the Administration of Towns in Lower Burma. He said:—

"The Bill is almost a transcript of Regulation No. VI of 1891, which was enacted to provide for the administration of towns in Upper Burma.

"The Bill is in the main a measure of police. The police administration in Burma, as in other parts of the Indian Empire, and perhaps more than in other parts, offers problems of much difficulty. One of the most difficult is how to get the police force into touch with the people, and to obtain their goodwill and assistance, without which the task of detecting and repressing crime is very hard.

"One cause of our difficulties has been that we have neglected the old indigenous institutions of the country, and have endeavoured to work entirely through a police department which has no close connection with the people.

"When we annexed Upper Burma, we were brought into contact with the indigenous system, and by means of the Village Regulation, and afterwards of the Upper Burma Towns Regulation, a timely and, as I believe the records of the Burman administration will show, a successful effort was made to preserve and utilize that system and to connect it with our police. As the success of the Village Regulation led to its adaptation to Lower Burma, where the indigenous institutions of the country have been partially overlaid and destroyed, so the success of the Upper Burma Towns Regulation has led the Chief Commissioner to ask for a similar enactment for Lower Burma towns. All over Burma there was in former times a police machinery by which villages and portions of towns had their headmen, under whom were minor officials, each entrusted with the supervision of a number of houses, usually ten. Even where this machinery has from neglect fallen into disuse, the people are readily induced to adopt it again, and take to it without difficulty. As an example and proof of this, I

may state that in 1883 Rangoon and its neighbourhood were in a very disturbed state. Dacoities and robberies were frequent, and life and property both unsafe. The police were helpless and disheartened, although their Superintendent, the late Mr. Jameson, was one of the most experienced and able officers in Burma. Like most successful Indian administrators, he took counsel of the people of the country, and at their desire the old system was reverted to. The town was divided into wards, and Myogan-lugyis, which is the Burmese translation of aldermen, were appointed, who undertook to help the police to supervise the bad characters and prevent crime. The system has been worked now for nearly ten years without legislative sanction, and, as the Chief Commissioner reports, 'since that time Rangoon has been remarkably free from crimes of violence, and it is generally believed that the Myogan-lugyi system has contributed materially to its immunity from disturbance.' I mention this instance to show that the Bill, which may be described as the legal expression of the Rangoon system, contains nothing that is new or strange to the country, but rather proposes to revive old institutions which have not yet altogether disappeared, and which, when restored, will be welcome to the people.

"The measure is of a very simple character, its main provisions being (1) the division of towns into wards and blocks; (2) the appointment of persons to be headmen of wards or aldermen of blocks; (3) the conferment on such headmen and aldermen of certain powers and the imposition on them of certain duties. I may add that, although for police purposes it is proposed to apply the Bill to all towns, yet care will be taken to interfere in no way with the duties, powers and responsibilities of municipal committees, and the Bill is so drawn as to enable the Chief Commissioner in each case to restrict the general duties of headmen and elders to such limits as may appear to him fit."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Burma Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Administration thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 11th August, 1892.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 29th July, 1892.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 31.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT UPON THE OPERATIONS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

No. 77, dated Calcutta, the 30th June 1892.

From—The Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit the report upon the operations of the Currency Department for the year 1891-92.

Arrangement of Subjects.

PARAS.
2. OFFICERS IN CHARGE.
3. ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.
4. CIRCULATION.
23. ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.
24. THE RESERVE—
26. The Investment.
29. Profits of Circulation.
TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC—
30. Issue and Receipt of Notes.
36. Encashment of Foreign Notes.
40. Issue and Receipt of Coin.
43. State of the Coinage.
46. Exchange of small Coin.
47. Receipts and Coinage of Bullion.
50. Transactions at Agencies.
55. CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.
58. FRAUD AND FORGERY.
67. REMITTANCES OF SILVER.
PARAS.
70. TREASURY STATISTICS.
74. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Prescribed Statements.

No. I.—Statistics of Circulation during 1891-92.
" II.—Statement of Notes issued, received and cancelled during 1891-92.
" III.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure.
" IV.—Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes.
" V.—Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on 31st December 1891.

Other Statements.

No. VI.—Issues and Receipts of Home Notes.
" VII.—Issues and Receipts of Coin.
" VIII.—Value of Notes in circulation from 1863-64.
" IX.—Details of ditto ditto 1880.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. Mr. Stephen Jacob was Head Commissioner during the whole year. The other Circle offices were in charge of the officers mentioned below:—

Bombay . . Mr. R. Logan was Commissioner from the beginning of the year to the 28th March 1892 except for the period from 8th August to 2nd

December 1891, when Mr. G. H. R. Hart held temporary charge. Mr. A. F. Cox took charge of the office on 29th March 1892.

Madras . . Mr. T. W. Rawlins was Commissioner throughout the year except for the period from 27th August to 24th November 1891, when Mr. C. R. Kiernander held temporary charge.

Rangoon . . Mr. T. H. Biggs was Commissioner from 1st April 1891 to 23rd March 1892. Mr. C. E. Crawley assumed charge of the office from 24th March 1892.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

3. The monthly audit of the accounts has been duly reported for each office to the Comptroller General, and special audits have also been made of Calcutta for 1890-91, Bombay for 1890-91, and Rangoon for the calendar year 1891 by the Deputy Auditors General.

CIRCULATION.

4. The following figures show the gross and net circulation* at the beginning and end of the year :—

	Gross circulation.	Retired by other offices.	Net circulation.
1st April 1891 . .	R25,93,44,775	R24,40,285	R25,69,04,490
31st March 1892 . .	R24,40,50,575	R32,86,490	R24,07,64,085

The net circulation at the end of the year was less by R1,61,40,405 than at the commencement. The highest figures, which were reached in July 1891, were upwards of 27 crores of Rupees, so that between July 1891 and April 1892 the circulation fell by nearly 3 crores.

The circulation on 1st April 1891 was upwards of 60 per cent. in excess of that in April 1890, a rise quite unparalleled in the history of the Department. The rise was due almost entirely to exceptional circumstances, and with their disappearance a considerable reduction in the circulation might have been anticipated. The reduction was, however, very little in excess of 6 per cent.

5. The highest figures touched by the circulation in the past three years were as follows :—

July 1891	R27,04,07,375
January 1891	R27,66,02,505
November 1889	R16,66,77,605

The average net circulation at the end of each month as compared with that of the two preceding years was as follows :—

1891-92	R25,43,62,371
1890-91	R22,88,92,275
1889-90	R16,15,14,963

The average net monthly circulation of 1891-92 was thus upwards of 2½ crores or 11 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year.

6. The variations in the net circulation of each Circle are shown in the following table :—

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total.
	(Thousands of Rupees.)								
March 1891 . .	9,36,04	98,80	1,45,35	8,87,20	58,10	3,72,06	18,51	52,98	25,69,04
April " . .	9,16,66	98,42	1,44,16	9,76,73	64,54	3,00,44	22,21	48,31	25,71,47
May " . .	9,52,48	1,01,83	1,46,41	9,80,62	60,14	3,02,03	27,50	47,03	26,18,04
June " . .	10,17,57	1,34,03	1,23,78	9,54,67	79,59	2,83,74	28,55	59,49	26,81,42
July " . .	10,66,28	1,10,59	1,29,70	9,66,33	68,65	2,81,18	30,19	51,15	27,04,07
August " . .	10,67,66	1,09,14	1,41,85	9,30,77	75,52	2,76,28	33,08	58,74	26,93,04
September " . .	9,58,17	1,48,76	1,28,77	9,51,26	65,20	2,66,62	32,31	73,18	26,24,27
October " . .	9,39,52	1,41,81	1,16,52	9,46,51	68,16	2,75,84	30,01	80,60	25,98,97
November " . .	9,00,55	1,40,51	1,12,48	9,70,38	64,63	2,78,65	26,35	93 98	25,87,53
December " . .	9,12,15	1,40,78	1,26,35	8,57,31	65,20	2,78,63	16,09	88,49	24,85,00
January 1892 . .	8,84,17	1,41,76	1,41,14	7,38,01	62,70	2,65,95	8,91	24,78	22,62,42
February " . .	10,15,45	1,13,63	1,54,08	6,58,95	64,87	2,42,80	8,65	31,18	22,89,61
March " . .	10,30,46	89,55	1,44,83	7,53,94	72,10	2,68,27	9,18	39,31	24,07,64
Average of last twelve figures . . .	9,71,76	1,22,57	1,34,17	8,90,04	67,61	2,76,70	22 75	58,02	25,43,62
Average 1890-91 . .	8,72,19	92,38	1,20,46	8,34,53	49,45	2,49,90	20,39	49,62	22,88,92
" 1889-90 . .	6,50,54	79,26	85,13	5,21,52	41,25	1,96,74	13,47	27,24	16,15,15

* A note is in "Gross circulation" when it is not yet returned to the original office of issue; but if it has meantime been paid off by another office of issue, and is held by it pending return to the original office of issue, then it has ceased to be in "net circulation," though it is still part of the "Gross circulation."

7. The figures in the above table include the amounts in the Reserve Treasuries of Government, which, so far as they consist of notes, are always held in the higher denominations. These balances are excluded in the following table, which gives the monthly net circulation in lakhs of the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and other Circles for each of the past three years:—

Last day of	Calcutta.			Bombay.			Madras.			Other Circles.			Total.		
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1889-90.	1890-91	1891-92.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
April . .	629	688	909	419	488	692	171	179	252	226	266	378	1,445	1,621	2,231
May . .	655	674	951	442	478	724	178	176	254	240	262	383	1,515	1,590	2,312
June . .	666	722	1,017	451	471	742	156	180	263	261	271	426	1,534	1,644	2,448
July . .	661	731	1,058	500	534	802	171	184	265	250	283	390	1,582	1,732	2,515
August .	582	778	1,051	442	613	788	172	197	256	256	318	419	1,452	1,906	2,514
September .	623	848	903	492	804	871	175	213	247	261	342	449	1,551	2,207	2,470
October .	626	897	857	533	931	899	178	212	255	254	376	437	1,591	2,416	2,448
November .	626	995	845	523	977	896	187	219	263	247	381	438	1,583	2,572	2,442
December .	618	952	868	421	1,024	808	197	258	259	247	388	437	1,483	2,617	2,372
January .	641	909	829	428	969	620	195	263	238	233	361	380	1,497	2,502	2,067
February .	621	903	921	417	785	551	187	271	232	239	371	372	1,464	2,330	2,076
March .	644	917	889	400	699	568	191	251	252	244	374	355	1,479	2,241	2,064
Average .	633	835	925	456	731	747	180	217	253	246	332	405	1,515	2,115	2,330

8. The following table shows the circulation in lakhs of rupees on the last day of each month (the Reserve Treasury balances being excluded), with the increase or decrease in circulation compared with the previous month, the net imports of silver, the cash balances in the head offices of the Presidency Banks, and the monthly highest and lowest rates of exchange obtained for Council Bills:—

Month.	Circulation in lakhs on last day of month.	Increase or decrease in circulation compared with previous month.	Net imports of silver in lakhs.	Cash balances of Head Offices of Presidency Banks.		Bank of Bengal minimum rate of interest on last day of month.	Rates of Exchange for Secretary of State's Bills.	
				Total on last day of month.	Increase or decrease compared with previous month.		Highest.	Lowest.
March 1891 . .	22,41	...	...	5,10	...	4	1-5 3/8	1-5 1/16
April " . .	22,31	—10	2,14	5,27	17	4	1-5 1/16	1-4 15/16
May " . .	23,12	81	77	5,90	63	3	1-5 1/4	1-4 3/4
June " . .	24,48	1,36	—1	6,81	91	3	1-5 1/8	1-4 13/16
July " . .	25,15	67	—4	8,05	1,24	3	1-5 3/8	1-5 1/8
August " . .	25,14	—1	8	7,76	—29	2	1-5 1/8	1-5 1/4
September " . .	24,70	—44	65	7,18	—58	3	1-5 1/4	1-5
October " . .	24,48	—22	15	5,51	—1,67	2 1/2	1-5 3/32	1-4 13/32
November " . .	24,42	—6	59	5,59	8	2 1/2	1-4 17/32	1-4 1/8
December " . .	23,72	—70	1,23	4,46	—1,13	3	1-4 3/4	1-4 1/8
January 1892 . .	20,67	—3,05	23	3,00	—1,46	5	1-4 21/32	1-4
February " . .	20,76	9	1,08	2,66	—34	5	1-4 3/32	1-3 13/16
March " . .	20,64	—12	2,28	2,54	—12	4	1-4	1-3 15/16
Total .	...	—1,77	9,15	...	—2,56	...	...	...

9. It was remarked in last year's report that the circumstances of the year had been quite special. There was an enormous increase in the circulation of currency notes, which was shown to be due almost entirely to American legislation regarding silver, and to the consequent import of silver into India in unusually large quantities. Owing to violent fluctuations in exchange, trade was stagnant, the result being that a large proportion of the silver imported was after coinage deposited and left for months in the Currency vaults, its equivalent being represented by an inflation of the cash balances of the Presidency Banks, which chiefly hold their balances in currency notes of large denominations, and as a consequence by a very large increase, particularly in notes of high value, in the Currency circulation.

10. It will be seen from the table in paragraph 8 that the imports of silver continued on a high scale during April 1891, and on a reduced scale until

March 1892, when a large and sudden increase took place. If trade had improved the result would probably have been a large reduction in the Currency circulation during the greater portion of the year. Trade, however, which was only stagnant in 1890-91, became extremely dull and unprofitable during the greater portion of 1891-92. The Bank rate of interest was reduced to 2 per cent. in August 1891, a lower figure than has ever been known in India, and the highest rate of the year, which only lasted for about two months, was 5 per cent. as compared with a maximum rate of 11 per cent. in March 1890. The only Province in which trade was brisk during the year, and that only in the latter part of the year, was Burma. Accordingly, up to July, the cash balances in the Presidency Banks and the Currency circulation continued to increase, the imports of silver being more than were needed to balance the ordinary absorption of rupees. From August a slight improvement in trade was experienced, and the imports of silver were small. Hence the cash balances and the Currency circulation fell. In January there was a considerable improvement in trade, especially in Burma, and therefore, although the imports of silver increased, there was a considerable reduction in the Banks' cash balances and the Currency circulation. The rice season in Burma was, according to the Commissioner, an unusually early one, and the demand for money in January, February, and March was quite exceptional.

11. The tables given in paragraphs 6 and 7 show that the average net circulation in each Circle was greater in 1891-92 than in the previous year. The smallest proportionate increase was in Calicut, the largest in Karachi. Excluding the Reserve Treasury figures, which, as between Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, vary according to the general requirements of the Empire, the net circulation showed the largest increase in Calcutta and the smallest in Bombay.

12. Including the Reserve Treasury figures the highest net circulation during the year was reached in July 1891, and the lowest in January 1892. If the Reserve Treasury figures are excluded the result is the same as regards the highest circulation, but the lowest circulation was reached in March 1892.

13. The fluctuations month by month in the various Circles are somewhat remarkable. From the table in paragraph 7 it will be seen that in Calcutta the highest circulation was in June, July, August; in Bombay in September, October, November; in Madras in June, July and November; and in the other Circles in September to December. These figures are abnormal as compared with previous years, and they probably to a great extent reflect the abnormal conditions of trade during the year.

14. The average circulation at the end of each month calculated on the figures for five years (excluding Reserve Treasury figures) is given below:—

	Average. (In lakhs of Rupees.)		
	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.
April	1,641	1,459	1,389
May	1,681	1,476	1,411
June	1,736	1,498	1,438
July	1,772	1,518	1,448
August	1,783	1,545	1,442
September	1,861	1,629	1,479
October	1,946	1,734	1,547
November	1,977	1,774	1,563
December	1,929	1,734	1,511
January	1,833	1,689	1,479
February	1,76[illegible]	1,622	1,423
March	1,773	1,623	1,450

The general tendency is to the lowest circulation in April and May and to the highest in October and November, and the above figures confirm this tendency. The figures of the past two years, however, have been quite exceptional, and taken by themselves do not agree exactly with the average deduced from five years' figures.

15. The details of the net circulation of 31st March 1892 for each denomination of notes are as follows:—

	Number of notes for Rupees.								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
Calcutta . . .	93,688	2,358,994	78,046	52,285	176,281	21,400	28,224	1,826	2,810,744	10,30,45,650
Allahabad . . .	12,585	37,444	18,893	13,641	17,691	3,251	3,573	49	107,127	89,54,875
Lahore . . .	27,139	50,978	31,696	25,369	28,808	5,703	3,273	293	173,259	1,44,83,145
Bombay . . .	278,339	885,902	119,184	80,768	105,563	8,565	20,093	2,379	1,500,793	7,53,94,595
Karachi . . .	5,549	70,643	23,905	7,858	9,196	972	1,589	261	119,973	72,09,775
Madras . . .	45,051	135,053	35,529	28,855	153,834	4,667	2,341	304	405,634	2,68,27,015
Calicut . . .	9,360	9,249	3,457	2,446	3,622	107	52	12	28,305	9,18,430
Rangoon . . .	9,024	22,795	7,899	4,913	10,929	988	887	78	57,513	39,30,600
Total for 31st March 1892 . . .	480,735	3,571,058	318,609	216,135	505,924	45,653	60,032	5,202	5,203,348	24,07,64,085
Total for 31st March 1891 . . .	528,768	3,300,390	311,755	205,933	465,685	44,983	58,425	7,724	4,923,663	25,69,04,490
Total for 31st March 1890 . . .	449,463	2,816,258	270,938	181,819	386,222	34,716	39,398	1,742	4,180,556	15,77,17,805

There was a large increase in the total circulation of R10 notes, a smaller but considerable increase in the circulation of R100 notes and a small increase in the circulation of R20, R50, R500, and R1,000 notes. On the other hand, there was a considerable decrease in the circulation of R5 and R10,000 notes.

16. Dividing the net circulation between notes of R500 and upwards and notes below R500, the values at the end of each of the last three years are—

	Notes of R100 and under.	Notes of R500 and upward.	Total.
	(Thousands of Rupees.)		
1891-92	10,58,86	13,48,78	24,07,64
1890-91	9,87,48	15,81,56	25,69,04
1889-90	8,35,42	7,41,76	15,77,18

The decrease in circulation as compared with the previous year has therefore taken place in notes of the higher values, and is in fact confined to R10,000 notes only. It has been stated in former reports that such notes are chiefly, if not entirely held by Banks, large Banking firms and the Reserve Treasuries. The total Reserve Treasury balance on 31st March 1891 was 431 lakhs. On 31st March 1892, it had been reduced to 361 lakhs or by 70 lakhs of rupees. During the same period the total cash balances at the head offices of the Presidency Banks had fallen from 510 to 254 lakhs, a reduction of 256 lakhs. Hence the decrease in circulation of notes of the highest value is fully accounted for.

17. The details of the circulation of notes below R500 in value are, if anything, of more interest than those of the higher values. The Banks, Banking firms and the mercantile community generally, as a rule keep a large portion of their funds in high value notes. Such notes do not as a rule travel far from the Presidency towns and the offices of issue. Notes of lower values, especially

those of R100 and under, are however gradually making their way into every corner of the Empire and beyond it into Central Asia, Afghanistan and portions of Africa. Currency notes can or could be a few years ago sold at a premium at Yarkand, and the Povinda traders from Afghanistan frequently take back their earnings from India in the shape of currency notes.

18. For these purposes R10 notes seem to be appreciated more highly than any other denomination. Upwards of 68 per cent. of the entire number of notes in circulation on 31st March last consisted of R10 notes. The next denomination in favour used formerly to be R5 notes and after that R100 notes. But from causes which will presently be noticed (paragraph 19), the circulation of R5 notes has suffered a check, and R100 notes have, next to R10, the largest circulation. The circulation of these notes is, however, less than 10 per cent. of the total, that of R5 notes being about 9 per cent. Thus of the total number of notes in circulation, R5, R10 and R100 notes contribute about 88 per cent. There is, however, a fashion so to speak in the circulation. As regards R5 notes the number of pieces in circulation in Bombay is greater than in all other Circles put together. A few years ago R5 notes were more in favour in Calcutta. The R10 note is the favourite value in the Calcutta Circle, Bombay coming second, but with little more than one-third of the number of pieces. R20 notes circulate most freely in Bombay as do also R50 notes. The number of pieces of R100 notes in circulation is largest in Calcutta, but Madras is a good second. In the smaller Circles similar variations are to be found. A comparatively small number of R5 notes circulate in Karachi, but the number of R5 notes in circulation in Lahore is more than twice as large as that in Allahabad. Similarly the circulation of R50 and R100 notes is comparatively large in Lahore and comparatively small in Karachi and Allahabad.

19. It is extremely difficult to assign any reasons for these variations. Similar variations are, it may be observed, noticeable in the circulation in different Provinces of small silver and copper coins. There can, however, be no doubt that there is a steady tendency to the extended use year by year of notes of small value in payment of small sums. Not only are R5 and R10 notes used more extensively every year in ordinary retail trade transactions, but they are also, especially in Bombay and Calcutta, used largely in payment of wages.

A successful forgery, which is usually attempted in regard to notes of small value and large circulation, leads, however, to an immediate and rapid reduction in circulation. Thus a forgery of R5 notes in Bombay during the year under report was undoubtedly responsible, not only for a check in the former steady increase but also for a reduction in the circulation of these notes by about 46,000 pieces as compared with the previous year. With the arrest and conviction of the forger, the circulation has again begun to increase. A similar forgery of R5 notes in Rangoon reduced the circulation, according to the Commissioner, by upwards of 50 per cent. during the year.

20. The gross value of each denomination of notes of small value in circulation at the end of the last three years is compared below :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Percentage of increase in 1891-92 over 1890-91.
	(Thousands of Rupees.)			
R5	22,47	26,43	24,04	—9·9
R10	2,81,63	3,30,04	3,57,11	+8·2
R20	54,19	62,35	63,72	+2·2
R50	90,91	1,02,97	1,08,07	+4·9
R100	3,86,22	4,65,69	5,05,92	+8·6
	8,35,42	9,87,48	10,58,86	

The decrease in regard to the R5 notes was due, as stated above, to forgeries of these notes in Bombay and in Rangoon, details of which will be found in paragraph 61.

21. The average value of each note in circulation in each Circle on the last day of the year compared with the past two years was—

	1891-92	1890 91.	1889 90
	R	R	R
Calcutta Circle	37	37	31
Allahabad „	84	98	79
Lahore „	84	99	67
Bombay „	50	58	35
Karachi „	60	53	49
Madras „	66	94	63
Calicut „	32	62	38
Rangoon „	68	78	60
All India „	46 3	52 2	37·7

The reduction in the average value in all India is of course due to the reduction in the circulation of notes of high value already referred to.

22. The reduction in the average value in all circles except Karachi and Calcutta was also chiefly due to the smaller number of R10,000 notes in circulation. Thus in Rangoon only 78 notes of R10,000 each were in circulation at the end of 1891-92 as compared with 228 at the end of 1890-91. In Madras the corresponding figures are 304 and 1,436, and in Allahabad 49 and 124. The steady increase in value in Karachi is due to an increase in the number of high value notes in circulation, accompanied, however, by an increase in the circulation of notes of all values. The general increase in the circulation of the Karachi Circle is very noticeable, and is no doubt connected with the increasing trade of Karachi itself.

ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.

23. No special work has been undertaken during the year. In Bombay the small difference which existed at the time of last report between the outstanding balance of R10 notes in circulation and that obtained from the Issue Registers has been cleared, and there is now a complete reconciliation between the Issue Registers and the Ledger, unknown differences excepted, in respect of all denominations of notes except in the case of the abolished sub-circles of Nagpur and Akola which it is intended to reconcile as opportunity offers.

RESERVE.

24. The Reserve upon 31st March 1892 stood as follows :—

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Silver Coin—						
At Calcutta . . .	2,39,28,758	14	4			
„ Allahabad . .	2,09,35,335	0	0			
„ Lahore . . .	1,44,16,575	0	0			
„ Bombay . . .	5,73,36,845	12	0			
„ Karachi . .	63,87,220	0	0			
„ Madras . . .	1,63,31,130	0	0			
„ Calicut . . .	3,68,610	0	0			
„ Rangoon . .	32,83,920	0	0			
				14,29,88,394	10	4
Small Silver Coin .	20,000	0	0			
				20,000	0	0

	R	a.	p.	R	a	p.
Silver Bullion—						
At Calcutta . . .	77,52,619	5	8			
„ Bombay . . .	1,00,03,071	0	0			
				1,77,55,690	5	8
Invested in Government securities . .	8,00,00,000	0	0			
				8,00,00,000	0	0
Total agreeing with net circulation .				24,07,64,085	0	0

The value of the rupees in the Reserve was less by 3 crores and 60 lakhs than on 31st March 1891, and the value of the small silver coin was less by 3 lakhs and 84 thousand rupees. On the other hand, the silver bullion was considerably over a crore in excess of that in reserve on 31st March 1891 and the investment in Government securities had also increased by a crore of rupees.

The proportion of the Reserve held in coin and bullion to the total net circulation was upwards of 66 per cent.—a percentage which can only be regarded as extremely satisfactory. It has to be observed that this percentage is exclusive of the increase of one crore in the investment. Had this investment not been made, the percentage of silver in reserve to circulation would have amounted to nearly 71 per cent.

25. The half-yearly verifications of the Currency balances were held for all Circles and Sub-Circles on 30th September 1891 and 31st March 1892, and the balances of the last working day of each half-year were verified in accordance with the orders issued on the subject. The half-yearly verifications are conducted by a gazetted officer unconnected with the Currency Department, and in the larger offices, *e.g.*, Bombay, occupy a very considerable time. The verification of the balances, especially in silver, is a work of time and labour, as it is no small task for one officer to satisfy himself regarding the correctness of a rupee balance, which, as in Bombay, amounted to nearly 5¾ crores closely packed in treasure vaults.

INVESTMENTS.

26. By Act XV of 1890 the maximum amount, out of the coin and bullion reserve, which may be invested in securities of the Government of India, was raised from 60 millions to 80 millions of rupees. By Notification No. 5900, dated 19th December 1890, the amount to be so invested was at first fixed at 70 millions of rupees, and by Notification No. 4861, dated 3rd December 1891, the full amount allowed by the Act was ordered to be invested, *viz.*, 80 millions of rupees. The investment of this extra crore was effected between February 22nd and March 19th and the actual amount invested was R1,00,00,042, for which Government 4 per cent. securities to the nominal value of R95,57,700 were purchased, the average cost being a fraction over R104-10.

27. The nominal value of the investment was thus raised to R8,15,95,000 which was held at a book value of R8,00,00,000. The book value thus corresponds exactly with the limit of 80 millions of rupees fixed by the Notification quoted above. The average rate at which the whole investment is held on the books is a little over R98 against a present market-rate of about R107—12.

28. The investment was effected through the agency of the Bank of Bengal and was carried out with rapidity and with comparatively little effect on the price of Government securities. A little more than half the investment was effected in Calcutta, the balance in Bombay.

PROFITS OF CIRCULATION.

29. The interest realized and credited under the head "Profits on Note circulation" is R28,48,045-1-6. It is made up as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
Interest on R7,20,37,300 of 4 per cent. paper held at close of 1890-91	28,81,492	0	0
Interest realized on conversion of 4 per cent. paper purchased for the Currency Investment . .	76	12	9
	28,81,568	12	9
Deduct—			
Net interest paid on purchases .	33,523	11	3
	28,48,045	1	6

The interest realized is upwards of three lakhs in excess of that realized last year owing to the increase in the Currency Investment from 6 to 7 crores of rupees, and the future interest receipts will be larger by about four lakhs more owing to the increase in the Currency Investment from 7 to 8 crores of rupees (paragraph 26).

ISSUE AND RECEIPT OF NOTES.

30. The following are the gross issues and receipts of the year, the details by Circles being shown in Statement VI :—

	R	R
Gross circulation, 1st April 1891		25,93,44,775
ISSUES—		
Over the counter	84,96,80,330	
At Agencies	1,32,74,880	
In remittance transactions { Between Head Offices and Agencies	2,61,09,450	
In remittance transactions { Between Circles . . .	7,56,55,000	
In payment of melting fees . . .	38,725	
In purchase of securities	99,77,155	
		97,47,35,540
		123,40,80,315
RECEIPTS—		
Over the counter	75,25,85,580	
At Agencies	6,45,440	
From other Currency Circles	8,34,55,660	
For Mint Certificates	2,62,23,575	
In remittance transactions { Between Head Offices and Agencies	2,99,53,685	
In remittance transactions { Between Circles	9,71,65,800	
		99,00,29,740
Balance, being gross circulation, March 31st, 1892 (*vide* paragraph 4)		24,40,50,575

31. The Agencies deal exclusively with Treasuries and the bulk of the transactions are in the Punjab. The receipts from other Currency Circles represent the receipt in each Circle of notes belonging to that Circle but cashed in other Circles. The receipts for Mint Certificates are, as explained in last year's report, confined to Bombay.

The remittances are for the most part payments and receipts of one Currency Office, in consideration of receipts or payments at another.

32. The issues and receipts for the last three years are as follows:—

	Issues.	Receipts.
	R	R
1891-92	97,47,43,040	99,00,37,240
1890-91	1,03,24,77,750	93,35,27,500
1889-90	93,41,95,680	93,37,97,425

The issues have decreased by about 577 lakhs, and the receipts have increased by about 565 lakhs as compared with the previous year.

The decrease in issues was entirely in issues over the counter, and would have been much greater had it not been that there was an increase under all the other sub-heads.

As regards receipts there was a large increase in receipts over the counter, from other Currency Circles and in remittance transactions between Circles, balanced by a very large reduction, owing to reduced imports of silver, in receipts for Mint Certificates.

33. The aggregate gross issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes at both offices of issue and agencies during the year were as follows:—

	Number of notes for Rupees.								Total	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Issues . . .	954,810	5,076,747	593,706	416,272	1,098,643	150,593	277,463	42,389	8,610,623	97,47,43,040
Receipts . . .	1,002,176	4,797,972	585,202	404,966	1,054,118	149,753	275,346	44,946	8,314,479	99,00,37,240
More Issues . .	...	278,775	8,504	11,306	44,525	840	2,117	...	346,067	1,05,12,630
„ Receipts . .	47,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,557	49,923	2,58,06,830
								Net decrease of Gross Circulation .		1,52,94,200

34. The average number of notes that passed over the counters at each Head Office on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations are given in the following table:—

	Notes cashed.			Notes issued.			Notes cancelled.		
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
At Calcutta . .	12,426	12,713	13,410	12,879	14,529	15,152	9,185	8,462	8,760
„ Bombay . .	7,166	6,940	8,203	7,832	8,200	8,524	4,147	5,614	5,544
„ Madras . .	2,477	2,457	2,592	2,568	2,657	2,635	2,365	2,331	2,586
„ Rangoon . .	610	645	733	665	758	742	402	425	572

35. The figures show that there is on the whole a steady increase under all heads, and they indicate the magnitude of the operations of the various Currency offices. Thus in 1891-92 the Calcutta office on each working day cashed 13,410 notes, issued 15,152 notes, and went through the various and elaborate processes by which notes are cancelled in respect to 8,760 notes, a total for each day of 37,322 pieces.

It speaks highly in my opinion for the zeal and efficiency of the Currency officials in all offices that such a large amount of work can be carried through day after day with almost unfailing regularity and accuracy.

ENCASHMENT OF FOREIGN NOTES.

36. The following is the foreign note account of the Circles in aggregate :—

	R	R
Balance held on 1st April 1891		24,40,285
Received over the counter	8,13,26,865	
From other Circles	41,46,450	
		8,54,73,315
TOTAL . . .		8,79,13,600
Remitted to Circles concerned		8,46,27,110
Balance on 31st March 1892		32,86,490
TOTAL . . .		8,79,13,600

37. The details by Circles of the amount received over the counter, R8,13,26,865, in the above statement are as follows :—

Statement of Foreign Circle Notes cashed during the year 1891-92.

Cashed by	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Cocanada.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
Calcutta .	...	1,18,33,355(c)	89,26,065(c)	1,84,40,040	125	580	1,93,360	17,67,650	14,970	...	1,21,525	4,12,97,670
Allahabad .	1,31,35,750	...	9,94,990	14,27,800	...	120	42,900	4,69,745	5,025	...	7,735	1,60,84,065
Lahore .	19,26,315	4,60,190	...	5,88,715	...	5	5,91,120	4,49,040	2,900	5	5,190	40,22,880
Bombay .	33,24,180	8,15,230	22,32,785	...	...	...	7,74,285(c)	74,92,820	3,01,595	105	1,41,435	1,50,82,435
Karachi .	2,77,320	52,670	7,86,445	4,07,350	...	...	...	83,220	255	...	925	16,08,185
Madras .	5,37,535	28,180	46,335	7,99,035	...	...	25,320	...	9,85,145(c)	...	52,460	24,74,010
Calicut .	11,750	605	1,170	2,22,865	...	...	2,345	5,04,945	...	...	4,310	7,47,990
Rangoon .	2,070	...	100	1,100	...	...	...	6,310	50	...	...	9,630
TOTAL .	1,92,14,920	1,31,90,230	1,29,87,890	2,18,86,905	125	705	16,29,330	1,07,73,730	13,09,340	110	3,33,580	8,13,26,865

The letter (c) indicates the value of foreign notes which were legally encashable, that is, the amounts of Sub-Circle Notes encashed by their respective Head Circles.

And the comparison for the last four years is as follows :—

Other Circle.	R 1888-89.	R 1889-90.	R 1890-91.	R 1891-92.
Notes cashed at—				
Calcutta . .	3,03,23,075	3,54,08,555	4,39,25,700	4,12,97,670
Allahabad . .	55,06,585	54,37,460	46,92,205	1,60,84,065
Lahore . .	41,77,715	46,62,845	30,55,615	40,22,880
Bombay . .	1,33,81,885	1,43,02,185	1,32,03,125	1,50,82,435
Karachi . .	15,56,695	12,66,840	13,49,405	16,08,185
Madras . .	41,58,920	39,47,085	26,67,480	24,74,010
Calicut . .	16,86,720	22,25,325	19,89,945	7,47,990
Rangoon . .	8,930	28,185	5,510	9,630
	6,08,00,525	6,72,78,480	7,08,88,985	8,13,26,865

38. The total encashment of foreign notes continues to expand rapidly, but the details vary considerably from those of last year. The encashments at Calcutta, Madras, and Calicut show a reduction, as compared with last year; but in the other Circles there is an increase which is especially marked in the case of Allahabad.

The increase in Allahabad is chiefly in Calcutta notes, of which upwards of 131 lakhs were cashed in the year under report, as compared with 27½ lakhs in 1890-91.

The encashment of Bombay notes at Calcutta fell from 266 lakhs in 1890-91 to 184 lakhs in 1891-92. On the other hand, the encashment of Allahabad notes at Calcutta rose from 67 lakhs in 1890-91 to upwards of 118 lakhs in 1891-92.

39. The causes of these variations are not explained in the local reports. Foreign notes are, as is well known, chiefly received in payment of Government dues, and their encashment in any particular Circle usually indicates a demand for coin in that Circle. There is, thus, usually a considerable flow of coin from Bombay to Calcutta, and remittances to Calcutta from Bombay are to a considerable extent made in Bombay notes.

Hence the figures given above tend to show that the demand in Calcutta for money remitted by Bombay was slacker than usual.

There appears, however, to have been a large demand in the North-Western Provinces for coin, which was partly met by a large encashment of Calcutta notes. The demand was apparently of comparatively short duration, and most of the money found its way back to Calcutta. The net difference between the value of Calcutta notes cashed at Allahabad and Allahabad notes cashed at Calcutta was only about 13 lakhs. Last year the difference was the other way. Calcutta cashed 39½ lakhs of Allahabad notes in excess of Calcutta notes cashed at Allahabad. These variations depend, to a considerable extent, on the action of the Bank of Bengal, which usually holds a portion of its Reserve for the sake of convenience in Allahabad and Lahore notes and cashes these notes at Calcutta or Allahabad and Lahore according to its requirements.

ISSUE AND RECEIPT OF COIN.

40. The transactions in coin are as follows (for details by Circles see Statement VII) :—

	Coin.			Small Coin.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Balance, 1st April 1891 .	17,90,20,790	8	3	4,04,000	0	0
RECEIPTS—						
Over the counter . . .	16,76,47,195	0	0			
From small coin account .	6,04,000	0	0			
At Agencies . . .	1,30,42,240	0	0			
In remittance transactions—						
Between Head Office and Agencies R7,57,87,858 9 6						
Between Circles R7,43,24,000 0 0						
	15,01,11,858	9	6			
From Treasury on account of Mint Certificates . .	2,40,78,586	12	10			
From Coin Account . .	...			2,20,000	0	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	35,54,83,880	6	4	2,20,000	0	0
TOTAL BALANCE AND RECEIPTS .	53,45,04,670	14	7	6,24,000	0	0

		Coin. R	a.	p.	Small Coin. R	a.	p.
ISSUES—							
Over the counter		21,19,54,410	0	0			
At Agencies		4,12,800	0	0			
In remittance transactions—							
Between Head Office and Agencies	R7,97,82,093 9 6						
Between Circles	R9,90,41,500 0 0						
		17,88,23,593	9	6			
For Bullion delivered and pre-melting fees		82,586	1	1			
To Small Coin Account		2,20,000	0	0			
In purchase of securities		22,886	9	8			
To Coin Account		...			6,04,000	0	0
TOTAL ISSUES		39,15,16,276	4	3	6,04,000	0	0
BALANCE, 31ST MARCH 1892 (see paragraph 24)		14,29,88,394	10	4	20,000	0	0

41. The receipts and issues for the past three years are given below—

	Receipts. R	Issues. R
1891-92	35,54,83,880	39,15,16,276
1890-91	45,12,29,551	35,57,11,742
1889-90	38,63,19,655	38,58,98,945

42. The receipts over the counter and from the Treasury on account of Mint Certificates show a large decrease, and on the whole the receipts were upwards of 9½ crores below those of the previous year.

On the other hand, the issues of coin over the counter were upwards of 3¼ crores in excess of those of the previous year and there was also a considerable increase in remittance transactions. The net result was that while the coin reserve increased last year by 9½ crores, it was reduced during the current year by upwards of 3½ crores.

The result is mainly due to the diminished imports of silver.

STATE OF THE COINAGE.

43. The following table shows the withdrawal of shroff-marked coin from circulation during the year and the remittance of such coin to the Mint :—

	SHROFF-MARKED COIN.				
	Opening balance.	Receipts from the public.	TOTAL.	Remitted to Mints.	Closing balance.
	(Thousands of Rupees.				
India	71	66	1,37	(a) 85	52
Central Provinces	15	6	21	17	4
Burma	3	1	4	2	2
Assam	4	7	11	...	11
Bengal	4	7	11	2	9
North-Western Provinces	13,63	(b) 7,70	21,33	17,70	3,63
Punjab	8,98	10,91	19,89	14,13	5,76
Madras	5	19	24	...	24
Bombay	6	76	82	75	7
TOTAL	23,69	20,43	44,12	33,64	10,48

(a) Remitted to North-Western Provinces. | (b) Includes 85 received from India.

The total amount withdrawn from circulation is almost the same as that in 1890 and 1889. The withdrawals in the Punjab are a little in excess and those in the North-Western Provinces a little less than those of the previous year. The uniformity of the withdrawals and the prevalence of the habit of shroff-marking in the North-Western Provinces and more especially in the Punjab are remarkable, and there appears to be no diminution in the practice.

44. The following statement shows the number of coins cut and broken under the Coinage Act during the calendar year 1891 :—

Name of Province.	Number of Treasuries in which coins were cut.	Believed to have lost by reasonable wear more than 2 per cent. in weight.				Believed to be counterfeit.				Believed to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear.				Considered unfit for further circulation by reason of obliteration of device or for other cause.			
		R	½R	¼R	⅛R	R	½R	¼R	⅛R	R	½R	¼R	⅛R	R	½R	¼R	⅛R
India	6	2,458	24,432	...	...	685	75	59	49	7,961	1,297	539	158	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces . .	9	1,342	18	22	40	77	...	...	...	194	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	62	...	...	...	2,844	56	68	33	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	8	76	2	..	...	109	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	43	1,056	151	...	...	869	20	...	...	713	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	45	21,423	908	...	...	1,261	66	44	105	13,326	649	66	33	...	...	706	5,156
Punjab	21	36	(a) 21,178	...	...	856	12	...	...	1,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	25	19,062	14,024	...	...	463	28	48	61	65	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay. . . .	27	45,943	1,287	...	...	591	42	45	16	1,055	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad . . .	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		91,458	62,000	22	40	7,763	300	264	264	25,248	1,966	606	191	...	...	706	5,158

(a) Includes 21,128 pieces erroneously treated as worn coins instead of shroff-marked.

The number of rupees believed to have lost by reasonable wear more than 2 per cent. in weight is much less than in 1890. The decrease is spread over almost every Province. The withdrawal of ½ rupees, especially in India and Madras, is, however, much larger than in 1890. There is a considerable reduction in counterfeit coin, especially in Burma and Bengal.

The number of rupees reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear shows an increase, especially in the North-Western Provinces and in India. Except in these provinces "sweating" of rupees appears to be very little in vogue.

45. I append the usual statements of whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1891 and of the proportion of each of those annual issues found on examination in each district Treasury of a bag of rupees of the coin ordinarily current in each district.

The coinage of 1891 was upwards of 5¼ crores less than that of 1890 and below that of any year since 1886. The total coinage from 1835 to 1891 inclusive amounted to 317¼ crores of rupees.

As might be expected, rupees of the earlier years are diminishing in number. But it is remarkable that, in spite of the large number of rupees coined since that date, 16 per cent. of the coin in actual circulation belongs to the two issues of 1840, and 21 per cent. to the year 1862. India and Burma have the lowest proportion of old coin and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Madras the highest proportion.

Statement of whole Rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1891.

	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total coined.
	R	R	R	R
William IV. . . .	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,39,78,572
Victoria, 1840—1st issue .	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
„ 1840—2nd issue .	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
„ 1862 . .	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
„ 1874 . .	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
„ 1875 . .	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
„ 1876 . .	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
„ 1877 . .	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
„ 1878 . .	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
„ 1879 . .	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
„ 1880 . .	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
„ 1881 . .	24,35,719	...	31,61,858	55,97,577
„ 1882 . .	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
„ 1883 . .	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
„ 1884 . .	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
„ 1885 . .	3,41,52,203	...	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
„ 1886 . .	1,08,78,075	...	4,11,46,457	5,20,24,532
„ 1887 . .	4,02,00,148	...	4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
„ 1888 . .	75,68,000	...	6,32,00,000	7,07,68,000
„ 1889 . .	93,68,310	...	6,53,00,000	7,46,68,310
„ 1890 . .	2,47,41,865	...	9,29,00,000	11,76,41,865
„ 1891 . .	1,46,69,903	...	4,95,00,000	6,41,69,903
TOTAL .	1,27,77,58,060	10,76,07,305	1,78,71,48,881	3,17,25,14,246

Proportion of the several issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in British India in the years 1875 to 1892, as ascertained by the examination, each year, of a bag containing R2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year examined.	William IV.	Victoria.																						Portuguese.	TOTAL.
		1840. 1st Issue.	1840. 2nd Issue.	1862.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.		
1875 . .	117	227	635	962	38	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...			..	..		2,000
1876 . .	103	251	620	944	36	41	5	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1877 . .	103	219	594	892	40	65	59	28	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1878 . .	106	180	509	760	35	54	59	227	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2,000
1879 . .	78	172	489	733	32	51	61	229	140	15	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—		2,000
1880 . .	64	151	449	720	31	52	57	208	137	91	40	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	.	2,000
1881 . .	65	149	430	685	29	44	53	199	131	103	111	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...		2,000
1882 . .	62	143	414	676	28	44	52	189	129	112	115	15	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.		2,000
1883 . .	61	156	388	662	26	40	48	182	122	102	106	18	63	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	2,000
1884 . .	55	141	375	610	23	36	47	164	113	114	107	17	144	26	27	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	2,000
1885 . .	53	136	372	568	23	34	44	155	107	102	95	12	133	39	78	29	.	...		...	...	...		.	2,000
1886 . .	44	114	317	557	20	33	40	135	90	83	90	10	120	33	80	188	46	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000
1887 . .	43	107	308	534	18	29	39	124	85	75	79	8	108	31	81	171	120	39	.		...			1	2,000
1888 . .	39	103	302	510	18	29	36	118	79	70	78	10	98	28	79	157	98	102	45	..	...	...	...	1	2,000
1889 . .	36	101	209	473	17	27	34	111	74	67	70	7	87	26	68	132	90	129	139	42	.	..	...	1	2,000
1890 . .	33	98	251	455	18	27	32	103	69	63	66	11	80	23	60	127	71	135	125	106	46		...	1	2,000
1891 . .	32	90	250	443	16	27	31	102	68	60	64	8	80	22	54	112	68	126	113	92	89	52		1	2,000
1892 . .	31	92	337	428	14	24	29	94	63	57	56	6	69	20	49	101	61	111	100	88	126	120	21	1	2,000

Proportion of the several Issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in each Province in the years 1875, 1880, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892, as ascertained by the examination, each year of a bag containing R2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year examined.	Before 1835.	William IV.	Victoria. 1840. 1st issue.	1840. 2nd issue.	1862.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Ulwar.	Surat, and Portuguese.	Total.
INDIA.																											
1875	...	105	196	604	1,004	74	17	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	..	70	161	489	831	23	51	58	125	88	90	14	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	..	60	198	342	513	19	25	34	122	88	92	106	13	147	47	170	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,000
1886	..	96	96	264	465	18	28	33	113	60	71	84	13	132	23	141	403	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	
1887	..	40	96	251	410	13	20	36	89	61	62	75	10	153	27	141	361	136	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,000
1888	...	43	109	271	416	11	26	31	83	72	90	82	5	135	26	142	325	106	52	13	..	...	...	...	...	2	
1889	.	24	51	230	413	15	28	28	91	54	76	78	8	89	35	100	180	196	151	134	18	..	...	...	...	1	
1890	..	27	67	218	384	11	19	29	72	58	49	64	29	84	35	88	188	67	110	134	256	10	...	...	...	1	
1891	...	24	104	202	406	14	22	26	78	62	68	66	16	101	30	66	110	84	124	124	136	118	14	...	...	2	2,000
1892	...	23	86	142	298	11	19	22	62	46	57	39	2	61	17	38	76	72	80	130	85	196	415	22	...	1	2,000
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																											
1875	...	59	145	540	1,172	70	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	..	23	97	412	882	31	69	100	225	128	34	19	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	.	16	62	363	709	26	45	72	142	90	70	114	8	127	30	64	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	..	24	91	332	669	21	41	57	141	84	66	110	8	114	26	61	109	48	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	15	56	272	605	19	38	54	110	77	62	95	7	98	25	59	138	167	105	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,000
1888	..	18	70	272	584	17	33	50	101	68	57	89	14	86	21	57	116	148	404	95	...	...	...	...	..	.	2,000
1889	...	10	67	193	514	18	32	44	95	59	53	84	7	78	22	59	112	117	126	256	54	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1890	...	14	59	236	504	17	35	40	88	57	57	76	5	70	15	52	95	92	99	199	102	98	...	..	...	...	2,000
1891	.	12	52	196	466	14	28	38	86	56	44	74	4	66	16	50	88	100	98	182	98	120	112	.	...	...	2,000
1892	..	21	68	235	469	16	27	32	82	55	45	61	11	60	19	46	81	76	78	130	86	131	132	33	...	...	2,000
BURMA.																											
1875	...	47	122	501	1,331	72	27	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,000
1880	..	29	88	317	655	62	103	39	353	211	32	111	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,000
1885	...	29	99	235	453	33	46	32	177	124	74	126	40	370	40	110	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,000
1886	...	25	68	230	365	20	34	26	133	83	51	75	21	264	38	107	403	57	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2,000
1887	...	24	74	226	410	20	30	26	124	74	54	78	16	228	58	134	278	124	22	...	...	..	...	...	...		2,000
1888	...	18	70	214	388	20	34	26	110	68	36	72	16	186	44	102	222	138	214	22	..	..	...	...	...	...	2,000
1889	...	20	76	238	386	24	36	28	116	72	40	68	16	182	42	100	208	104	206	38	...	...	...	..	...		2,000
1890	...	20	74	213	375	28	35	26	103	66	33	65	13	167	37	81	184	92	286	34	47	21	..	..	...	.	2,000
1891	...	22	70	196	362	24	32	24	114	66	40	62	14	162	38	78	170	84	254	36	40	84	28	...	...	.	2,000
1892	...	17	67	175	300	15	27	20	92	57	36	52	15	126	32	68	137	73	218	36	71	235	123	8	...	.	2,000
ASSAM.																											
1875	..	164	254	646	924	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000
1880	..	108	223	431	743	31	32	28	270	113	22	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..		2,000
1885	...	60	161	374	570	24	28	30	218	112	62	48	14	134	92	40	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	75	137	368	576	25	31	27	202	118	60	40	13	130	79	48	56	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	2,000
1887	...	76	128	386	568	22	26	32	188	116	64	44	12	114	60	84	64	16		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	64	126	368	580	28	28	28	192	102	60	48	14	104	4[illegible]	58	72	18	54	8	...	...	...	...	...		2,000
1889	..	62	134	312	518	20	24	30	174	100	58	44	10	102	38	52	84	36	138	58	6	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1890	...	44	138	250	454	20	26	26	144	78	50	42	6	84	30	44	104	58	238	98	64	2	...	...	...	.	2,000
1891	..	42	98	276	442	18	28	24	150	82	48	36	8	78	38	40	100	48	220	94	112	16	2	..	...	...	2,000
1892	...	46	112	264	448	18	24	24	136	84	46	38	6	72	28	44	104	48	200	84	98	50	24	2	...	..	2,000
BENGAL.																											
1875	...	133	223	655	954	23	12	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	.	.	...	..	.	..	..		2,000
1880	...	87	148	435	637	41	54	56	302	192	34	16	..	..	.	...	..			.	..	.	...	...	...	.	2,000
1885	..	68	152	378	559	28	37	41	204	121	70	63	12	119	53	59	36	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...		2,000
1886	...	67	133	358	540	25	31	34	181	113	64	55	9	107	46	55	148	34	..	.	.	..	...	...	.	.	2,000
1887	...	65	152	338	552	22	30	37	183	110	64	52	8	106	44	55	140	38	4	.	.	...	...	...	...	.	2,000
1888	...	58	132	316	510	20	30	32	168	94	58	58	8	96	34	54	128	62	128	16	.	...	...	...	...		2,000
1889	.	53	128	272	454	21	29	29	144	88	53	49	8	76	31	44	110	73	224	103	11	.	...	...	...		2,000
1890	...	44	92	248	424	26	28	32	136	84	50	48	24	61	30	40	112	54	210	100	136	18	...	...	...		2,000
1891	...	46	98	258	402	20	28	30	132	84	48	42	12	70	26	38	110	54	192	86	126	62	38	...	...	.	2,000
1892		43	91	253	396	16	22	26	120	72	43	38	7	59	21	34	98	52	163	78	118	156	60	34	...		2,000
NORTH-WESTERN-PROVINCES AND OUDH.																											
1875	...	184	332	761	716	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	..	..	...	...	..		2,000
1880	...	101	222	558	628	23	37	48	172	128	78	4	...	...	...	...	.	.		..	...	...	...	...	1	.	2,000
1885	...	94	204	455	606	20	28	41	155	114	102	57	4	55	21	26	18	...	..	...	..	...	...	...		...	2,000
1886	...	80	198	421	582	18	29	42	148	105	96	53	6	55	28	36	58	47	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	2,000
1887	...	82	188	434	576	18	26	42	150	110	92	54	4	52	20	36	74	36	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,000
1888	...	80	166	450	554	18	28	40	146	100	92	56	4	56	22	38	78	52	18	2	..	...	...	...	...	.	2,000
1889	.	80	182	397	532	17	27	35	142	104	85	56	4	60	21	41	88	50	36	33	11	..	.	...	...	...	2,000
1890		68	156	392	542	18	26	32	138	96	82	56	6	60	20	40	90	52	48	44	30	4	...	..	...	.	2,000
1891		77	146	404	524	18	27	37	130	90	83	56	5	55	21	38	88	50	50	49	29	17	6	...	...		2,000
1892	.	66	170	360	508	16	26	34	132	88	76	54	6	54	20	42	90	50	58	52	40	30	18	10		.	2,000
PUNJAB.																											
1875		201	410	872	516	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..		2,000
1880	.	86	219	554	435	12	12	31	189	146	294	21	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	2,000
1885	...	74	178	472	468	14	18	34	166	142	234	100	2	20	6	14	8	...	...	...	..	...	..		..		2,000
1886	...	73	152	406	404	11	17	28	142	108	206	82	2	44	10	62	261	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	..		2,000
1887	...	68	162	404	424	14	20	30	138	104	170	80	2	48	10	62	220	44	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	2,000
1888	...	62	188	378	422	16	16	32	126	104	168	74	6	50	10	64	208	66	8	2	...	...	...	..		...	2,000
1889	.	62	194	350	428	14	20	32	130	104	164	74	2	50	10	58	202	64	18	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1890	...	68	172	352	426	12	18	30	126	98	154	74	2	56	10	60	192	62	28	42	18	..	...	...	..		2,000
1891	..	62	176	346	422	12	22	34	128	96	136	78	4	54	10	52	184	58	36	52	22	10	4	...	...	.	2,000
1892	...	58	171	354	425	13	19	33	119	80	127	69	8	50	13	51	162	58	38	51	42	29	30	...	...	.	2,000
MADRAS.																											
1875	...	52	161	627	1,140	4	16	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000
1880	.	53	144	537	927	18	46	71	87	66	36	15	..	.	..	...	...			.	...	..	.	...	...		2,000
1885	...	37	118	471	810	20	40	53	104	75	51	80	7	64	19	50	1	.		..	...	...	.	..		...	2,000
1886	.	45	131	410	782	19	41	55	105	74	42	85	5	71	24	76	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	2,000
1887	...	37	123	411	783	17	39	54	95	72	46	81	5	68	21	68	56	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,000
1888		29	103	385	712	20	34	44	96	70	45	83	5	68	34	109	68	31	48	14	..	.	.	..	.	2	2,000
1889	..	29	97	369	669	18	33	45	89	63	44	73	6	73	33	87	74	29	97	63	7	...	.	..		2	2,000
1890	...	26	126	277	602	16	32	43	83	58	46	64	6	65	19	73	76	35	97	147	99	9	.			1	2,000
1891	...	22	73	332	611	15	35	41	88	57	39	65	4	69	18	68	71	31	92	130	99	40	4	..		1	2,000
1892	...	23	83	266	605	16	31	38	78	56	45	63	12	70	20	64	75	34	91	120	108	54	36	10	.	2	2,000
BOMBAY.																											
1875		37	100	382	1,246	114	121	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	.	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	.	21	60	306	763	33	62	81	152	166	194	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..		.	2,000
1885		17	50	250	600	23	39	54	107	86	116	161	11	160	45	170	94	..	.	..	...	...	...	...		6	2,000
1886	.	11	91	199	579	18	36	47	93	75	94	156	8	143	32	122	195	95	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	2,000
1887	...	13	60	203	515	16	31	43	83	62	81	126	7	117	22	109	211	185	110	.	...	...	...	..	..	6	2,000
1888	.	13	39	172	432	16	28	37	69	55	70	113	7	107	22	105	207	154	170	11	...	..	.	.	...	3	2,000
1889		11	44	187	439	14	25	39	68	53	60	99	10	89	17	83	160	118	139	244	90	...	..			3	2,000
1890	...	11	39	171	435	13	27	32	71	51	64	97	10	83	20	66	183	100	112	16[illegible]	142	153			...	3	2,000
1891		8	33	158	398	12	24	29	59	45	52	85	5	69	16	61	113	82	87	143	100	221	203	..	..	2	2,000
1892	.	9	45	169	415	11	23	29	69	45	51	82	6	65	16	53	96	68	85	127	107	178	199	57	..	5	2,000
HYDERABAD (BERAR.)																											
1875		4	42	182	614	21	43	51	96	78	76	147	12	138	28	92	220	145	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	2,000
1880	..	7	32	151	496	15	32	39	83	59	58	106	7	98	24	66	260	435	133	..	...	...	.	.	...	1	2,000
1885	..	8	29	189	500	16	32	39	90	61	55	102	18	93	17	69	250	204	227	101	...	...	.		..		2,000
1886	2	6	35	145	381	10	20	28	58	39	38	73	4	71	13	55	93	109	157	444	219	..	...	...	..		2,000
1887		10	58	148	406	14	28	32	68	44	44	79	6	68	14	58	96	100	120	298	168	149	.	...	...	..	2,000
1888		8	50	142	396	10	24	28	62	44	38	74	4	68	12	54	88	90	104	232	154	206	112	..	...		2,000
1889		8	26	157	414	12	25	34	66	46	43	70	4	68	12	48	88	78	98	190	122	200	160	32	...	..	2,000

EXCHANGE OF SMALL COIN.

46. The receipts and issues of small change at the Currency offices during the year were as follows :—

	Receipts.			Issues.			Net Issues.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Half Rupees	4,01,479	0	0	13,02,876	8	0	9,00,897	8	0
Quarter Rupees	6,00,701	12	0	18,40,374	8	0	12,39,672	12	0
One-eighth Rupees	3,78,496	8	0	12,87,332	4	0	9,08,835	12	0
Copper	3,99,784	6	0	4,38,624	4	3	38,839	14	3
TOTAL	17,80,461	10	0	48,68,707	8	3	30,88,245	14	3
TOTAL, 1890-91	14,13,178	9	7	43,38,616	15	8	29,25,438	6	1

The receipts and issues, especially the latter, were largely in excess of those of the previous year.

As regards receipts there was an increase, particularly in quarter rupees and copper. The issues also show an increase under every head, but especially in quarter rupees. The net issues of small silver show an increase, but there is a decrease in the net issue of copper.

BULLION.

47. The following figures show the operations of the Bullion Clauses of the Currency Act, that is, the amount of Bullion received by the Mint Masters on account of the Currency offices at Calcutta and Bombay, for the issue of certificates payable at the Currency offices in notes of the circle or coin :—

	Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Balance of Bullion on 1st April 1891	22,18,205	1	5	52,61,536	0	0
Receipts of Bullion—						
April 1891	14,44,718	11	0	1,00,51,827	0	0
May "	5,66,556	6	0	86,94,440	0	0
June "	2,76,252	13	0	11,31,157	0	0
July "	1,923	14	0	1,01,847	0	0
August "	25	3	0	18,073	0	0
September "	...			21,477	0	0
October "	16,71,324	12	0	13,30,038	0	0
November "	6,16,370	6	0	4,07,831	0	0
December "	17,40,558	2	0	27,68,761	0	0
January 1892	32,14,464	14	0	56,61,159	0	0
February "	26,55,537	9	0	39,48,042	0	0
March "	45,10,473	12	0	96,91,533	0	0
TOTAL OF 12 MONTHS	1,66,98,206	6	0	4,38,26,185	0	0
Additional R1 per mille credited on account of melting fees. (Paid out of Currency)	14,973	11	1	38,746	0	0
TOTAL	1,67,13,180	1	1	4,38,64,931	0	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS AND BALANCE	1,89,31,385	2	6	4,91,26,467	0	0
Deduct—Mint certificates realised	1,11,78,765	12	10	3,91,23,396	0	0
Balance	77,52,619	5	8	1,00,03,071	0	0

48. The receipts of bullion for the last five years have been—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R
1891-92	1,67,13,180	4,38,64,931	6,05,78,111
1890-91	2,79,94,418	9,24,98,201	12,34,35,995
1889-90	73,22,954	7,07,87,073	7,81,10,027
1888-89	57,28,803	6,10,97,675	6,68,26,478
1887-88	94,57,469	6,42,88,585	7,37,46,054

The receipts were less than half those in the previous year, and below those of any year since 1886-87. The balance of bullion on 31st March 1892 was higher than usual, owing to the very heavy receipts in March.

49. The operation of the Bullion Clauses of the Currency Act is also shown in further detail of the transactions between Mint and Currency in the following figures:—

	Transfers to the Mint of bullion from the Currency Department.			Balance at end of month of bullion paid for by Currency Department and held as part of its reserve.			Balance of bullion held on Treasury account, i.e., the amount by which the deliveries of new coin failed to meet the Mint Certificates payable by Treasury to Currency.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	(Thousands of Rupees.)								
April 1891 . .	15,74	1,06,29	1,22,03	20,20	99,19	1,19,39	—89	--17,95	—18,84
May " . .	4,79	83,34	88,13	17,19	1,10,38	1,27,57	—4,20	--1,85	--6,05
June " . .	2,82	11,52	14,34	5,09	75,43	80,52	73	--5,56	—4,83
July " . .	2	1,04	1,06	5,11	32,37	37,48	60	--2,71	—2,11
August " . .	0	17	17	5,11	11,86	16,97	51	11,94	12,45
September " . .	0	21	21	5,11	7,70	12,81	49	11,76	12,25
October " . .	17,07	13,59	30,66	21,82	15,43	37,25	40	5,49	5,89
November " . .	6,29	28,32	34,61	27,96	4,63	32,59	6,21	2,76	8,97
December " . .	20,42	28,52	48,94	44,95	11,09	56,04	10,70	5,64	16,34
January 1892 . .	30,20	34,48	64,68	75,92	48,52	1,24,44	2,69	--6,46	--3,77
February " . .	27,86	41,69	69,55	80,18	51,79	1,31,97	--1,41	—11,33	--12,74
March " . .	47,92	1,01,51	1,49,43	77,53	1,00,03	1,77,56	—15,12	--8,37	--23,49
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR 12 MONTHS .	1,73,13	4,50,68	6,23,81						

AGENCIES.

50. Under this heading are included the Agencies of the Paper Currency Department, which are opened at certain important stations to afford facilities to the public for exchanging coin for notes or notes for coin, and temporary Currency chests, which are established at Treasuries by the issue of an order to transfer a certain quantity of coin from the Treasury balance to the Currency Department, the transaction being balanced by the transfer at some other station of an equivalent amount of coin or notes from the Currency to the Treasury Department. In the former case what is to all intents and purposes a Sub-Circle is established within a Circle or Sub-Circle. Currency notes belonging to the parent Circle or Sub-Circle after having been marked with a distinguishing number or stamp, are issued by the Currency Agency to the Treasury in exchange for coin, and by the Treasury to the public in payment

of Government dues or in exchange for coin. These notes can then be cashed either at the Head Office of the parent Circle or Sub-Circle, or at the Treasury of issue. In some Provinces these Agencies have developed greatly, notably in the Punjab. Currency notes issued by the Simla, Rawal Pindi, Umballa or Peshawar Agencies are freely received by the public, and as they can be cashed at the Agency of issue and at Lahore itself, they are greatly appreciated and have probably contributed to a large extent to the development of the note circulation in the Punjab, which is much greater than in the more populous and wealthy adjacent Circle which comprises the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The issue of notes from the Punjab Agencies amounted to upwards of 124 lakhs in 1891-92, an amount far in excess of the combined issues at Agencies in all other Provinces. The other more important Agencies are those at Nagpur, Vizagapatam, and Coconada, and they have practically taken the place of abolished Sub-Circles.

51. The temporary Currency Agencies, or as they may be more conveniently called Currency chests, which are opened for the deposit of surplus Treasury coin, vary in number according as a surplus exists, and they are of course most numerous in Bengal, where the surplus is usually greatest.

52. The total number of these Currency chests at the end of the year was 60 and the total balance of coin deposited in them at the end of the year was upwards of 373 lakhs of rupees distributed as follows :—

		R
Calcutta	Circle	1,28,27,882
Allahabad	"	95,88,000
Lahore	"	63,46,950
Bombay	"	73,19,000
Madras	"	4,30,000
Rangoon	"	8,15,000
		3,73,26,832

53. The transactions of these Currency chests are expanding rapidly every year. The amount in deposit at the end of the year under report was 64 lakhs in excess of that at the end of the previous year, and it is probable that, owing to their great convenience, a still further increase will take place. It is practically only within the last few years that the system has been developed. Formerly the surplus in a Treasury, in order to be utilised, had either to be moved to a Central Treasury or to head-quarters; and this though it was quite possible that the money might have to be moved back in a few months to the remitting Treasury. Now, however, a surplus which will probably be required later on at a Treasury can be utilised for the general purposes of the Empire even for a month or two. To effect this, two distinct transactions are invariably required.

54. A surplus Treasury in the North-Western Provinces, for example, separates (say) a lakh of rupees in silver from its Treasury balance and transfers the money to the Currency Department. The money is usually placed in a locked chest and the key is kept by the Collector on behalf of the Currency Department. Intimation of the transaction is then telegraphed to the head-quarters of the Circle—*e.g.*, Allahabad or to the Head Commissioner at Calcutta. If to Allahabad, the Deputy Commissioner can on receipt of the telegram either withdraw a lakh in Currency notes or in coin from the

Currency at Allahabad, or from any Currency Agency or chest where the money is available and transfer the amount to any Treasury that may require the money. If intimation is sent to the Head Commissioner, the Head Commissioner can in the same way utilise the lakh of rupees at any station in any part of India where there is a Currency Agency or chest in which money is available and transfer the money to his Treasury balance. It will be seen that the system enables the Comptroller General and the Accountants General to utilise the surplus balances in Treasuries in a remarkable manner to assist Treasuries where money is required, without any actual transfer of coin. The only matter which is absolutely necessary is that the transactions should be carried out in pairs and that the Currency Department must always receive notes or coin, before it pays out notes or coin to the Treasury Department.

CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.

55. The following is the statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during the year on bond of indemnity :

Nature of Loss.	Number of notes for Rupees								Total	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
										R
Whole Notes, lost or destroyed .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	100
Half Notes . Lost by Post .	13	133	25	57	233	19	11	...	491	48,545
Half Notes . Lost accidentally .	23	81	34	35	147	11	9	...	340	32,555
Mutilated Notes	6	92	10	16	23	2	8	...	157	13,250
1891-92 . .	42	306	69	108	404	32	28	...	989	94,450
1890-91 . .	57	332	93	89	310	40	21	...	942	81,915
1889-90 . .	41	342	74	109	312	43	39	...	960	1,02,255

56. The number does not differ materially from last year except in regard to mutilated notes in which there is a considerable increase. The large number of cases in which parties allow their claims to remain unrealised even after they have proved their title was noticed in last year's report. Further enquiry showed that it was, as might be expected, in notes of low denominations that parties failed to take the final step, the execution of a bond of indemnity, to recover the value of their notes, and it appeared probable that this was caused by the difficulty experienced in obtaining two sureties to the bond in every case no matter what the status of the claimant and the value of the note might be. Under these circumstances, the Government of India were pleased to authorise the Commissioners of Paper Currency (1) to dispense with the sureties altogether in any case in which the value of the half or mutilated notes on which a claim was based does not exceed R100, and (2) to dispense with the certificate as to the sufficiency of the sureties in any case in which the Commissioner thinks their sufficiency may be reasonably assumed.

57. The full effect of these concessions can only be ascertained after the lapse of some little time. I know, however, from personal observation in Bombay that the concessions were appreciated and that several claims on small value notes, *e.g.*, R5 and R10 which had been dropped, were revived and carried to a conclusion.

FRAUD AND FORGERY.

58. Two cases of attempt at fraud are mentioned in the Annual Reports, both in Madras. In one case a fraudulent claim was made on the left and right halves of two notes for R100 each, the corresponding halves of which had been deposited in the Currency Office as a mis-matched note about two years before by another party. After communication with the Police a prosecution was instituted against the fraudulent claimant with the result that he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. In the other case a claim was made on the left half of a currency note for R50, the right half of which had been cashed on bond and full value paid to another claimant more than two years before. The claimant was prosecuted and was sentenced to a fine of R60.

59. It has been considered advisable, for want of sufficient material, to abandon the prosecution contemplated in the Allahabad case referred to in paragraph 55 of last year's report.

60. The following cases of forged notes have come to light during the year:—

Of	5-rupee	notes	296	pieces.
„	10 „	„	18	„
„	20 „	„	1	„
„	500 „	„	1	„

61. Of the 5-rupee notes four, which are of the $\frac{R}{74}$ series of the Calcutta Circle, apparently belong to the same set, first uttered in 1883-84, mentioned in previous reports.

Ninety-four notes belong to the Bombay forgery discovered and mentioned last year. A considerable number of these notes have been put into circulation, but it is hoped that they have nearly all come in. In connection with these Bombay notes a man named Husein Mahomed who is supposed to have issued them was found uttering several forged R5 notes at Sholapur, and, as reported to the Government of India in this office letter No. 380, dated 19th February 1892, on being tried in December last in the Court of Sessions there, was found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life.

One hundred and ninety-eight notes belong to the Rangoon forgery, the discovery of which has already been reported to the Government of India in this office letter No. 15, dated 16th April 1891. Of these notes two were presented at Calcutta, two at Madras, one at Bombay, and the remainder at Rangoon. Only two notes of this forgery have been presented since July 1891, so that it is probable that most, if not all, of the notes uttered have come in. As has been already stated (paragraph 20), these forgeries had a serious effect on the circulation of R5 notes in Bombay and Burma during the year.

62. Of the 10-rupee notes, 17 are of the series $\frac{R}{85}$ and one of the series $\frac{U}{84}$ mentioned in last year's and previous reports. Thirteen of these notes were presented at Calcutta, three at Lahore, and two at Bombay.

63. The single 20-rupee note mentioned was presented at Calcutta by the Bank of Bengal and appears to belong to the forgery of 1883, of which, as stated in the report for 1889-90, a large number of notes passed into circulation.

But if Reserve Treasuries were omitted the figures would be:—

	1890. Balance in		1891. Balance in		Percentage of Notes.	
	Notes.	Cash.	Notes.	Cash.	1890.	1891.
	In thousands of rupees.				Per cent.	Per cent.
Calcutta Circle . . .	23,68	90,10	42,32	1,53,19	21	22
Bombay "	14,26	85,90	17,64	94,75	14	16
Madras "	20,68	1,03,86	21,95	99,97	17	18

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

74. The figures of receipts and expenditure given in Statement III are only approximate, as the accounts for 1891-92 are not yet closed. The actual receipts in 1890-91 were less by R350 and the expenditure more by R756 than the approximate figures given in last year's report; details of the differences are given in the foot-note to Statement III. The charges for 1891-92 were less than in the previous year by about R14,000, owing partly to a smaller quantity of note forms having been received from England and to a reduction of expenditure under Repairs to Currency Buildings and Contingencies.

STATEMENTS.

No.

Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes in

Date.	Calcutta. Value of Notes in circulation.	Calcutta. Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Allahabad. Value of Notes in circulation.	Allahabad. Monthly increase + or decrease —.
	R	R	R	R
March 1891	9,36,04,265	...	98,80,400	...
April "	9,16,66,175	—19,38,090	98,41,610	—38,790
May "	9,52,47,910	+ 35,81,735	1,01,82,555	+ 3,40,945
June "	10,17,56,735	+ 65,08,825	1,34,02,780	+ 32,20,225
July "	10,66,28,215	+ 48,71,480	1,10,59,070	—23,43,710
August "	10,67,65,960*	+ 1,37,745	1,09,14,445	—1,44,625
September "	9,58,17,095	—1,09,48,865	1,48,76,445*	+ 39,62,000
October "	9,39,51,620	—18,65,475	1,41,81,325	—6,95,120
November "	9,00,54,900	—38,96,720	1,40,50,835	—1,30,490
December "	9,12,15,310	+ 11,60,410	1,40,77,960	+ 27,125
January 1892	8,84,17,390†	—27,97,920	1,41,75,695	+ 97,735
February "	10,15,44,645	+ 1,31,27,255	1,13,63,040	—28,12,655
March "	10,30,45,650	+ 15,01,005	89,54,875†	—24,08,165
Total	1,16,61,11,605	...	14,70,80,635	...
				Average for each
1862-63	2,42,30,000	.....	.....	.....
1863-64	2,49,50,000	.....	.....	.....
1864-65	2,80,55,141	.....	11,39,468	.....
1865-66	2,90,43,282	.....	25,61,730	.....
1866-67	2,83,91,438	.....	25,93,184	.....
1867-68	2,93,11,382	.....	32,48,513	.....
1868-69	3,96,45,643	.....	33,74,186	.....
1869-70	4,14,57,428	.....	30,97,881	.....
1870-71	3,50,93,392	.....	41,34,122	.....
1871-72	4,30,33,469	.....	36,60,324	.....
1872-73	4,78,04,952	.....	52,18,260	.....
1873-74	4,70,29,742	.....	73,86,899	.....
1874-75	4,84,38,619	.....	62,57,664	.....
1875-76	4,93,96,846	.....	69,97,957	.....
1876-77	4,99,71,204	.....	72,07,479	.....
1877-78	6,13,25,010	.....	54,65,639	.....
1878-79	6,43,65,560	.....	63,73,527	.....
1879-80	6,26,55,985	.....	47,91,777	.....
1880-81	6,54,05,717	.....	53,48,142	.....
1881-82	6,43,82,370	.....	72,19,658	.....
1882-83	7,15,64,195	.....	84,15,813	.....
1883-84	6,12,93,062	.....	69,21,029	.....
1884-85	6,57,43,221	.....	75,99,049	.....
1885-86	6,06,33,913	.....	60,15,686	.....
1886-87	5,72,39,275	.....	77,81,407	.....
1887-88	6,21,17,981	.....	88,36,324	.....
1888-89	6,60,77,552	.....	84,06,225	.....
1889-90	6,50,53,434	.....	79,26,061	.....
1890-91	8,72,18,599	.....	92,37,520	.....
1891-92	9,71,75,967	.....	1,22,56,720	.....
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1891-92 as compared with 1890-91	+ 99,57,368	.....	+ 30,19,200	.....
Percentage on average circulation 1890-91	+ 11·417	.....	+ 32·684	.....

Date.	Madras. Value of Notes in circulation.	Madras. Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Calicut. Value of Notes in circulation.	Calicut. Monthly increase + or decrease —.
March 1891	3,72,06,425	...	18,50,965	...
April "	3,00,44,370	—71,62,055	22,20,880	+ 3,69,915
May "	3,02,02,915*	+ 1,58,545	27,49,990	+ 5,29,110
June "	2,83,73,785	—18,29,130	28,54,835	+ 1,04,845
July "	2,81,18,290	—2,55,495	30,19,000	+ 1,64,165
August "	2,76,27,955	—4,90,335	33,07,980*	+ 2,88,980
September "	2,66,62,055	—9,65,900	32,31,040	—76,940
October "	2,75,83,690	+ 9,21,635	30,01,490	—2,29,550
November "	2,78,64,795	+ 2,81,105	26,35,055	—3,66,435
December "	2,78,63,420	—1,375	16,08,925	—10,26,130
January 1892	2,65,94,720	—12,68,700	8,90,790	—7,18,135
February "	2,42,79,930†	—23,14,790	8,65,190†	—25,600
March "	2,68,27,015	+ 25,47,085	9,18,430	+ 53,240
Total	33,20,42,940	...	2,73,03,605	...
1862-63	41,35,714	.....	.....	.....
1863-64	66,50,000	.....	.....	.....
1864-65	61,81,761	.....	61,755	.....
1865-66	63,07,003	.....	4,21,160	.....
1866-67	67,97,750	.....	5,54,549	.....
1867-68	62,19,398	.....	5,56,109	.....
1868-69	71,21,806	.....	8,16,466	.....
1869-70	73,46,017	.....	7,70,240	.....
1870-71	87,56,321	.....	8,63,419	.....
1871-72	1,10,63,042	.....	11,96,583	.....
1872-73	1,07,03,116	.....	18,10,467	.....
1873-74	1,22,14,342	.....	22,08,618	.....
1874-75	99,92,176	.....	21,48,859	.....
1875-76	1,28,83,331	.....	25,38,768	.....
1876-77	1,36,59,999	.....	20,86,198	.....
1877-78	8,67,54,482	.....	21,89,267	.....
1878-79	1,52,45,985	.....	17,66,917	.....
1879-80	1,29,92,638	.....	18,00,536	.....
1880-81	1,35,26,580	.....	14,78,377	.....
1881-82	1,34,77,339	.....	15,35,584	.....
1882-83	1,34,72,861	.....	13,69,536	.....
1883-84	1,39,21,985	.....	10,43,825	.....
1884-85	1,33,48,674	.....	12,59,258	.....
1885-86	1,40,74,261	.....	12,12,091	.....
1886-87	1,60,49,242	.....	13,28,140	.....
1887-88	1,80,20,491	.....	11,46,155	.....
1888-89	1,82,82,918	.....	11,23,509	.....
1889-90	1,96,74,433	.....	13,46,789	.....
1890-91	2,49,90,137	.....	20,39,467	.....
1891-92	2,76,70,245	.....	22,75,300	.....
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1891-92 as compared with 1890-91	+ 26,80,108	.....	+ 2,35,833	.....
Percentage on average circulation 1890-91	+ 10·725	.....	+ 11·563	.....

* Highest.

I.

circulation throughout India during 1891-92 and previous years.

Lahore.		Bombay.		Karachi.	
Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.
R	R	R	R	R	R
1,45,34,495	.....	8,87,20,255	.....	58,10,255	.....
1,44,16,525	—1,17,970	9,76,72,960	+89,52,705	64,53,905	+6,43,650
1,46,41,120	+224,595	9,80,62,495*	+3,89,535	60,13,685†	—4,40,220
1,23,78,165	—22,62,955	9,54,67,595	—25,94,900	79,59,340*	+19,45,655
1,29,70,330	+5,92,165	9,66,32,685	+11,65,090	68,65,080	—10,94,260
1,41,84,945	+12,14,615	9,30,76,525	—35,56,160	75,52,030	+6,86,950
1,28,77,090	—13,07,855	9,51,25,640	+20,49,115	65,20,250	—10,31,780
1,16,52,275	—12,24,815	9,46,51,430	—4,74,210	68,15,750	+2,95,500
1,12,48,620†	—4,03,655	9,70,38,000	+23,86,570	64,63,115	—3,52,635
1,26,35,000	+13,86,380	8,57,30,740	—1,13,07,260	65,19,465	+56,350
1,41,14,055	+14,79,055	7,33,01,475	—1,24,29,265	62,69,905	—2,49,560
1,54,08,000*	+12,93,945	6,58,95,460†	—74,06,015	64,86,680	+2,16,775
1,44,83,145	—9,24,855	7,53,94,595	+94,99,135	72,09,775	+7,23,095
16,10,09,270	.....	1,06,80,49,600	.....	8,11,28,980	.....
year from 1862-63.					
.....	.....	1,58,28,571	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2,07,25,000	.....	.....	
7,81,033	.....	3,26,00,958	.....	.....	
29,51,182	.....	3,50,64,905	.....	9,08,721	
25,00,558	.....	4,80,41,935	.....	10,13,765	
24,05,652	.....	4,95,18,959	.....	15,90,835	
25,81,546	.....	4,59,48,670	.....	19,67,010	
22,52,897	.....	4,92,93,254	.....	24,73,060	
26,74,301	.....	4,43,51,094	.....	22,59,591	
52,34,625	.....	4,77,36,435	.....	22,33,014	
47,59,828	.....	5,63,13,434	.....	20,30,310	
47,77,161	.....	3,56,37,322	.....	21,97,823	
53,43,460	.....	3,27,94,374	.....	17,28,919	
66,21,276	.....	3,33,00,831	.....	17,87,612	
62,40,332	.....	3,54,10,793	.....	18,40,533	
54,70,648	.....	3,90,98,730	.....	21,98,696	
48,60,418	.....	3,67,78,984	.....	25,13,693	
65,49,450	.....	3,65,20,379	.....	26,72,268	
92,54,536	.....	3,81,54,498	.....	34,61,504	
81,32,364	.....	3,69,68,543	.....	33,30,384	
78,45,178	.....	4,59,01,757	.....	32,37,773	
76,69,764	.....	3,90,17,564	.....	29,98,733	
78,99,231	.....	4,44,12,529	.....	30,89,570	
77,28,230	.....	4,99,05,960	.....	46,00,707	
83,09,917	.....	4,29,10,249	.....	49,99,546	
91,59,344	.....	5,17,61,125	.....	47,59,004	
85,39,256	.....	5,41,97,663	.....	40,15,679	
85,13,522	.....	5,21,51,834	.....	41,25,155	
1,20,46,149	.....	8,34,53,293	.....	49,44,846	
1,34,17,430	.....	8,90,04,133	.....	67,60,748	
+13,71,290	.....	+55,50,840	.....	+18,15,902	
+11·384	.....	+6·651	.....	+36·723	

Rangoon.		Total.	
52,97,430	.....	25,69,04,490	.....
48,31,005	—4,66,425	25,71,47,430	+2,42,940
47,03,220	—1,27,785	26,18,03,890	+46,56,460
59,48,800	+12,45,580	26,81,42,035	+63,38,145
51,14,705	—8,34,095	27,04,07,375*	+22,65,340
58,73,990	+7,59,285	26,93,03,830	—11,03,545
73,17,760	+14,43,770	26,24,27,375	—68,76,455
80,59,555	+7,41,795	25,98,97,135	—25,30,240
93,97,645*	+13,38,090	25,87,52,965	—11,44,170
88,49,265	—5,48,380	24,85,00,085	—1,02,52,880
24,77,675†	—63,71,590	22,62,41,705†	—2,22,58,380
31,17,600	+6,39,925	22,89,60,545	+27,18,840
39,30,600	+8,13,000	24,07,64,085	+1,18,03,540
6,96,21,820	.....	3,05,23,48,455	.....
.....	.....	4,41,94,385	
.....	.....	5,23,25,000	
.....	.....	6,88,20,116	
.....	.....	7,72,57,983	
.....	.....	8,98,93,179	
.....	.....	9,28,50,848	
.....	.....	10,14,55,327	
.....	.....	10,66,90,777	
.....	.....	9,81,32,240	
.....	.....	11,41,57,442	
.....	.....	12,86,40,267	
.....	.....	11,14,52,907	
.....	.....	10,67,04,071	
.....	.....	11,35,26,621	
.....	.....	11,64,16,538	
.....	.....	13,25,02,472	
.....	.....	13,19,05,084	
.....	.....	12,79,83,033	
.....	.....	13,66,29,354	
.....	.....	13,50,46,242	
.....	.....	15,18,07,113	
10,03,295	.....	13,38,69,257	
20,55,743	.....	14,54,07,275	
29,31,184	.....	14,71,02,082	
33,93,174	.....	14,20,10,950	
58,22,866	.....	16,16,23,290	
36,73,487	.....	16,43,16,288	
27,23,737	.....	16,15,14,963	
49,62,264	.....	22,88,92,275	
58,01,818	.....	25,43,62,371	
+8,39,554	.....	+2,54,70,096	
+16·919	.....	+11 127	

No.

Statement of Notes Issued, received

Circle.	Nature of Work.	5 Rupees.		10 Rupees.		20 Rupees.		50
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.
Calcutta	Notes issued.	170,137	8,50,685	3,263,875	3,26,38,750	195,680	39,13,600	153,862
Allahabad	"	10,152	50,760	54,833	5,48,330	26,835	5,36,700	16,708
Lahore	"	37,318	1,86,590	79,747	7 97,470	58,023	11,60,460	45,684
Bombay	"	581,746	29,08,730	1,353,776	1,35,37,760	157,856	31,57,120	106,878
Karachi	"	5,434	27,170	70,315	7,03,150	26,652	5,33,040	8,807
Madras	"	107,570	5,37,850	157,664	15,76,640	85,860	17,17,200	63,035
Calicut	"	12,926	64,630	10,209	1,02,090	5,756	1,15,120	4,691
Rangoon	"	29,527	1,47,635	86,328	8,63,280	37,044	7,40,880	16,607
Total		954,810	47,74,050	5,076,747	5,07,67,470	593,706	1,18,74,120	416,272
Percentage on Total Issues		11·09	...	58·96	.	6·90	...	4·83
		...	·49	...	5·21	...	1·22	...
Calcutta	Notes received.	174,067	8,70,335	3,007,289	3 00,72,890	194,673	38,93 460	154,312
Allahabad	"	10,466	52,330	50,456	5,04,560	26,131	5,22,620	15,602
Lahore	"	28,342	1,41,710	74,601	7,46,010	52,922	10,58,440	40,774
Bombay	"	627,486	31,37,430	1,340,402	1,34,04,020	158,869	31,77,380	102,259
Karachi	"	4,175	20,875	67,279	6,72,790	22,943	4,58,860	7,688
Madras	"	107,638	5,38,190	161,636	16,16,360	85,616	17,12,320	61,347
Calicut	"	12,223	61,115	10,012	1,00,120	6,012	1,20,240	4,986
Rangoon	"	37,779	1,88,895	86,297	8,62,970	38,036	7,60,720	17,998
Total		1,002,176	50,10,880	4,797,972	4,79,79,720	585,202	1,17,04,040	404,966
Percentage on Total Receipts		12·06	...	57·71	...	7·03	...	4·87
		...	·50	..	4·85	...	1·18	...
Calcutta	Notes cancelled.	116,069	5,80,345	1,733,139	1,73,34,390	111,941	22,38,820	100,141
Allahabad	"	9,774	48,870	50,199	5,01,990	25,682	5,13,640	15,602
Lahore	"	22,840	1,14,200	71,202	7,12,020	49,552	9,91,040	39,337
Bombay	"	395,214	19,76,070	756,259	75,62,590	104,929	20,98,580	96,260
Karachi	"	4,158	20,790	64,944	6,49,440	22,335	4,46,700	7,489
Madras	"	109,862	5,49,310	163,219	16,32,190	84,880	16,97,600	61,554
Calicut	"	12,195	60,975	9,597	95,970	5,639	1,13,380	4,448
Rangoon	"	31,386	1,56,930	68,110	6,81,100	30,540	6,10,800	15,375
Total		701,498	35,07,490	2,916,969	2,91,69,690	435,528	87,10,560	340,206
Percentage on Total Cancellations		12·28	.	51·04	...	7·62	...	5·95
		...	·57	...	4·78	...	1 43	...
Percentage of Total Cancellations on Receipts		69·99		60 79	...	74 42	...	84·01

Abstract of all Circles

Year.	Notes Issued	
	No.	Value.
1861-62	367,200	4,20,00,000
1862-63	295,015	2,52,55,500
1863-64	336,201	4,72,01,000
1864-65	598,260	4,53,00,110
1865-66	960,150	10,10,04,920
1866-67	1,968,688	26,80,12,150
1867-68	2,790,745	38,06,49,710
1868-69	3,117,050	44,00,73,020
1869-70	3,396,828	49,34,48,480
1870-71	3,855,477	56,63,62,620
1871-72	4,045,118	62,25,21,200
1872-73	4,480,446	57,39,09,525
1873-74	4,915,365	61,69,24,575
1874-75	5,145,682	68,25,78,760
1875-76	5,325,790	62,69,70,815
1876-77	5,777,514	78 77,51,185
1877-78	6,251,704	99,52,50,980
1878-79	5,853,587	86,09,06,930
1879-80	6,252,415	81,51,93,855
1880-81	6,731,153	85,23,94,490
1881-82	6,066,875	71,68,22,915
1882 83	6,417,898	73,71,65,755
1883-84	6,828,374	67,02,69,920
1884-85	6,014,915	73 99,22,015
1885-86	6,610,519	76,10,25,730
1886-87	6,737,250	74,12,56,165
1887-88	7,234,682	83,20,40,665
1888-89	7,415,524	90,39,02,285
1889-90	7,413,571	93,41,95,680
1890-91	8,163,359	103,24,77,850
1891-92	8,610,623	97,47,43,040

Percentage or

II.

and cancelled during 1891-92.

Rupees.	100 Rupees.		500 Rupees.		1,000 Rupees.		10,000 Rupees		TOTAL.	
Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value
76,93,100	462,606	4,62,60,600	83,022	4,15,11,000	144,253	14,42,53,000	14,067	14,06,70,000	4,487,502	41,77,90,735
8,35,400	27,201	27,20,100	3,783	18,91,500	6,766	67,66,000	1,759	1,75,90,000	148,037	3,09,38,790
22,84,200	57,899	57,89,900	14,390	71,95,000	10,578	1,05,78,000	3,081	3,08,10,000	306,720	5,88,01,620
53,43,900	192,007	1,92,00,700	13,228	66,14,000	69,570	6,95,70,000	15,648	15,64,80,000	2,490,709	27,68,12,210
4,40,350	11,357	11,35,700	1,934	9,67,000	9,081	90,81,000	746	74,60,000	134,326	2,03,47,410
31,51,750	302,811	3,02,81,100	29,770	1,48,85,000	29,792	2,97,92,000	3,384	3,38,40,000	779,886	11,57,81,540
2,34,550	6,906	6,90,600	909	4,54,500	654	6,54,000	155	15,50,000	42,206	38,65,490
8,30,350	37,856	37,85,600	3,557	17,78,500	6,769	67,69,000	3,549	3,54,90,000	221,237	5,04,05,245
2,08,13,600	1,098,643	10,98,64,300	150,593	7,52,96,500	277,463	27,74,63,000	42,389	42,38,90,000	8,610,623	97,47,43,040
...	12·76	...	1·75	...	3·22	...	·49	...	100	...
2·14	...	11·27	...	7·72	...	28·46	...	43·49	...	100
77,15,600	445,528	4,45,52,800	83,140	4,15,70,000	141,738	14,17,38,000	13,766	13,76,60,000	4,214,513	40,80,73,085
7,80,100	24,837	24,83,700	3,812	19,06,000	7,212	72,12,000	1,834	1,83,40,000	140,350	3,18,01,310
20,38,700	52,152	52,15,200	13,888	69,44,000	10,790	1,07,90,000	3,135	3,13,50,000	276,604	5,82,84,060
51,12,950	189,999	1,89,99,900	12,355	61,77,500	69,721	6,97,21,000	17,070	17,07,00,000	2,518,161	29,04,30,180
3,84,400	10,184	10,18,400	1,683	8,41,500	8,559	85,59,000	697	69,70,000	123,208	1,89,25,825
30,67,350	285,921	2,85,92,100	30,520	1,52,60,000	30,019	3,00,19,000	4,516	4,51,60,000	767,213	12,59,65,320
2,49,300	8,449	8,44,900	904	4,52,000	669	6,69,000	229	22,90,000	43,484	47,86,675
8,99,900	37,048	37,04,800	3,451	17,25,500	6,638	66,38,000	3,699	3,69,90,000	230,946	5,17,70,785
2,02,48,300	1,054,118	10,54,11,800	149,753	7,48,76,500	275,346	27,53,46,000	44,946	44,94,60,000	8,314,479	99,00,37,240
..	12·68	...	1·80	...	3·31	...	·54	...	100	...
2·05	...	10·65	...	7·56	...	27·81	...	45·40	...	100
50,07,050	347,701	3,47,70,100	71,913	3,59,56,500	108,029	10,80,29,000	3,921	3,92,10,000	2,593,154	24,31,26,205
7,80,100	24,838	24,83,800	3,812	19,06,000	6,477	64,77,000	766	76,60,000	137,150	2,63,71,400
19,66,850	51,685	51,68,500	13,595	67,97,500	10,563	1,05,63,000	1,009	1,00,90,000	259,783	3,64,03,110
48,13,000	182,258	1,82,25,800	11,941	59,70,500	65,568	6,55,68,000	6,544	6,54,40,000	1,618,973	17,16,54,540
3,74,450	10,000	10,00,000	1,667	8,33,500	4,610	46,10,000	271	27,10,000	115,474	1,06,44,880
30,77,700	284,961	2,84,96,100	30,301	1,51,50,500	28,636	2,86,36,000	2,188	2,18,80,000	765,601	10,11,19,400
2,22,400	7,814	7,81,400	818	4,09,000	578	5,78,000	239	23,90,000	41,358	46,51,125
7,68,750	29,961	29,96,100	2,420	12,10,000	4,014	40,14,000	1,183	1,18,30,000	182,989	2,22,67,680
1,70,10,300	939,218	9,39,21,800	136,467	6,82,33,500	228,475	22,84,75,000	16,121	16,12,10,000	5,714,482	61,02,38,340
...	16·44	...	2·39	...	4·00	...	·28	...	100	...
2·79	...	15·39	...	11·18	...	37·44	...	26·42	...	100
...	89·10	...	91·13	...	82·98		35·87	...	68·73	

from 1861-62 to 1891-92.

NOTES RECEIVED.		NOTES CANCELLED.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.
2,000	10,00,000	...	...
82,820	1,49,55,500	52,520	1,10,05,500
218,582	4,17,01,000	240,478	3,74,51,000
253,708	3,37,69,900	214,290	3,15,66 660
854.111	9,98,39,180	386,174	3,90,71,620
1,917,384	25,36,97,220	831,631	7,50,95,040
2,424,319	30,72,64,270	998,679	10,85,26,500
2,936 353	44,69,90,180	1,553,433	14,25,85,600
3,353,591	48,70,24,340	1,906,794	22,30,04,250
3,728,082	56,66,28,810	2,005,842	24,79,56,750
3,813,861	60,48,10,940	1,894,516	25,64,60,160
4,194,129	59,96,88,825	2,150,039	25,00,27,590
4,620,018	62,64,55,900	2,565,830	26,20,42,890
4,762,530	63.66,57,570	3.094,093	28,68,65,125
5,269,541	62,17,81,655	3,500,388	29,62,56,840
5,702,046	77,87,26,475	3,661,384	37,89,18,425
6,120.202	96,25,97,735	4,399,755	45,50,76,735
6,036.955	90,75,19,920	4,115,911	42,81,16,310
6,067,688	80.79,23,265	3,889,150	35,31,49,630
6,625,315	84,04,84,390	4,172,534	38,61,13,350
5,964,017	71,09,97,175	3,855,555	37,95,01,280
6,164,317	73.16,24,485	4,344,957	43,60,02,315
6,769,657	68,93,02,090	4,710,289	42,01,58,825
6,692,313	72,12,80,855	5,137,324	43,21,77,545
6.531,341	76,55 44,465	4,756,480	42,79,23,405
6,657,354	74,47,96,640	4,856,427	42,80,60,590
6,873,377	80,55,70,115	4,892,466	46,06,32,630
7,365,395	91,17,66,030	5,121,223	48,37,09,605
7,330,692	93,37,97,125	5,203,114	48,16,61,600
7,360,406	93,35,27,600	5,460,509	51,83,12,975
8,314,479	99,00,37,240	5,714,482	61,02,38,340

No.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
RECEIPTS.			
1891-92. Interest realized on Government Securities	12,09,768 1 6	1,22,525 0 0	1,53,909 0 0
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.			
Miscellaneous	558 10 9	257 4 0	280 4 0
Value of unclaimed Currency Notes	840 0 0	995 0 0	410 0 0
	12,11,166 12 3	1,23,777 4 0	1,54,599 4 0
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Salaries	19,942 8 10	.....	5,626 15 1
Establishment	72,764 0 11	10,915 0 10	9,448 13 9
Temporary Establishment	6,292 4 0	73 3 9	.....
Charges for Remittances	.....	.....	.....
Stationery	625 6 0	4 9 9	.....
Printing Charges	2,897 15 4	421 10 3	366 8 4
Service Telegrams	278 8 0	37 7 0	72 5 0
Purchase of Service Stamps	820 13 0	390 0 0	367 4 0
House, Lighting, Police and Water Rates	5,850 0 0	.....	77 15 6
Cost of Note Forms	91,475 7 4	.....	.....
One-third freight on Europe Stores	10 0 10	.....	.....
Pensions and gratuities	5,799 15 4	1,548 0 0	83 5 4
Cost of Repairs, &c., to Currency Buildings	794 0 0	.....	191 0 0
Cost of Chests, Bags and Locks	...	904 6 6	458 3 4
Contingencies	3,801 8 0	1,109 7 11	1,026 10 11
Travelling allowances	18 3 0	.....	.....
Dead Stock, Cost of Office Furniture	702 13 9	200 11 0	.....
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1891-92	2,12,073 8 4	15,604 9 0	17,719 1 3
PROFIT	9,99,093 3 11	1,08,172 11 0	1,36,880 2 9

ABS

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
RECEIPTS.			
1861-62	.....	.....	.....
1862-63	1,52,316 10 2	.....	.....
1863-64	3,27,731 5 4	.....	.....
1864-65	9,69,318 4 4	.....	.....
1865-66	6,05,285 1 8	46,281 6 0	31,484 2 0
1866-67	6,91,286 13 6	49,784 0 0	31,517 0 0
1867-68	5,32,863 9 9	45,617 9 4	28,944 4 9
1868-69	5,81,265 0 9	49,442 8 3	37,827 13 5
1869-70	6,50,288 12 3	48,310 9 8	35,133 4 11
1870-71	5,36,277 7 6	62,787 2 7	40,616 1 1
1871-72	5,38,378 2 9	45,512 7 6	65,087 5 3
1872-73	8,91,423 8 3	96,879 10 9	88,368 10 6
1873-74	10,04,194 6 0	1,56,749 4 0	1,01,370 14 0
1874-75	11,87,241 11 6	89,036 0 0	1,10,593 7 3
1875-76	10,92,800 4 6	1,13,676 0 0	1,28,291 10 9
1876-77	10,74,581 8 0	1,09,322 0 0	1,34,781 10 0
1877-78	11,80,679 7 8	1,12,726 0 0	1,11,997 10 9
1878-79	12,35,775 6 10	85,487 2 0	94,621 11 0
1879-80	13,93,856 3 11	99,873 6 0	1,31,198 12 3
1880-81	12,55,051 0 0	89,304 0 0	1,69,020 0 0
1881-82	12,65,842 12 2	85,948 4 0	1,55,632 3 6
1882-83	12,99,622 0 0	1,11,111 10 0	1,24,487 8 6
1883-84	12,21,167 2 7	1,11,492 4 0	1,56,863 0 0
1884-85	11,41,524 9 3	1,11,237 9 3	1,53,062 0 0
1885-86	11,13,313 12 0	1,01,087 11 0	1,45,189 8 6
1886-87	10,77,399 13 0	1,22,840 5 3	1,51,106 9 3
1887-88	10,54,140 8 1	1,05,649 3 6	1,51,760 15 0
1888-89	10,74,410 5 3	1,18,507 12 0	1,40,232 4 0
1889-90	10,59,260 6 1	1,06,683 1 6	1,38,089 5 8
1890-91	10,73,544 3 10	96,003 11 0	1,45,563 13 0
1891-92	12,11,166 12 3	1,23,777 4 0	1,54,599 4 0
TOTAL	2,84,92,007 1 2	24,95,127 13 7	29,56,940 13 4
DISBURSEMENTS.			
1861-62	2,639 2 7	.....	.....
1862-63	3,06,205 8 3	.....	.....
1863-64	1,40,049 4 11	.....	.....
1864-65	34,145 8 6	20,329 12 2	17,539 13 0
1865-66	4,00,080 5 2	17,824 12 9	21,500 13 3
1866-67	5,27,735 4 11	13,488 3 2	16,999 6 3
1867-68	90,086 0 0	17,230 12 10	20,862 13 7
1868-69	5,71,781 12 9	14,792 14 4	15,285 6 4
1869-70	99,909 12 7	14,991 8 11	16,687 14 6
1870-71	1,30,679 3 7	15,505 1 4	13,726 6 9
1871-72	1,02,321 6 2	14,457 12 6	19,870 1 1
1872-73	1,27,751 14 3	20,576 5 10	11,213 6 6
1873-74	1,65,462 14 5	51,683 12 7	14,189 4 7
1874-75	1,36,395 6 10	21,920 7 4	22,072 3 8
1875-76	1,26,771 7 8	44,446 5 4	13,937 10 8
1876-77	1,47,884 0 11	19,322 1 0	10,443 14 9
1877-78	1,82,693 11 4	13,346 14 3	18,445 5 1
1878-79	2,38,041 12 0	16,616 9 5	14,376 5 0
1879-80	1,41,472 1 5	14,744 12 3	15,044 15 6
1880-81	1,21,867 0 0	14,910 0 0	14,851 0 0
1881-82	1,48,717 0 3	21,755 1 10	17,482 14 9
1882-83	2,61,461 7 4	19,251 9 5	14,632 14 8
1883-84	2,23,388 9 8	18,552 10 7	14,967 0 10
1884-85	1,28,143 10 8	22,857 10 11	15,118 12 5
1885-86	2,77,996 11 3	19,452 6 4	21,852 11 1
1886-87	1,86,623 15 1	18,043 9 5	17,570 1 4
1887-88	2,34,563 9 3	16,721 1 7	13,811 14 1
1888-89	1,84,911 12 7	17,121 4 1	21,174 6 1
1889-90	2,16,264 4 2	15,691 7 6	15,982 13 0
1890-91	2,21,502 6 0	15,514 8 0	15,624 2 1
1891-92	2,12,073 8 4	15,604 9 0	17,719 1 3
TOTAL	60,89,620 8 10	5,46,754 0 8	4,63,013 8 1
PROFIT	2,24,02,386 8 4	19,48,373 12 11	24,93,927 5 3

The following are the Circles in which the Final Receipts

	Receipts.	Difference. Increase+ Decrease—
Calcutta Approximate	...	.....
" Final	...	...
Allahabad Approximate	96,003 11 0	—350 0 0
" Final	95,653 11 0	
Lahore Approximate	.....	.....
" Final	.....	.....
Bombay Approximate		.....
Final		.....

III.

of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1891-92.

Bombay. R a. p.	Karachi. R a. p.	Madras. R a. p.	Calicut. R a. p.	Rangoon. R a. p.	TOTAL. R a. p.
9,01,613 0 0	82,282 0 0	3,32,209 0 0	11,838 0 0	33,901 0 0	28,48,045 1 6
693 9 9	385 15 4	205 1 6	.....	.....	2,380 13 4
3,475 0 0	—735 0 0	1,570 0 0	120 0 0	.....	6,675 0 0
9,05,781 9 9	81,932 15 4	3,33,984 1 6	11,958 0 0	33,901 0 0	28,57,100 14 10
7,069 15 7	1,200 0 0	.....	1,156 10 8	.....	34,996 2 2
57,677 15 8	5,147 1 7	19,653 2 6	3,251 7 9	18,610 13 2	1,97,408 8 2
554 8 4	.....	81 0 0	.....	179 14 0	7,180 14 1
5 10 0	79 6 0	1 12 9	.....	.....	86 12 9
646 3 6	33 2 5	401 8 6	38 7 2	.....	1,749 5 4
1,748 0 0	20 3 11	360 11 8	.....	.....	5,815 1 6
130 3 0	89 0 0	69 6 0	30 6 0	329 13 0	1,037 0 0
610 0 0	260 0 6	240 1 6	120 1 0	94 10 0	2,902 14 0
1,145 12 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,073 11 9
.....	.....	23,471 14 8	996 13 4	.....	1,15,944 3 4
15 4 0	.....	18 6 10	.....	.....	43 11 8
1,523 12 4	900 0 0	2,215 4 8	773 0 0	.....	12,843 5 8
5,253 14 7	.....	396 3 9	.....	.....	6,635 2 4
.....	.....	25 4 9	.....	.....	1,387 14 7
3,424 2 9	146 11 6	909 11 5	90 5 6	907 5 4	11,415 15 4
497 4 0	53 9 6	.....	.....	.....	569 0 6
539 12 0	113 8 0	63 8 9	.....	226 8 0	1,846 13 6
80,842 6 0	8,042 11 5	47,908 1 9	6,457 3 5	20,348 15 6	4,08,996 8 8
8,24,939 3 9	73,890 3 11	2,86,075 15 9	5,500 12 7	13,552 0 6	24,48,104 6 2

TRACTS.

Bombay. R a. p.	Karachi. R a. p.	Madras. R a. p.	Calicut. R a. p.	Rangoon. R a. p.	TOTAL. R a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,52,316 10 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,27,731 5 4
5,11,746 13 6	.....	1,73,913 14 10	.....	.....	16,54,979 0 8
8,19,518 4 3	4,637 7 9	1,67,917 2 10	3,268 2 0	.....	16,78,391 10 6
7,43,596 2 1	23,870 0 0	1,18,395 11 4	4,400 0 0	.....	16,62,849 10 11
5,92,489 15 5	20,677 12 5	1,21,084 15 9	4,137 1 3	.....	13,45,815 4 8
6,73,293 8 10	28,822 15 1	1,04,357 0 5	11,963 12 11	.....	14,86,972 11 8
7,69,001 5 11	38,566 11 1	1,14,559 2 3	12,011 10 11	.....	16,67,871 9 0
6,73,769 3 4	34,317 10 3	1,32,986 14 7	13,113 3 5	.....	14,93,867 10 9
5,93,668 4 7	27,765 4 9	1,40,676 4 1	14,877 11 0	.....	14,25,965 7 11
10,45,520 1 7	37,693 12 6	1,98,729 6 9	33,612 4 0	.....	23,92,227 6 4
7,56,230 12 9	46,985 0 3	2,59,187 1 3	46,866 10 3	.....	23,71,584 0 6
6,77,999 6 4	35,660 12 0	2,19,693 3 0	49,770 0 0	.....	23,69,994 8 1
6,87,503 6 6	36,340 0 0	2,53,336 8 8	55,570 0 0	.....	23,67,517 14 5
7,01,084 13 8	40,050 1 6	2,69,536 3 6	39,443 0 0	.....	23,68,799 4 8
6,59,869 12 10	35,533 13 0	3,10,976 0 0	37,865 0 0	.....	24,49,647 12 3
6,52,369 0 4	47,607 0 0	2,51,697 8 0	27,938 0 0	.....	23,95,495 12 2
7,72,780 3 3	54,105 0 0	3,09,420 0 8	35,592 0 0	.....	27,96,825 10 1
6,96,539 0 0	62,088 0 0	2,20,031 0 0	22,785 0 0	.....	25,14,818 0 0
6,64,791 11 11	60,126 0 0	2,46,642 15 5	24,016 0 0	.....	25,02,999 15 0
6,82,831 8 0	54,736 0 0	2,14,922 14 10	14,854 0 0	.....	25,02,565 4 4
6,93,775 7 1	50,446 12 0	2,39,524 7 10	18,828 0 0	17,260 0 0	25,08,857 1 6
7,65,661 1 9	55,927 9 6	2,43,696 15 0	16,324 0 0	23,476 0 0	25,10,909 12 9
7,88,374 2 7	83,818 13 4	2,35,030 5 9	15,802 0 0	21,245 0 0	25,03,861 5 2
7,65,888 0 0	76,816 0 0	2,65,096 2 3	19,177 0 0	24,114 0 0	25,02,437 13 9
7,57,626 6 0	71,000 7 0	3,02,655 0 0	14,628 0 0	52,623 0 0	25,10,083 7 7
7,10,889 13 6	59,982 10 11	2,98,189 4 0	16,323 0 0	48,579 0 0	24,67,114 1 8
7,88,909 0 3	62,953 6 8	3,00,629 7 9	17,330 0 0	33,405 0 0	25,07,259 11 11
8,42,827 7 7	62,179 8 4	2,74,387 14 9	22,694 0 0	32,081 0 0	25,49,191 10 6
9,05,781 9 9	81,932 15 4	3,33,984 1 6	11,958 0 0	33,901 0 0	28,57,100 14 10
2,03,94,336 2 7	12,94,640 7 8	63,21,257 11 0	6,05,057 7 9	2,86,684 0 0	6,28,46,052 9 1
2,494 10 0	.....	751 9 3	.....	.....	5,885 5 10
1,73,996 6 6	.....	50,610 10 1	.....	.....	5,30,812 8 10
1,66,720 11 11	.....	58,638 9 6	.....	.....	3,65,408 10 4
2,61,955 7 8	.....	59,511 2 3	3,112 11 4	.....	3,96,594 6 11
3,00,084 4 8	9,596 11 8	78,872 13 10	11,132 8 5	.....	8,45,092 5 9
3,58,829 8 3	8,632 0 0	61,950 15 6	4,667 12 8	.....	9,92,303 2 9
1,20,160 8 5	10,509 12 11	36,798 8 6	4,657 14 4	.....	3,09,306 6 7
1,12,952 8 4	10,517 15 3	30,912 2 6	4,695 15 6	.....	7,60,938 11 0
1,12,816 11 10	7,711 15 0	33,335 4 5	4,407 0 1	.....	2,89,860 3 4
1,21,404 7 7	5,922 4 1	44,446 15 1	4,546 11 2	.....	3,36,231 1 7
1,02,736 7 5	6,038 0 2	34,553 0 1	5,417 14 0	.....	2,85,394 9 5
99,551 13 8	7,225 11 5	39,798 3 9	7,367 15 0	.....	3,13,515 6 5
1,64,282 3 4	9,157 11 10	45,101 5 3	6,098 14 0	.....	4,55,976 2 0
1,50,860 9 2	6,097 0 2	43,460 9 0	9,037 5 6	.....	3,89,843 9 8
1,02,627 5 0	6,670 11 3	35,306 1 0	5,568 2 3	.....	3,35,327 11 2
86,264 8 2	7,635 7 6	35,215 10 6	6,891 3 11	.....	3,13,656 14 9
2,23,222 6 1	7,100 7 0	33,239 12 8	6,944 7 0	.....	4,84,992 15 5
1,92,575 6 9	8,534 5 8	41,871 7 1	6,894 5 5	.....	5,18,910 3 4
1,00,247 4 8	7,456 6 8	39,214 6 8	5,621 13 11	.....	3,23,801 13 1
82,161 0 0	5,716 0 0	33,697 0 0	4,934 0 0	.....	2,78,136 0 0
78,796 0 4	7,703 4 4	42,480 1 4	7,828 4 1	.....	3,24,762 10 11
83,441 8 11	7,553 3 2	32,512 5 11	6,451 9 11	.....	4,25,304 11 4
98,933 12 7	6,335 4 9	49,448 0 10	5,643 2 2	10,638 4 4	4,27,906 13 9
94,890 6 5	7,106 11 7	29,430 11 9	5,390 5 6	14,234 8 4	3,17,172 13 7
83,212 8 2	8,983 15 1	43,142 2 4	6,357 13 4	14,906 15 1	4,75,905 2 8
78,853 7 6	7,750 9 2	43,847 10 11	7,414 2 7	13,613 0 0	3,73,716 8 0
79,863 1 7	6,215 0 3	37,161 13 10	7,105 13 2	16,599 4 4	4,12,041 10 1
80,658 7 1	6,213 3 1	41,881 13 3	6,348 12 6	18,263 0 8	3,76,572 11 4
78,913 4 10	6,856 11 5	43,079 15 11	6,308 13 2	19,841 0 4	4,02,938 6 4
87,566 8 4	6,877 5 7	49,208 11 11	5,558 3 11	20,849 14 9	4,22,701 12 7
80,842 6 0	8,042 11 5	47,908 1 9	6,457 8 5	20,348 15 6	4,08,996 8 8
39,76,915 13 2	2,04,160 8 5	12,97,387 12 8	1,72,860 14 3	1,49,294 15 4	1,29,00,008 1 5
1,64,17,420 5 5	10,90,480 15 3	50,23,869 14 4	4,32,196 9 6	1,37,389 0 8	4,99,46,044 7 8

and Disbursements differed from approximate figures reported in 1890-91.

Disbursements.	Difference. Increase + Decrease —	
2,21,502 6 0		
2,21,536 11 4	+34 5 4	
15,514 8 0	.....	
16,204 8 0	+690 0 0	
15,624 2 1		
16,108 3 1	+484 0 0	+1,208 5 4
87,566 8 4		
86,994 9 6	—571 14 10	—571 14 10
49,208 11 11		
49,328 3 4	+119 6 5	+119 6 5
		+755 12 11

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes.

A — Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	B — Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	C — Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A.	B.	C.
India.					
Ajmere. Beluchistan. Bhopal. Sambhar.	Coorg.	Indore. Nowgong (Bd.)	4	1	2
Central Provinces.					
Balaghat. Betul. Bhandara. Bilaspur. Chanda. Damoh. Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore. Nagpur. Narsingpur. Nimar. Raipur. Sambalpur. Saugor.	Chindwara. Mandla. Seoni. Wardha.		14	4	0
Burma.					
Bassein. Henzadah. Kyoukphyoo. Kyoukse. Mandalay. Maubin. Mergui. Pegu. Prome. Sandoway. Shwegyin. Tavoy. Tharrawaddy.	Bhamo. Katha. Kindat. Magwe. Meiktila. Minbu. Mogok. Monywa. Myingyan. Pokkoku. Pyinmana. Sagaing. Shwebo. Thayetmyo. Tounghoo. Yemethin. Yeu.	Fort Stedman. Lashio.	13	17	2
Assam.					
		Cachar. Darrang. Garo Hills. Goalpara. Kamrup. Khasi Hills. Lakhimpur. Manipur. Naga Hills. Nowgong. Sibsagar. Sylhet.	0	0	12
Bengal.					
Backergunge. Balasore. Bankoora. Beerbhoom. Bhagulpore. Bogra. Burdwan. Chittagong. Chumparun. Cuttack. Dacca. Dinagepore. Doomka. Durbhunga. Furreedpore. Gya. Hazaribagh. Hooghly. Howrah. Jessore. Julpaiguri. Khoolna. Lohardugga. Maldah. Manbhoom. Midnapore. Monghyr. Mozufferpore Murshedabad. Mymensing. Noakhally. Nuddea. Patna. Pubna. Puri. Purneah. Rajshahye. Rungpur. Sarun. Shahabad. Singbhoom. Tipperah. 24-Pergunnahs.		Darjeeling.	43	0	1
N.-W. P. & Oudh.					
Aligarh. Badaun. Balliа. Bahraich. Banda. Bara-Banki. Bareilly. Bijnor. Cawnpore. Etah. Etawah. Faizabad. Farukhabad. Fatehpur. Ghazipur. Gonda. Hamirpur. Hardoi. Jaunpur. Jhansi. Kheri. Lalitpur. Mainpuri. Meerut. Moradabad. Muttra. Muzaffarnagar. Pilibhit. Rae-Bareli. Rurki. Shahjahanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur.	Allahabad. Azamgarh. Basti. Bulandshahr. Gorakhpur. Jalaun. Lucknow. Mirzapur. Partabgarh Saharanpur. Unao.	Agra. Benares. Dehra Dun. Naini Tal.	33	11	4
Punjab.					
Amritsar. Bannu. Dera Ghazi Khan. Ferozepore. Gujranwala. Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Gurgaon. Hazara. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang. Jhelum. Jullundur. Kangra. Kohat. Montgomery. Multan. Peshawar. Rawalpindi. Shahpur. Sialkot. Simla. Umballa.	Dera Ismail Khan. Karnal. Ludhiana. Mozaffargarh. Rohtak.		24	5	0
Madras.					
Anuntapur. Chingleput. Cuddapah. Kurnool. Madura. Nellore. North Arcot. Salem. South Arcot. Tanjore. Tinnevelly. Travancore. Trichinopoly. Vizagapatam.	Bellary. Coimbatore. Ganjam. Godavari. Malabar South Canara.	Bangalore. Kistna. Nilgiris.	14	6	3
Bombay.					
Aden. Ahmedabad. Ahmednagar. Belgaum. Bijapur. Broach. Dharwar. Hyderabad (Sind). Kaira. Kanara (Karwar). Karachi. Kathiawar. Nasik. Poona. Ratnagiri. Satara. Sholapur. Surat. Thana.	Baroda. Khandesh. Kolaba. Shikarpur.	Cutch (Bhuj).	19	4	1
Hyderabad.					
		Akola. Amraoti. Basim. Buldana. Ellichpur. Wun.	0	0	6
		TOTAL	16	48	31
		TOTAL OF A, B, C	243		

NO. V.

Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on 31st December 1891.

	Denominations of Notes.									Total		Total.	Percentage of Notes.	
	R5.	R10.	R20.	R50.	R100.	R500.	R1,000.	R10,000.	Foreign Notes.	Notes.	Cash.		Dec. 1891.	Dec. 1890.
Treasuries and Branch Banks.														
Calcutta Circle	22,820	4,68,140	1,22,860	1,92,800	8,62,200	5,14,500	7,11,000	44,00,000	13,31,835	86,26,155	1,56,94,388	2,43,20,543	35	35
Allahabad "	18,675	55,880	69,520	1,40,000	2,43,200	1,82,000	3,79,000	7,00,000	12,37,010	30,25,285	1,64,02,244	1,94,27,529	16	9
Lahore "	28,810	66,760	1,02,200	1,74,900	3,06,500	4,13,500	4,25,000	21,80,000	2,75,350	39,73,020	80,96,940	1,20,69,960	33	15
Bombay "	2,04,645	8,91,680	2,38,880	3,68,250	8,84,900	2,01,000	2,56,000	35,40,000	1,30,450	67,15,805	94,75,508	1,61,91,313	41	31
Nagpur "	4,120	73,020	9,440	43,150	3,31,100	1,83,500	1,91,000	...	2,39,820	10,75,150	33,11,673	43,86,823	24	11
Karachi "	2,855	55,260	35,140	44,650	1,40,500	96,500	9,25,000	...	38,780	13,38,685	14,90,153	28,28,838	47	72
Madras "	27,350	96,990	75,680	1,87,450	11,93,700	2,60,000	2,54,000	19,80,000	85,405	41,60,575	1,00,23,449	1,41,84,024	29	28
Calicut "	5,245	8,550	10,900	13,750	1,75,900	8,500	13,000	...	3,68,180	6,04,025	25,23,470	31,27,495	19	19
Central India	4,620	14,920	12,980	16,250	49,000	32,500	44,000	...	11,665	1,85,935	32,11,421	33,97,356	5	4
Burma Circle	12,950	29,960	39,680	61,100	1,12,400	23,500	90,000	64,20,000	1,16,895	69,06,485	36,45,795	1,05,52,280	65	57
	3,32,090	17,61,160	7,17,280	12,42,300	42,99,400	19,15,500	32,88,000	1,92,20,000	38,35,390	3,66,11,120	7,38,75,041	11,04,86,161	33	28
Presidency Banks—Head Office.														
Bank of Bengal . . .	13,000	2,79,000	70,360	1,52,500	4,82,000	3,06,000	10,41,000	21,90,000	10,140	45,44,000	14,70,983	60,14,983	76	98
" of Bombay . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,55,214		
" of Madras . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,07,170		
												1,24,77,367		

No. VI.

Issues and Receipts of Home Notes at each Circle.

	Circles.								Total.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	
Circulation on 1st April 1891	9,45,43,115	1,01,02,360	1,49,43,350	8,92,81,810	58,72,215	3,74,00,415	18,89,795	53,11,715	25,93,44,775
ISSUES									
Over the Counter	37,76,32,735	2,89,08,790	2,73,95,170	25,16,93,330	91,77,410	10,08,85,400	38,65,490	5,01,22,005	84,96,80,330
At Agencies	87,500	30,000	1,24,32,000	46,000	...	3,96,140	...	2,83,240	1,32,74,880
In Remittance Transactions — Between Head Office and Agencies	5,00,000	3,00,000	95,59,450	1,57,50,000	...	...	...	...	2,61,09,450*
In Remittance Transactions — Between Circles	3,49,20,000	17,00,000	94,15,000	39,50,000	1,11,70,000	1,45,00,000	...	...	7,56,55,000*
For Premelting Fees	...	...	...	38,725	...	...	...	...	38,725
In Purchase of Securities	46,43,000	...	...	53,34,155	...	...	...	...	99,77,155
Total Issues	41,77,83,235	3,09,38,790	5,88,01,620	27,68,12,210	2,03,47,410	11,57,81,540	38,65,490	5,04,05,245	97,47,35,540
Total of Balance and Issues	51,23,26,350	4,10,41,150	7,37,44,970	36,60,94,020	2,62,19,625	15,31,81,955	57,55,285	5,57,16,960	1,23,40,80,315
RECEIPTS									
Over the Counter	34,78,84,930	1,19,40,785	2,62,30,395	19,32,55,560	1,68,18,560	10,40,03,170	10,13,685	5,14,38,495	75,25,85,580
At Agencies	49,500	...	2,62,000	...	...	3,33,940	...	...	6,45,440
For Mint Certificates	...	...	...	2,62,23,575	...	...	...	...	2,62,23,575
From other Currency Circles	1,89,38,655	1,31,27,225	1,24,18,980	2,21,80,045	21,07,265	1,05,78,210	37,72,990	3,32,290	8,34,55,660
In Remittance Transactions — Between Head Office and Agencies	21,50,000	2,90,000	1,93,72,685	81,41,000	...	...	...	...	2,99,53,685*
In Remittance Transactions — Between Circles	3,90,42,500	64,43,300	...	4,06,30,000	...	1,10,50,000	...	...	9,71,65,800*
Total Receipts	40,80,65,585	3,18,01,310	5,82,84,060	29,04,30,180	1,89,25,825	12,59,65,320	47,86,675	5,17,70,785	99,00,29,740
Balance in Circulation on 31st March 1892	10,42,60,765	92,39,840	1,54,60,910	7,56,63,840	72,93,800	2,72,16,635	9,68,610	39,46,175	24,40,50,575

* See foot note to Statement No. VII.

	Circles.								Total.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1891	4,13,68,923 8 3	2,48,20,695 0 0	1,61,40,915 0 0	6,18,95,897 0 0	64,18,555 0 0	2,14,76,710 0 0	12,89,795 0 0	56,09,300 0 0	17,90,20,790 8 3
Receipts—Over the Counter	4,57,75,605 0 0	1,06,41,420 0 0	80,50,255 0 0	5,16,95,860 0 0	22,62,335 0 0	1,23,62,030 0 0	26,52,780 0 0	3,42,06,910 0 0	16,76,47,195 0 0
" From Small Coin Account	...	...	...	...	...	6,04,000 0 0	...	...	6,04,000 0 0
" At Agencies	48,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	1,23,85,000 0 0	46,000 0 0	...	2,50,000 0 0	...	2,83,240 0 0	1,30,42,240 0 0
" In Remittance Transactions — Between Head Office and Agencies	3,47,94,768 9 6	5,10,000 0 0	1,03,15,450 0 0	1,57,50,000 0 0	...	...	...	1,44,17,640 0 0	7,57,87,858 9 6*
" In Remittance Transactions — Between Circles	2,41,65,000 0 0	1,45,11,000 0 0	30,00,000 0 0	...	1,21,78,000 0 0	...	...	2,04,70,000 0 0	7,43,24,000 0 0*
" For Mint Certificates	1,11,78,765 12 10	...	...	1,28,99,821 0 0	...	...	...	...	2,40,78,586 12 10
Total Receipts	11,59,62,139 6 4	2,56,92,420 0 0	3,37,50,705 0 0	8,03,91,681 0 0	1,44,40,335 0 0	1,32,16,030 0 0	26,52,780 0 0	6,93,77,790 0 0	35,54,83,880 6 4
Total of Balances and Receipts	15,73,31,062 14 7	5,05,13,115 0 0	4,98,91,620 0 0	14,22,87,578 0 0	2,08,58,890 0 0	3,46,92,740 0 0	39,42,575 0 0	7,49,87,090 0 0	53,45,04,670 14 7
Issues—Over the Counter	7,40,23,350 0 0	93,75,780 0 0	1,09,08,360 0 0	5,20,99,445 0 0	1,15,11,670 0 0	1,79,53,810 0 0	5,48,965 0 0	3,55,33,030 0 0	21,19,54,410 0 0
" At Agencies	10,000 0 0	...	2,15,000 0 0	...	...	1,87,800 0 0	...	...	4,12,800 0 0
" In Remittance Transactions — Between Head Office and Agencies	3,64,44,768 9 6	6,50,000 0 0	2,01,28,685 0 0	81,41,000 0 0	...	...	...	1,44,17,640 0 0	7,97,82,093 9 6*
" In Remittance Transactions — Between Circles	2,28,86,000 0 0	1,95,52,000 0 0	42,23,000 0 0	2,46,43,000 0 0	29,60,000 0 0	...	30,25,000 0 0	2,17,52,500 0 0	9,90,41,500 0 0*
" For Bullion delivered and for Pre-melting Fees	15,300 1 1	...	...	67,286 0 0	...	...	...	...	82,586 1 1
" To Small Coin Account	...	...	...	...	...	2,20,000 0 0	...	...	2,20,000 0 0
" In Purchase of Securities	22,885 5 8	...	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	22,886 9 8
Total Issues	13,34,02,304 0 3	2,95,77,780 0 0	3,54,75,045 0 0	8,49,50,732 4 0	1,44,71,670 0 0	1,83,61,610 0 0	35,73,965 0 0	7,17,03,170 0 0	39,15,16,276 4 3
Balance of Coin, 31st March 1892	2,39,28,758 14 4	2,09,35,335 0 0	1,44,16,575 0 0	5,73,36,845 12 0	63,87,220 0 0	1,63,31,130 0 0	3,68,610 0 0	32,83,920 0 0	14,29,88,394 10 4

	Remittance transactions with other Circles. Receipts.	Remittance transactions with other Circles. Issues.	Remittance transactions with Agencies. Receipts.	Remittance transactions with Agencies. Issues.
* Home Notes (Statement VI)	9,71,65,800 0 0	7,56,55,000 0 0	2,99,53,685 0 0	2,61,09,450 0 0
Coin (Statement VII)	7,43,24,000 0 0	9,90,41,500 0 0	7,57,87,858 9 6	7,97,82,093 9 6
	17,14,89,800 0 0	17,46,96,500 0 0	10,57,41,543 9 6	10,58,91,543 9 6
Add for Foreign Notes received in remittance transactions	32,06,700 0 0	...	1,50,000 0 0	...
	17,46,96,500 0 0	17,46,96,500 0 0	10,58,91,543 9 6	10,58,91,543 9 6

No. VIII.

Value of Currency Notes in Circulation on the last day of each month.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
April	5,13	5,68	7,48	7,02	7,84	8,92	9,80	9,65	10,13	13,34	11,01	9,27	10,75	10,73	11,13	13,30	11,27	12,89	12,86	14,20	13,35	12,34	13,02	13,78	14,02	16,54	15,82	17,42	25,71
May	5,01	6,04	7,46	7,87	8,19	10,04	10,38	8,68	10,49	13,49	11,21	9,96	11,06	10,70	11,55	13,09	11,17	13,10	13,01	14,67	13,09	13,24	13,54	14,17	13,90	17,03	15,77	17,65	26,18
June	5,09	5,99	8,34	8,60	8,53	10,04	10,80	8,70	10,83	13,51	11,83	10,16	11,29	11,59	12,67	13,87	11,82	13,64	13,72	14,91	13,01	13,83	14,86	13,78	14.08	17,69	16,24	17,94	26,81
July	5,11	6,31	8,58	8,67	8,72	10,06	10,53	9,12	10,72	13,47	11,95	10,73	11,18	11,54	12,85	14,07	12,24	13,91	14,04	15,29	13,54	14,56	14,50	14,26	15,48	18,05	16,49	18,19	27,04
August	5,16	6.37	8,69	8,48	9,39	10,13	10,21	9,45	11,29	13,52	12,05	10,87	11,19	11,91	12,15	14,27	12,74	13,75	14,22	15,29	13,79	14,97	14,36	14,44	15,66	17,69	16,15	20,50	26,93
September	5,26	6,48	8,87	9,28	9,53	10,41	10,18	10,07	11,32	13,35	12,09	10,60	11,77	11,75	12,39	14,06	13,33	13,47	13,55	15,28	14,40	15,01	15,55	14,30	16,78	16,94	16,14	22,97	26,24
October	5,63	7,09	7,84	10,16	9,96	10,61	10,76	10,19	11,31	13,00	12,06	10,88	12,04	11,45	13,19	13,70	13,58	13,55	13,39	15,82	14,49	13,61	15,71	14,53	17,78	16,74	16,63	25,66	25,99
November	5,16	7,13	7,83	10,10	10,21	10,41	11,33	10,27	11,09	13,30	11,73	11,02	11,69	11,93	14,74	13,46	13,75	14,50	13,07	16,25	14,47	15,76	15,64	14,68	18,61	15,50	16,67	26,54	25,88
December	5,11	7,48	7,40	9,96	10,32	10,30	11,31	10,35	10,87	12,68	10.91	11,08	11,22	11,97	15,05	12,69	13,80	14,38	13,15	16,16	13,39	15,08	15,20	14,41	17,69	15,15	15,47	27,04	24,85
January	5,15	7,39	6,91	8,69	10,11	10,20	11,42	10,76	13,08	12,16	9,98	11,10	11,77	12,44	15,64	12,15	14,23	14,12	13,39	15,37	12,11	14,97	15,41	14,10	17,08	15,28	16,29	27,66	22,62
February	5,08	7,40	6,87	8,87	9,56	10,68	10,82	10,07	12,69	11,52	9,69	11,13	11,28	12,57	14,07	12,20	13,28	13,25	13,74	14,42	12,26	14,53	14,56	14,07	16,45	14,83	16,37	26,42	22,90
March	5,.5	7,43	6,90	8,09	9,07	9,96	10,47	10,44	13,17	11,14	9,25	11,24	11,00	11,62	13,57	11,42	12,36	13,40	13,91	14,51	12.76	14,58	14,17	13,88	16,42	15,74	15,77	25,69	24,08
Average	5,19	6,73	7,76	8,82	9,28	10.15	10,67	9,81	11,42	12,86	11,15	10,67	11,35	11,64	13,25	13,19	12,80	13,66	13,50	15,18	13,38	14,54	14,71	14,20	16,16	16,43	16,15	22,89	25,44
Net Imports of Silver.	12,80	10,08	18,67	6,96	5,59	8,60	7,32	94	6,52	71	2,49	4,64	1,55	7,20	14,68	3,97	7,87	3,89	5,38	7,51	6,25	7,44	11,48	7,04	9,30	9,28	10,93	14,17	9,15
Net Amount borrowed in India.	—34	—2	—99	60	79	—35	2,18	1,22	—1,16	—1,51	—4	3,43	2,92	—85	3,03	3,88	4,03	3,09	2,79	2,04	2,50	...	...	1,20	5,50	2,79	1,88	—1	—5
Currency Investment on 31st March.	2,49	3,57	3,98	3,25	3,25	3,91	3,60	3,23	5,91	5,69	5,69	5,69	5,69	6,00	5,69	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	5,99	5,99	5,99	5,98	6,00	7,00	8,00
Profits of Paper Currency Department.	...	13	8	7	10	7	14	12	11	21	19	20	20	21	20	19	25	23	22	21	21	22	20	21	21	21	21	21	24

No. IX.

Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (*In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees.*)

Last Day of.	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.	Rangoon.	Total.
1880.												
January	7,10,12	50,71	64,83	3,91,22	14,99	16,05	26,24	1,23,32	14,11	11,29	...	14,22,88
February	6,02,25	45,87	68,25	4,03,66	12,91	14,14	29,81	1,23,43	13,91	13,91	...	13,28,14
March	5,67,08	50,14	74,24	3,33,97	11,93	12,63	31,15	1,23,99	13,19	17,41	...	12,35,73
April	5,98,41	46,61	86,22	3,23,67	11,98	13,21	34,66	1,45,32	13,91	14,49	...	12,88,48
May	5,94,13	45,59	84,26	3,38,32	14,69	23,53	29,12	1,49,72	14,72	15,55	...	13,09,63
June	6,29,69	43,45	82,70	3,38,88	25,50	29,18	33,25	1,57,40	13,67	15,26	...	13,68,98
July	6,42,81	43,01	78,98	3,46,46	28,26	30,96	33,79	1,56,02	14,45	16,40	...	13,91,14
August	5,88,13	47,81	1,45,98	3,47,94	30,07	30,06	32,19	1,24,76	14,62	13,33	...	13,74,89
September	6,26,31	50,78	86,64	3,55,86	29,72	29,44	35,05	1,03,03	16,43	13,60	...	13,46,86
October	6,65,63	41,89	97,03	3,33,13	29,80	28,92	37,91	95,58	17,95	7,13	...	13,54,97
November	7,47,71	52,26	94,69	3,32,28	29,81	32,15	38,26	98,53	17,12	6,95	...	14,49,76
December	7,45,92	59,04	88,18	3,24,09	28,52	29,00	39,38	1,01,13	14,32	7,20	...	14,37,68
1881.												
January	6,98,62	73,09	85,04	3,56,17	18,65	15,70	33,55	1,13,80	10,69	6,82	...	14,12,13
February	6,54,75	71,46	94,25	2,99,09	16,98	15,64	33,81	1,16,60	11,69	10,70	...	13,24,97
March	6,56,54	66,76	86,52	3,13,50	17,07	14,26	34,35	1,19,55	17,78	13,84	...	13,40,17
April	5,97,25	49,02	96,02	3,09,53	17,27	13,62	33,63	1,36,16	16,06	17,02	...	18,85,58
May	6,00,41	40,61	97,81	3,37,84	22,48	16,16	31,74	1,22,14	15,54	16,26	...	13,00,99
June	6,39,19	51,34	91,85	3,65,36	22,46	19,72	34,13	1,13,29	17,27	17,42	...	13,72,03
July	6,52,70	47,24	88,84	3,72,35	22,31	23,46	39,32	1,25,06	14,59	18,40	...	14,04,27
August	6,73,68	67,38	77,80	3,97,17	9,73	15,63	31,66	1,28,87	12,67	7,96	...	14,22,55
September	6,28,25	84,45	78,62	3,71,16	5,35	11,31	34,42	1,23,20	13,48	4,54	...	13,54,78
October	6,39,25	68,82	74,08	3,77,93	4,54	8,44	32,40	1,18,97	11,35	3,33	...	13,39,16
November	6,30,20	83,43	74,16	3,34,52	3,24	7,30	32,69	1,21,92	17,09	2,91	...	13,07,43
December	6,35,57	82,04	75,23	3,22,32	2,57	4,60	40,07	1,29,42	20,12	2,79	...	13,14,71
1882.												
January	6,54,53	98,69	74,11	3,37,68	2,07	3,17	30,44	1,19,08	16,90	2,45	...	13,39,12
February	6,86,80	1,06,76	73,41	3,20,31	1,77	2,71	28,41	1,35,62	16,02	2,86	...	13,74,17
March	6,88,04	86,58	73,95	3,15,13	1,64	2,62	30,73	1,48,10	13,17	2,07	...	13,97,03
April	6,87,23	57,53	80,16	3,89,37	...	...	34,88	1,54,73	16,09	...	...	14,19,99
May	6,72,87	61,98	77,01	4,52,00	...	...	34,15	1,56,43	12,81	...	...	14,67,25
June	6,80,98	81,94	71,82	4,57,64	...	...	29,93	1,50,36	18,44	...	...	14,91,11
July	6,91,22	93,22	74,59	4,75,13	...	...	29,15	1,43,61	21,96	...	...	15,28,88
August	7,21,29	82,59	90,82	4,64,64	...	...	30,33	1,26,09	13,09	...	...	15,28,85
September	6,93,16	79,83	96,16	4,90,15	...	...	31,42	1,17,35	19,85	...	...	15,27,92
October	6,90,97	89,14	1,07,04	5,31,56	...	...	32,83	1,16,16	14,09	...	...	15,81,79
November	7,59,74	81,35	69,97	5,60,14	...	...	28,34	1,10,86	15,04	...	...	16,25,44
December	7,89,40	96,74	70,98	4,91,83	...	...	37,72	1,20,65	8,82	...	...	16,16,14
1883.												
January	7,48,75	1,03,89	65,41	4,42,89	...	...	35,76	1,32,41	7,69	...	...	15,36,80
February	7,01,01	99,95	64,35	3,99,34	...	...	32,77	1,36,83	7,78	...	...	14,42,03
March	7,51,09	81,72	73,12	3,53,53	...	...	31,24	1,51,26	8,68	...	...	14,50,64
April	6,35,97	65,81	74,27	3,61,85	...	...	30,83	1,54,04	12,10	...	...	13,34,87
May	6,08,27	61,95	77,21	3,54,04	...	...	28,23	1,69,09	10,54	...	...	13,09,33
June	6,19,73	81,71	73,53	3,18,93	...	...	34,20	1,60,96	11,98	...	...	13,01,04
July	6,36,59	90,79	72,37	3,50,14	...	...	36,86	1,54,40	12,52	...	...	13,53,67
											Rangoon.	
August	6,25,41	81,44	72,63	3,97,78	...	..	34,71	1,47,48	11,38	...	7,99	13,78,82
September	6,28,30	78,16	75,47	4,59,24	..	...	32,97	1,37,90	10,97	...	16,79	14,39,80
October	6,29,08	67,78	78,73	4,92,43	...	...	28,97	1,23,37	10,60	...	17,61	14,48,57
November	6,38,47	61,71	84,35	4,97,87	...	...	27,38	1,10,46	9,63	...	17,62	14,47,49
December	6,00,47	60,44	82,78	4,18,79	...	...	28,65	1,18,93	8,77	...	19,72	13,38,55
1884.												
January	5,73,92	66,96	76,78	3,31,54	...	...	24,06	1,19,16	8,72	...	9,77	12,10,91
February	5,65,38	62,15	76,72	3,41,02	...	...	23,36	1,37,94	8,97	...	10,04	12,25,58
March	5,93,58	51,61	75,52	3,58,47	...	...	29,62	1,36,92	9,08	...	20,85	12,75,65
April	5,44,35	53,01	78,16	3,61,58	...	...	31,96	1,38,32	9,67	...	17,19	12,34,24
May	6,04,86	62,32	74,84	3,71,39	...	...	31,56	1,37,80	10,82	...	30,54	13,24,13
June	6,47,84	79,95	72,10	3,92,20	...	...	27,48	1,26,50	12,00	...	2454	13,82,61
July	6,79,14	75,86	74,27	4,30,53	...	...	29,35	1,20,09	17,83	...	28,98	14,56,05
August	7,22,84	75,33	78,36	4,29,86	...	...	29,57	1,16,07	19,03	...	26,20	14,97,26
September	7,06,01	86,31	78,28	4,48,10	...	...	29,03	1,20,63	18,67	...	19,52	15,06,55
October	7,27,55	78,38	81,69	4,85,67	...	...	29,72	1,26,26	15,97	...	15,95	15,61,19
November	7,23,68	72,45	83,56	4,99,70	...	...	27,73	1,34,34	12,99	...	21,82	15,76,27
December	6,65,60	83,00	80,33	4,92,31	...	...	26,66	1,29,00	9,35	...	22,17	15,08,42
1885.												
January	6,21,30	1,07,29	82,78	4,84,29	...	...	31,11	1,46,10	8,81	...	15,30	14,96,98
February	5,93,74	81,79	80,89	4,79,62	...	...	34,67	1,63,30	8,16	...	11,20	14,53,37
March	6,52,26	62,15	82,64	4,54,24	...	...	41,90	1,43,43	7,79	...	13,28	14,57,69
April	5,68,06	50,98	75,80	3,97,84	...	...	46,74	1,34,75	7,92	...	19,60	13,01,78
May	5,62,02	52,50	75,46	4,53,85	...	...	42,00	1,44,29	8,56	...	15,11	13,53,79
June	5,72,22	63,86	77,26	5,65,36	...	...	43,50	1,37,78	12,48	...	13,83	14,86,29
July	6,08,14	60,06	76,97	4,99,65	...	...	43,04	1,31,85	15,89	...	14,75	14,50,35
August	6,03,43	51,92	73,07	4,97,73	...	...	46,29	1,23,38	15,09	...	25,40	14,36,40
September	6,40,94	58,07	74,60	5,63,05	...	...	49,09	1,18,13	17,76	...	33,16	15,54,80
October	6,43,13	59,32	74,33	5,45,61	...	...	48,89	1,30,42	14,73	...	54,91	15,71,34
November	6,57,90	56,80	80,03	5,34,51	...	...	43,95	1,18,53	14,07	...	57,95	15,63,74
December	6,05,12	60,70	79,54	5,24,76	...	...	46,94	1,38,45	9,88	...	54,29	15,19,68

No. IX—*contd.*

Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (*In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees*)—contd.

Last Day of.	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.	Rangoon.	Total.
1886.												
January	6,31,99	68,87	80,95	5,13,42	...	...	45,63	1,54,18	9,91	...	36,19	15,41,14
February	5,93,40	73,12	80,85	4,58,00	...	...	43,28	1,86,63	9,56	...	10,73	14,55,57
March	5,89,59	65,68	78,43	4,34,93	...	...	52,75	1,70,51	9,60	...	15,72	14,17,21
April	5,77,11	67,81	84,00	3,99,17	...	...	60,59	1,59,90	17,33	...	12,01	13,77,94
May	5,66,50	65,77	79,86	4,33,49	...	...	60,78	1,74,45	10,37	...	25,65	14,16,87
June	5,38,78	99,61	75,26	4,28,03	...	...	51,80	1,45 35	12,08	...	27,15	13,78,06
July	5,36,68	81,12	81,82	4,97,81	...	...	54,01	1,31,73	15,79	...	27,48	14,26,44
August	5,60,32	77,38	85,79	4,66,59	...	...	50,69	1,62,48	15 03	...	26,16	14,44,44
September	5,71,90	79,39	86,15	4,34,75	...	...	52,99	1,61,01	17,67	...	26,54	14,30,40
October	5,66,85	80,44	91,14	4,59,93	...	...	50,06	1,47,99	13,86	...	42,94	14,53,21
November	5,69,35	73,96	93,12	4,73,98	...	...	49,80	1,42,99	13,97	...	50,65	14,67,82
December	6,07,10	77,86	80,79	3,88,62	...	...	47,31	1,58,61	13,26	...	67,60	14,41,15
1887.												
January	5,87,95	89,71	80,67	3,96,66	...	...	38,15	1,68,83	10,72	...	37,15	14,09,84
February	5,89,76	79,55	78,80	3,88,92	.	...	39,79	1,89,08	9,55	...	31,99	14,07,44
March	5,96,40	61,17	79,78	3,81,26	..	...	43,98	1,83,49	9,74	...	31,86	13,87,68
April	5,96,37	57,17	84,00	4,19,99	...	...	37,76	1,62,70	10,59	...	33,07	14,01,65
May	5,77,38	56,85	88,80	4,13,89	..	...	40,68	1,64,88	12,90	...	31,94	13,90,32
June	5,73,82	75.73	80,88	4,04,99	...	...	39,60	1,71,61	14,70	...	46,39	14,07,72
July	5,72.58	1,05,15	93,34	4,69,21	...	...	42,95	1,88,23	19,53	...	56,59	15,47,58
August	5,67,78	96,98	1,02,37	5,07,34	...	...	47,44	1,72,20	13,49	...	58,22	15,65,82
September	6,05,53	95,62	1,05,30	5,58,52	...	.	51,72	1,77,89	12,60	...	71,10	16,78,28
October	6,26,48	1,02,47	1,03,56	6,15,23	...	..	56,85	1,76,09	10,22	...	87,45	17,78,05
November	6,52,19	97,19	1,00,40	6,58,53	...	...	59,92	1,74,85	9,41	...	1,08,54	18,61,03
December	6,92,62	92,67	87,64	5,52,91	...	...	50,04	1,90,56	8,74	...	94,08	17,69,26
1888.												
January	6,76,96	1,01,80	88,68	5,33,36	...	...	48,87	2,05,60	9,31	...	43,05	17,07,63
February	6,67,66	88,28	81,96	5,43,98	.	...	46,71	1,79,86	8,20	...	28,35	16,45,00
March	6,44.77	90,46	82,20	5,33,37	...	...	48,54	1,97,99	7,85	...	37,26	16,42,44
April	6,40,53	68,33	87,99	5,50,87	...	...	49,89	2,18,21	9,93	...	28,28	16,54,03
May	6,99.59	89,96	92,37	5,37,87	...	...	49,64	1,93,42	9,66	...	30,03	17,02,54
June	7,21,89	99,14	82,33	5,98,32	...	...	42,98	1,76,85	11,25	...	36,15	17,68,91
July	6,62,07	1,11,24	87,95	6,86,83	...	...	39,07	1,70,68	15,45	...	32,24	18,05,53
August	6,09,19	88,98	95,80	7,05,98	...	...	36,65	1,72,62	15,75	...	44,20	17,69,17
September	6,14,68	83,47	82,96	6,57,76	...	...	39,23	1,68,39	12,21	...	35,39	16,94,09
October	6,81,68	82,18	91,05	5,60,33	...	...	38,67	1,67,89	10,17	...	41,66	16,73,63
November	6,59,54	79,45	80,38	4,43,92	...	...	34,66	1,91,01	9,77	...	51,71	15,50,44
December	6,54,69	95,49	81,24	4,01,70	...	...	33,87	1,94,02	10,12	...	44,10	15,15,23
1889.												
January	6,57,89	74,96	79,11	4,40,92	...	...	36,63	1,87,61	9,26	...	41,24	15,27,62
February	6,60,47	69,69	78,39	4,15,95	...	...	39,41	1,81,67	9,85	...	27,55	14,82,98
March	6,67,07	65,87	85,15	5,03,27	...	...	41,18	1,71,59	11,39	...	28,26	15,73,78
April	6,68.81	60,11	90,78	5,15,56	...	...	46,13	1,71,95	10,22	...	18,97	15,82,53
May	6,62,54	72,87	85,79	4,90,97	...	...	44,28	1,82,88	14,30	...	23,03	15,76,66
June	6,73,96	90,80	87,46	5,19,56	...	...	38,88	1,69,79	14,86	...	28,99	16,24,30
July	6,67,46	73,45	85,25	5,45,70	...	...	46,09	1,85,85	17.78	...	27,93	16,49,51
August	6,01,31	85,82	88,59	5,76,59	...	...	44,11	1,82,00	15,23	...	21,58	16,15,23
September	6,27,51	87,14	84,01	5,14,63	...	...	47,13	2,10,46	15,09	...	27,84	16,13,81
October	6,44,96	81,63	86,93	5,74,12	...	...	38,66	1,90,57	17,13	...	28,98	16,62,98
November	6,45,67	86,73	81,76	5,83,59	...	...	38,24	1,90,91	14,90	...	21,98	16,66,78
December	6,54,82	84,05	77,70	4,48,19	...	...	36,69	1,97,70	10,76	...	36,74	15,46,65
1890.												
January	6,56,58	74,96	80,77	5,09,37	...	...	35,59	2,30,53	10,48	...	30.66	16,28.94
February	6,28,77	78,99	82,48	5,33,07	...	...	39,08	2,36,48	9,85	...	28,51	16,37,23
March	6,74,04	74,58	90,10	4,46,88	...	...	40,13	2,11,80	11,02	...	28,63	15,77,18
April	7,19,05	64,33	1,09,20	5,73,06	...	...	47,76	1,83,93	15,10	...	29,52	17,41,95
May	7,34,21	68,07	96,61	5,76,01	..	...	45,33	1,91,62	16,40	...	36,44	17,64,69
June	7,59,43	87.91	99,46	5,66,14	...	...	41,56	1,97,29	20,21	...	21,59	17,93,59
July	7,75,50	88,61	1,05,57	6,62,43	...	...	40,64	1,99,39	18,60	...	27,66	19,18,50
August	7,97,00	92,71	1,15,09	7,29,66	...	...	44,70	2,04,85	19,27	...	46,70	20,49,98
September	8,72,64	89,23	1,24,66	8,48,56	...	...	51,47	2,33,25	23 66	...	53,64	22,97,11
October	9,39,61	1,00,73	1,29,74	10,11,93	...	...	51,60	2,37,95	24,62	...	69,41	25,65,59
November	10,38,81	1,03,09	1,20,26	10,12,28	..	...	50,88	2,22,43	23,06	...	83,55	26,54,36
December	9,91,86	1,03,46	1,22,98	10,48,32	...	...	48,24	2,80,42	22,80	...	85,99	27,04,07
1891.												
January	9,96,42	1,03,87	1,38,73	10,91,54	...	...	54,30	3,17,16	22,96	...	41 05	27,66,03
February	9,05,66	1,07,69	1,37,89	10,07,26	...	...	58,80	3,58,47	19,55	...	46,84	26,42,16
March	9,36,04	98,80	1,45,85	8,87,20	...	...	58,10	3,72,06	18,51	...	52,98	25,69,04
April	9,16,66	98,42	1,44,16	9.76,73	..	...	64,54	3,00,44	22,21	..	48,31	25,71,47
May	9,52,48	1,01,83	1,46,41	9,80,62	..	...	60,14	3,02,03	27,50	...	47,03	26,18,04
June	10,17,57	1,34,03	1,23,78	9,54,67	...	...	79,59	2,83,74	28,55	...	59,49	26,81,42
July	10,66,28	1,10,59	1,29,70	9,66,33	...	...	68,65	2,81,18	30,19	...	51,15	27,04,07
August	10,67,66	1,09,14	1,41,85	9,30,77	...	...	75,52	2,76,28	33,08	..	58,74	26,93,04
September	9,58,17	1,48,76	1,28,77	9,51,26	...	...	65,20	2,66,62	32,31	...	73,18	26,24,27
October	9,39,52	1,41,81	1,16,52	9,46,51	...	...	68,16	2,75,84	30,01	...	80,60	25,98,97
November	9,00,55	1,40,51	1,12,48	9,70,38	..	...	64,63	2,78,65	26,35	...	93,98	25,87,53
December	9,12,15	1,40,78	1,26,35	8,57,31	...	...	65,20	2,78,63	16,09	...	88,49	24,85,00
1892.												
January	8,84,17	1,41,76	1,41,14	7,33,01	..	.	62,70	2,65,95	8,91	...	24,78	22,62,42
February	10,15,45	1,13,63	1,54,08	6,58,95	...	...	64,87	2,42,80	8 65	...	31,18	22,89,61
March	10,30,46	89,55	1,44,83	7,53,94	...	...	72,10	2,68,27	9,18	...	39,31	24,07,64

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1892.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 3	17 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	‡	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	8 8	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	125 0	130 0	18 0	18 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	7 5	8 11	10 13	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 6	11 5	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 8	...	...	...	...	213 15	213 15	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	6 11	6 11	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	7 7	7 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	..	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 1	7 9	8 13	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	18 14	18 14
Toungoo	...	.	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 2	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 3	10 5	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 10	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	‡	...	...	490 0	392 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	11 2	10 0	...	...	9 2	8 0	9 13	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 0	22 8	20 5	8 14	8 4	69 0	69 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	‡	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	8 3	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	218 0	218 0	7 3	7 3
Pakôkku	‡	15 12	...	...	6 12	6 9	8 0	7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	‡	‡	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	11 15
Meiktila	4 0	4 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	22 8	20 13	20 13	5 13	5 13	222 10	‡	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	14 6	12 11	16 9	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	12 7	11 9
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 3	11 7	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	24 0	27 0
Akyab	...	..	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	130 0	150 0	10 0	14 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 5	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	10 6	10 9
Cachar	8 0	7 12	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 4	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	8 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	13 0	12 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 8
Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 10	10 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Eastern hill tracts—																												
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0‡	9 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																												
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	80 0	80 0	10 0	11 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0
Chittagong	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Tippera	12 0	12 4	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	80 0	...	10 0	9 0
Dacca	10 8	11 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 0	9 8	13 0	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	...	...	13 0	...	120 0	110 0	10 0	9 12
Deltaic—																												
Khulna	10 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	10 12	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	10 8	140 0	140 0	9 0	10 0
24-Parganas	11 4	11 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	13 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 4	15 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	12 0	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	10 10	105 0	100 0	10 13	10 10½
Calcutta	11 8	11 5	15 8	16 1	7 14	7 10	10 11	10 6	15 2	16 1	12 15	12 14	...	...	10 0	10 5	14 9	14 12	...	...	15 8	15 4	85 0	86 0	11 4	11 4
Hooghly	12 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	12 1	11 13¼	19 6	17 12½	10 7½	10 0	11 12	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9½	15 4	...	...	17 8½	17 8½	...	...	10 10½	10 10½
Jessore	10 0	13 0	...	12 0	10 0	9 8	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	130 0	130 0	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 12
Central—																												
Bankura	10 0	11 10	...	...	11 0	11 4	13 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 12	...	...	17 0	18 4	280 0	320 0	10 0	11 0
Burdwan	11 0¾	11 4	...	...	10 14	10 14	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	100 0	100 0	11 10	11 10
Birbhum	10 8	10 8	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 3	10 3	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	230 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	...	...	18 0	16 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 4	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	16 14	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 9	9 12
Rajshahi	12 12	12 12	19 8	19 8	9 12	9 12	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	18 8	19 8	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	13 0	13 4	...	...	10 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																												
Rangpur	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 10	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Dinajpur	10 13	10 13	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 3	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	6 8	7 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																												
Puri	8 2	10 8	...	...	9 3	10 8	11 13	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13†	13 13†	...	...	13 13	13 8	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 0
Cuttack	9 3	10 8	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7†	15 1†	...	...	13 2	11 8	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Balasore	10 12	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0* / 16 0§	16 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																												
Singhbhum	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	10 10
Lohardaga	8 4 to 11 0	8 0 to 12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0 to 15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	...	...	12 0	11 0 to 12 0	17 0	18 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	8 8
Palámau	13 8	13 8	16 14	16 14	12 6	13 8	13 8	14 1	...	...	...	...	16 10	20 4	...	...	14 1	14 10	20 4	20 14	16 14	20 4	200 0	200 0	7 14	7 14
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 4	16 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	16 0	17 0	14 8	15 8	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Biri. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. § Chana. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	13 8	13 10 to 14 7	16 0	...	9 5	9 7	10 12	11 0 to 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 8	17 13	15 0	15 12	16 8	16 12 to 17 13	160 0	178 8	10 10	10 8
Gaya	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	11 12	12 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	17 0	16 8	...	16 8	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 12 to 15 0	13 8 to 14 0	19 8	18 0	9 8	9 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 8	22 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8
Shahabad	13 8	13 8	15 12	18 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	17 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	18 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 12
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	12 0	12 0	...	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	16 6	17 10	10 1	10 1	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	16 6	17 10	15 12	16 6	17 10	17 10	164 8	164 8	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	13 3	18 2	18 2	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 10	12 0	10 0	18 2	18 2	17 0	17 0	19 0	18 11	168 0	168 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	13 0	13 8	18 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Saran	13 8	13 8	19 4	19 0	8 8	8 8	11 2	11 8	...	...	14 0	...	20 0	20 0	13 6	13 0	18 8	18 8	18 0	18 0	20 4	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 4
Champaran	12 8	12 4	17 0	17 8	9 0	8 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 9	12 11	16 10½	17 1	9 3	9 7	10 0	10 2½	17 7½	18 4½	16 11	16 15	...	...	9 3	9 3½	17 4	17 9½	...	..	20 10	21 10½	130 0	130 0	9 12	10 9½
Ghazipur	13 8	13 8	16 12	17 6	6 7	6 7	11 0	11 0	18 0	20 10	16 1	17 6	21 14	25 12	10 5	10 5	18 10	20 0	19 5	20 10	21 4	21 14	154 8	154 8	9 10	9 0
Jaunpur	14 0	14 0	10 0	19 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	20 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Allahabad	11 8	12 12	18 8	16 12	8 0	8 12	11 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	19 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	95 0	97 8	9 8	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	16 8	17 0	23 0	24 0	7 0	7 8	12 0	12 8	23 0	24 0	21 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	9 12	10 8
Fatehpur	13 0	13 12	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 0	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	21 4	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 12
Hamírpur	16 0	17 6	...	20 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	20 8	21 14	...	..	...	...	...	..	20 12	21 14	...	...	24 0	25 13	140 0	140 0	9 0	11 0
Jalaun	17 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	.	16 0	16 0	23 8	24 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Cawnpore	14 8	14 12	19 8	20 0	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	20 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 8	130 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 6	15 2	19 15	22 2	5 0	5 0	12 0	11 0	20 2	21 0	19 4	19 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	20 13	22 4	22 0	22 0	24 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	11 0
Farukhabad	13 5	13 12	17 11	18 0	5 7	5 0	8 3	8 0	20 7	20 0	16 5½	15 12	...	...	...	...	19 1	18 8	...	...	19 12	19 12	110 0	160 0	10 14½	10 4
Mainpuri	15 8	16 0	19 8	21 4	4 8	4 8	12 8	8 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 4	20 12	17 0	17 0	23 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Etah	15 12	16 2	21 8	22 4	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 4	...	...	14 8	14 8	21 8	20 8	10 4	10 0	25 8	23 8	...	...	17 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	9 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	17 2	17 5	25 1½	25 4½	7 4	7 9	12 0	12 0	21 12	22 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 9½	21 10½	...	...	25 14	25 15	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	14 4	14 0	21 4	21 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	21 0	21 8	...	...	14 8	14 8	110 0	110 0	11 0	10 0
Muttra	14 8	15 0	23 0	23 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 8	21 8	22 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 8	25 0	...	...	25 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	12 0
Aligarh	14 8	15 0	22 8	24 0	5 4	5 4	9 8	11 8	20 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	12 8	14 0	23 8	25 0	19 0	21 0	26 0	21 0	160 0	155 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	15 10	15 2	23 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	9 11	10 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 8	17 0	22 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
Submontane—																										
Ballia	14 12	15 0	18 4	19 4	9 8	9 12	12 14	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	18 8	19 4	...	...	19 4	20 0	115 0	115 0	10 8	10 4
Azamgarh	13 4	13 4	17 0	18 8	8 14	8 14	11 13	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	18 8	...	...	15 8	14 0	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 8	12 8	19 5	19 12	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 5	14 6	19 5	19 5	...	18 14	21 3	21 10	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	14 8	14 8	20 0½	21 0	8 12	8 12	22 0½	22 0½	9 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0	19 0	19 8	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	14 8	14 12	21 8	23 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 0	20 8	21 8	...	...	21 0	22 8	140 0	150 0	10 4	10 4
Budaun	15 12	16 0	23 0	23 4	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 8	18 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 8	23 0	20 0	21 8	26 4	25 8	192 0	192 0	11 0	10 0
Pilibhit	14 6	14 6	2 0	25 0	13 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	23 12	...	12 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 10	17 8	...	25 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	9 14	10 10

Bareilly	12 14½	13 12	18 12	21 1½	7 10½	7 10	10 13¾	10 9	15 3¾	18 12	15 3¾	16 6	...	...	7 8	7 8	18 3¼	19 6	15 3¾	22 4	19 15	21 2	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 0
Moradabad	15 0	15 4	22 8	25 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	15 8	21 0	12 8	14 8	...	...	4 0	4 0	20 4	20 0	.	23 0	22 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8
Naini Tal	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	.	13 8	13 8	...	..	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 0	9 8	11 8	13 0	7 4	7 12	7 12	8 0	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 8	12 0	14 0	11 4	11 12	...	...	9 0†	9 0†	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Bijnor	14 10	14 10	22 12	23 10	10 11	10 11	11 13	11 13	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	20 4	...	...	21 6	24 12	135 0	135 0	10 11	9 14
Muzaffarnagar	14 13½	15 6	25 5	25 5	11 8	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	17 9	14 5	15 6	9 14½	9 14	6 9	6 9	22 13	22 13	13 3	18 11	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	15 0	14 8	22 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	23 8	23 8	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Sahéranpur	15 0	15 0	23 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	15 0	21 8	12 12	15 0	21 8	21 8	12 12	12 12	21 8	21 8	16 0	21 8	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dún	14 8	14 6	22 0	22 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 8	19 14	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	9 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 0	15 8	19 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	..	...	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 8
Sultanpur	14 8	15 4	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	14 0	15 10	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	13 8	14 0	24 0	28 8	20 0	19 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	17 0	24 8	25 12	16 0	17 0	25 8	27 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	14 4	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Lucknow	13 6	14 0	20 0	21 12	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 4	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 4	21 4	22 0	23 0	20 6	22 8	100 0	110 0	9 8	10 12
Hardoi	15 8	16 8	22 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 4	9 8	9 10	12 8	12 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 4	...	...	21 0	20 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	13 0	14 0	20 9	22 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	22 0	22 8	13 0	15 0	23 0	23 14	23 0	23 8	21 0	21 8	130 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	15 0	15 2	23 8	24 0	10 8	10 12	12 0	12 8	20 13	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 8	22 4	21 13	23 0	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 12	11 0
Bahraich	15 8	15 8	23 8	23 8	10 8	10 8	12 8	13 0	23 8	24 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	23 8	24 0	22 8	23 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	15 0	15 2	22 8	24 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	20 0	‡	‡	‡	16 0	18 0	23 0	25 0	‡	‡	20 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 8	16 8	25 8	26 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	30 0	31 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	30 0	31 0	23 4	26 8	160 0	140 0	10 8	11 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 12	13 12	19 6	20 0	9 6	9 6	10 10	10 10	17 8	17 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 2	18 2	25 0	25 0	...	...	15 13	15 4
Bánswara	17 8	18 2	20 0	20 0	8 9	7 8	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	27 8	27 8	20 0	22 8	...	...	10 0	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 2	10 15	14 1	14 1	7 13	8 3½	8 9½	8 9½	15 10	15 10	12 8	11 11½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	12 8	13 4½	14 1	14 13½	10 8¾	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6
Sirohee	10 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	11 13½	11 13½	15 12	15 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 4	16 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	..		...	...	220 0	220 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	12 3	12 0	16 12	16 15	5 0	5 0	9 14	9 10	15 13	16 0	13 10	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 10	15 13	17 5	...	...	87 8	87 8	11 14	12 8
Abu	9 9	10 1	12 4	13 12	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 8		...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 12	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0		..	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 4	12 13	16 4	16 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	14 4	15 12	13 12	14 4	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 12	16 4	16 4	‡	‡	*	*	12 12	12 13
Boondee	17 4	17 0	23 0	33 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	24 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 0	...	.	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Kotah	18 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	10 0
Jhalawar	16 4	16 5	23 6	23 6	7 13½	7 13½	10 3	10 3	22 4	22 4	15 12½	15 12½	...	...	24 5	24 5	19 4	19 15½	24 1	25 7	14 2½	14 2½	175 0	175 0	9 5½	10 3
Tonk	14 9	14 10	17 10½	19 4	8 8	8 4	9 8	9 8	21 3	22 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	16 12	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	11 4	11 12
Jeypore	13 12	13 12	18 4	18 4	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	18-4 to 20 8	18-4 to 20 8	20 12	20 12	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	16 4	16 14	21 4	21 9	11 4	11 4	11 14	11 14	20 10	20 10	17 8	21 14	...	...	14 6	15 0	21 9	21 9	...	...	28 12	28 12	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 15
Dholpur	16 9½	16 15	24 3¾	25 9	8 7	8 11½	9 9	10 2	19 12½	20 5	19 8	19 11½	...	...	11 4	12 6	24 4	24 14½	...	...	30 1½	31 8½	90 0	90 0	10 11½	10 0¾
Bhurtpore	16 10	16 14	23 12	24 7	6 2½	6 2½	6 15	6 15	22 4	24 14	19 8	21 0	...	...	10 4	10 4	23 12	24 7	15 0	15 0	25 0	20 8	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4
Ulwur	15 10	15 11	22 2	22 6	7 5	7 0	8 10	8 10	22 2	21 13	20 5	20 12	...	...	12 12	12 12	22 5	22 10	21 14	22 5	27 4	27 6	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 2
Deoli Cantonment	14 4	14 9½	17 0	17 7	4 0	4 0	7 0	8 0	18 6	18 14	16 8	11 3	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 2½	...	..	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 4	11 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	12 0	12 8	16 5½	17 1½	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	17 0	17 2½	15 12	16 5½	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	17 4	17 0	17 5	11 0	10 13½	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 3¾
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	13 0	19 0	18 0	..	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	10 2	10 2	...	..	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 9	11 0	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	10 10	10 10	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	14 0	13 0	13 8	9 0	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	13 2	13 6	16 9	16 0	8 4	8 8	9 12	9 8	16 12	16 14	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 6½	15 5½	16 3	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	9 13½ and 11 12	10 0 and 11 9	15 0	13 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	12 13 and 14 6	12 8	11 14 and 12 8	12 3	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 10	13 2	14 1	10 0	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 12	7 12	10 10	10 10	9 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 8	10 12	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	14 4½	15 15½	...	...	9 8	9 8	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	11 12	12 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Neemuch Cantonment	12 14	13 8	18 0	19 6	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	18 0	18 8	15 6	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 10	18 8	19 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Goona	18 8	19 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	24 0	...	....	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	20 0	24 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	16 7½	15 15	25 8	25 0	6 6	6 6	9 0½	9 0½	21 5	22 6	21 4	21 4	...	...	10 10	12 12	17 8½	18 0½	25 8	25 8	17 8½	17 0	170 0	170 0	11 6½	11 11

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Seven and half pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or karun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	23 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Ferozepore	14 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	18 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	280 0	280 0	12 8	12 8
Central—																										
Gurgáon	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	15 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	8 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	100 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	15 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	16 0	16 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	20 0	23 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	14 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	†	‡	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 8	12 8
Ludhiána	16 0	16 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	13 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	100 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 4	13 0
Gurdáspur	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	‡	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	†	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	†	†	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	11 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	15 0	8 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	9 0
Kángra	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	14 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	†	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	†	‡	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	13 12	13 12
Gujrát	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	*	*	19 0	19 0	15 0	18 0	*	*	120 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	75 0	75 0	13 8	13 8
Hazara	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	†	†	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	13 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	41 0	41 0
Kohát	13 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	22 0	‡	‡	130 0	90 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	14 0	14 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 0
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	90 0	80 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	15 0	16 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	26 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	13 0	‡	‡	115 0	115 0	36 0	36 0
Muzaffargarh	13 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	11 0	11 0	15 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 8	12 8	...	..	...	..	11 6	11 6	..	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	2 0 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 12	11 12	19 6	19 4	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	17 2	16 12	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	128 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 12	11 10	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 10	8 10	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	11 4	11 0	17 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	9 8	10 0	‡	‡	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 4	14 0	15 0	‡	...	164 0	80 0	8 0	8 0

Bombay—																												
Konkan—																												
Karwar	8 8	8 8	*	*	5 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	12 8	13 0	11 0	11 8	18 0	18 0	*	*	12 0	12 0	*	*	9 12	9 8	213 5	213 5	12 0	12 0
Ratnágiri	8 9	7 15	*	*	8 9	8 9	9 14	9 14	13 0	14 5	10 7	9 13	16 7	15 4	*	*	12 10	12 12	*	*	8 14	8 14	120 0	105 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 5	7 5	11 2	11 2	12 2	12 2	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 2	10 2	103 0	112 0	12 0	13 6
Bombay	8 13	8 13	15 11	14 1	6 9	6 9	10 10	10 5	14 6	14 7	12 3	12 7	16 0	15 10	14 7	15 12	13 15	13 12	16 9	15 11	8 4	8 6	62 6	63 2	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 0	8 0	*	*	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	*	*	12 0	12 0	18 10½	18 10½	*	*	11 7	11 7	*	*	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	9 5	9 5	*	*	9 11	9 11	10 7	10 7	15 6	15 6	14 3	14 3	17 4	17 4	*	*	10 5	10 15	*	*	11 4	13 11	80 0	80 0	10 5	10 5
Belgaum	9 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	14 8	15 0	14 8	15 0	18 0	19 0	*	20 0	11 8	11 4	8 0	5 4	8 8	9 0	92 0	88 0	12 8	13 8
Sátara	8 11	8 11	13 1	13 1	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	12 10	12 5	12 5	11 15	14 0	14 0	14 9	14 9	9 12	9 12	15 2	15 2	8 15	8 15	120 0	120 0	12 2	12 2
Sholapur	11 10	12 1	*	*	9 12	9 12	10 5	10 5	14 1	17 13	16 14	16 14	*	*	*	*	12 2	12 3	*	*	10 3	10 10	80 0	85 5	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	8 7	8 7	*	*	7 8	7 8	8 10	9 6	15 12	14 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	*	*	7 5	7 5	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Poona (City)	9 3	9 3	10 3	12 14	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	14 2	14 2	12 10	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	12 10	11 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	67 7	67 7	12 4	12 13
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 4	10 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 4	15 0	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	91 0	91 0	13 0	13 3
Násik	12 15	12 15	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 13	14 13	19 2	20 4	...	...	13 11	14 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 4	12 4	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	23 12	23 12	18 2	18 2	*	*	*	*	11 6	11 6	*	*	16 14	16 14	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	*	*	13 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 *
Broach	12 0	12 0	*	*	7 10	8 0	8 4	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	13 0	13 0	*	*	13 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	10 5	12 1	21 5	22 0	7 4	7 3	10 0	10 0	18 13	20 0	15 5	16 0	18 13	20 0	*	*	12 5	13 0	*	*	*	*	107 0	107 0	12 13	12 13
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9½	8 9½	12 9	12 9	6 4½	6 4½	8 0	8 0	17 2	17 2	14 4½	14 14	17 2	17 2	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	9 2	9 2	73 2	73 2	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	11 0	10 8	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhás (Godhra)	9 8	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	15 0	16 4	20 0	21 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 8	10 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 5	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	13 8	15 3	13 0	14 5	...	*	...	*	14 0	14 0	...	*	11 0	11 2½	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 8	12 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 4	7 8	16 0	16 0	13 2	13 4	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 4	...	...	7 0	7 8	80 0	80 0	52 8	55 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Ásírgarh Cant.	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 6	10 8	18 13	19 0	18 13	19 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	11 14	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 6	10 6	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	11 5	11 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	11 11	11 11	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	8 14	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 7	...	...	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	13 2	12 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	16 14	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 8	...	...	11 4	10 10	95 0	115 0	10 7	10 11
Wardha	11 7	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	16 0	...	...	11 7	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 6	12 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	...	...	18 14	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 2
Saugor	11 12	11 12	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	...	...	14 13	14 13	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 7	11 7	12 0	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	8 13	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 4	13 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 12	13 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	100 0	120 0	9 8	9 0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	17 8	17 8	26 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	140 0	122 0	9 0	9 14
Mandla	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	9 0
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	8 10	9 12	11 8	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 10	...	...	9 2	10 15	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	16 13	...	...	10 0	10 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Chanda	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	14 7	14 7	...	...	12 5	12 5	15 13	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	12 0	12 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 8
Raipur	14 3	14 3	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 15	10 15	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	11 13	12 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 8	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 0	13 13	...	...	8 0	7 10	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 10	20 0	16 10	...	...	...	...	14 13	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 10	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Akola	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	96 0	113 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	12 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	128 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	12 0	11 14	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 10	18 12	13 14	13 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 14	...	...	11 0	11 0	81 0	81 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	11 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 *	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 11	9 11	*	*	6 12	6 12	7 14	7 12	13 13	14 2	...	...	21 7	23 0	*	*	11 4	11 4	*	*	13 3	13 3	120 0	125 0	9 0	9 0
Bolárum	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 4	7 0	7 11	7 9	16 2	16 2	*	*	*	*	*	*	12 3	12 3	*	*	*	*	116 14	110 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	9 0	9 0	*	*	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	15 8	17 0	16 8	18 0	*	*	*	*	12 0	12 8	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 8	9 5	9 14	9 14	*	*	*	*	16 2	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	12 10
S. Canara	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 5	12 0	*	*	*	*	15 14	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	13 5
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	14 13	14 13	15 14	15 14	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 11	13 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 2	11 14	13 5	11 3	13 11	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	7 6	11 0
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	15 8	15 8	14 3	14 3	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221 2	221 2	13 8	14 2
Central—																										
Bellary	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 10	8 10	14 3	14 6	12 3	12 11	14 10	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 11	6 11	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	14 11	16 0	12 3	12 3	14 10	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	14 10	14 3	13 2	13 2	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 5	8 5	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 5	9 5	15 2	15 2	13 13	13 13	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	*	*	*	*	15 14	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 2	119 2	10 11	11 13
Vizagapatam	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 8	8 8	11 14	12 6	14 14	15 13	14 2	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godavari	7 3	6 13	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 8	10 0	14 6	14 6	14 2	14 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162 0	162 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 8	6 8	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 8	10 8	13 11	15 5	*	*	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	12 6	12 6	11 5	11 5	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	6 11	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 0	9 0	13 11	13 14	10 14	10 14	14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 11	8 11	*	*	*	*	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 5	12 6
N. Arcot	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 6	8 13	9 6	9 6	13 11	14 10	11 10	11 10	14 8	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163 3	163 3	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 6	11 6	*	*	16 3	16 14	14 5	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 5
Tanjore	6 10	6 5	...	...	9 10	10 0	10 0	10 6	*	*	13 13	13 13	16 10	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 5	6 5	...	...	9 0	9 11	9 6	10 0	14 11	13 5	14 0	14 10	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 8	5 11	...	...	9 2	9 8	9 10	10 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 11	10 2	10 2	10 10	14 10	14 10	14 11	14 11	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	13 10	13 2
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 12	21 0	21 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	13 0	16 8	9 12	9 12	...	...	10 12	11 0	120 0	126 0	10 0	9 8
Bangalore	8 6	7 3	7 5	7 4	7 1	7 0	7 5	7 4	14 2	14 4	...	...	16 12	17 1	...	...	9 8	8 8	...	...	9 8	9 12	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 8
Kolar	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	17 8	18 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 0	...	9 4	9 4	130 0	130 0	8 0	9 10
Tûmkûr	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	...	14 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 8	...	...	11 0	11 4	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	72 0	72 0	9 0	9 0
Kadur	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Shimoga	6 13	7 6	7 6	8 6	7 14	8 6	10 8	10 8	18 14	18 14	...	...	22 9	21 8	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	8 4	8 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 4	19 0	23 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	17 8	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 0	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 23rd July 1892.

During the week under review strongly marked monsoon conditions have prevailed over the greater part of India, but in the extreme north-west the monsoon current was less felt than in other parts of the country. The monsoon as it crossed the West Coast of India between the stations of Karwar and Karachi was exceptionally strong, and, with this exceptional strength, it passed into the central parts of the country. As a consequence the low pressure area which ordinarily exists over the south of the Gangetic plain was pushed northward to the foot of the hills, and the easterly current which determines the rainfall of Northern India was consequently absent on most days. On the 18th, however, when a small depression appeared over West Bengal, the trough appeared, and rain extended up to Rawal Pindi. This continued till the 20th, after which date the former conditions were established. As is usually the case when rain is plentiful in the north and centre, only slight and scattered showers were received in Madras and the centre of the Peninsula. No storms of any consequence appeared during the week, but two shallow depressions were developed over Bengal—one on the 18th and one on the 22nd.

The chart of the 17th showed the highest pressures in the extreme south and the lowest readings in the extreme north. Gradients were steep, the barometric difference between Colombo and Rawal Pindi being as much as 0·658 inch. The wind was westerly to south-westerly over the greater part of the country, but some easterly and south-easterly breezes were reported from Bengal, Assam, and Burma. There was practically no rain in the Punjab, Sind, or the centre and east of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the fall was general. The only heavy falls were in Lower Burma and North Bengal, where between three and four inches fell. On the following day, the 18th, a small depression had appeared over South-West Bengal, and a trough of relatively low pressure had been developed over the Gangetic plain. Otherwise there was but little change to record.

The easterly current which on the previous day had not extended beyond North Bengal now extended up the Gangetic plain as far as Delhi and Meerut. Elsewhere the westerly and south-westerly current noticed on the previous day continued to blow strongly. Rain had extended slightly into the Punjab and the central parts of the Peninsula, but otherwise the distribution of rain was similar to that recorded on the 17th. Heavyish amounts were falling in South-West Bengal and parts of the North-West Provinces, and moderate amounts in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Burma. On the 19th the barometer was rising, except over Behar and the North-West Provinces, where there was a slight fall. The depression from West Bengal had moved north-westward to the North-West Provinces and was filling up, while the lowest pressures were reported from Sind. Gradients were steep, and a massive monsoon current was blowing across the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, while a moderate southerly current prevailed over the head of the Bay and Lower Bengal, and a feeble easterly current along the foot of the Himalayas from Sibsagar to Sialkot. There was very little rain over Madras or over Khandeish, Guzerat, Sind, and the Western desert, but in all other parts of India the fall was general. Moderate amounts, varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 2 inches, were reported. The chart of the 20th showed that, although the barometric changes had been considerable in some parts of the country, the general distribution of pressure was very little altered. Readings were highest in the extreme south and low over the Gangetic plain and the Western desert, the intervening gradients being steep. The wind circulation was also very little changed, except that the easterly current had

become slighter and ceased in Oudh. Rain had ceased in the Punjab, and there were only a few showers in Guzerat and Madras and no rain in Sind. Elsewhere rain was general, and in parts of the North-West Provinces, of the Central Provinces, of Bengal, of Arakan, and of Malabar fairly heavy. On the 21st the depression over the North-West Provinces had disappeared, and pressure decreased from a high pressure area in the extreme south to a low pressure area in the north-west of the Punjab and to a relatively low pressure area over Bengal, where the barometer was falling briskly. Gradients were exceedingly steep, and a very strong monsoon was blowing on the West Coast, across the Peninsula, and in the central parts of the country. Easterly winds were confined to North Bengal, and did not extend up the Gangetic plain. There was practically no rain in North-West India or in the south of Madras, but in all other parts of the country rain was general. The fall was heavy in parts of Burma, of the North-West Provinces, and of Malabar, but elsewhere the amounts were moderate or light. The chart of the 22nd showed that a slight depression had been developed over Bengal, but there was no other important change in the pressure distribution. The winds were irregularly cyclonic over Bengal, variable over the Gangetic plain, and southerly in Burma and North-West India. Elsewhere a strong westerly monsoon was blowing. Rain was still absent from North-West India and the south of Madras, but was general elsewhere. The amounts were not large, except in Lower Burma. The chart of the 23rd showed that the depression over Bengal had developed and commenced to move westward. Easterly winds had extended up the north side of the Gangetic plain, and with this change showers of rain had extended into the north of the Punjab. There was again no rain over the centre of the Peninsula, over South Madras, over Sind, or over Rajputana. The fall was heavy in the neighbourhood of the depression over West Bengal, but was light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the whole of India for the week was about normal, and, except on the 19th and 20th, when there was a deficiency of about 1°, the daily variations were also small.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India :

Province.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—0·7	—1·5	—0·6	0	—1·2	—1·5	—2·4	—1·1
Bengal and Assam . .	—1·4	—2·3	—1·8	—1·1	—0·8	—1·3	—1·6	—1·5
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	—0·5	—0·4	—4·3	—4·1	—2·4	—2·5	—2·6	—2·4
Punjab	+3·9	+3·2	—2·3	—2·1	+1·8	+3·0	—1·1	+0·9
Bombay	+1·6	+0·6	+0·1	—0·2	—0·8	+0·4	+0·7	+0·3
Berar and Central Provinces	+1·2	—0·1	—2·7	—3·2	—1·0	—1·3	—0·8	—1·1
Guzerat and Central India .	—1·3	—0·3	—1·0	—0·4	—1·5	—1·1	+1·3	—0·6
Sind and Rajputana . .	+0·4	+0·6	+0·9	+0·9	+2·2	+2·9	+2·8	+1·5
Madras	+1·6	+2·3	+0·6	+0·8	+0·1	—0·7	—0·3	+0·6
Mean for whole India . .	+0·5	+0·2	—1·2	—1·0	—0·4	—0·2	—0·4	—0·4

The provincial variations show that the mean temperature had been below the normal over Burma, Bengal, Assam, the North-West Provinces, the Central

Provinces, and Central India, and above in the other Provinces. The largest variation was —2·4° in the North-West Provinces, followed by about —1·0° in Burma, Bengal, and the Central Provinces. Elsewhere the variations were less than 1°. The maxima were high in the Punjab at the commencement of the week.

Rain.—Last week rain was reported in all the rainfall divisions. This week it has fallen in all divisions except Sind and Rajputana (West), and the amounts are generally heavier than they were last week. Consequently for the past fortnight there have been good rains throughout the whole country.

The heaviest average fall during the week under review was 21·95 inches in Arakan, followed by 20·91 inches in Coorg, by 13·89 inches in the Central Provinces (East), and by 13·31 inches in Tenasserim. The lightest rainfall reported was in the south of Madras, where the average fall was less than one-tenth of an inch, but in the south, north-west, and west of the Punjab and in Khandeish and Kattiawar the average was only about one-half inch. Under normal conditions the heaviest rain during the present week is in Arakan (12·60 inches), followed by 10·0 inch in Tenasserim and by 9·15 inches in the Konkan, while the smallest normal fall is reported from South Madras. The actual and normal distribution of rain consequently agree in their main characteristics, but the very heavy rain in Coorg and the Central Provinces (East) as well as the amount of the rainfall in Arakan is abnormal.

Of the 49 divisions which received rain, 30 had more than the normal amount and 18 less, while in the case of Upper Burma no comparison is possible. The region of excessive rain included the following divisions, *viz.*:—Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Arakan, all the Bengal and Assam divisions, all the North-West Provinces divisions, the Hill districts of the Punjab, Malabar, Coorg, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Berar, the Central Provinces (West and East), Central India (East), the East Coast (North), and Madras (South Central). In the other divisions there was greater or less deficiency. The greatest actual excess was 12·76 inches in Coorg, but in Arakan and the east of the Central Provinces the excess equalled over 9 inches, and in the North-West Provinces varied between 1½ inches and 5¼ inches.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the rainfall for the season, *i.e.*, from May 29th to July 23rd. In most parts of the country the actual and normal agree fairly closely, but in parts of West Bengal, of the North-West Provinces, of the west of the Peninsula, of the Central Provinces, and of Madras there has been a considerable excess. All the instances of considerably deficient rainfall are in North-West India, and of these the most important are the Central Punjab, the Hill districts of the Punjab, Kattiawar, Central India (East and West), and Rajputana.

The following are the principal heavy totals for the different Provinces:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thatôn	15·68 inches.
Burma	Bassein	Sudder	11·03 "
Arakan	Akyab	Maungdaw	24·72 "
Assam	Khasia	Cherra	19·03 "
Bengal	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	12·83 "
	Darjeeling	Sudder	17·04 "
Behar	Darbhanga	Madhubani	10·77 "
North-West Provinces	Farukhabad	Tirwa	17·54 "
Punjab	Kangra	Sudder	23·53 "
	Gurdaspur	Pathankot	5·95 "
Malabar	Calicut	Vayitri	31·26 "
Mysore	Shimoga	Nagar	35·30 "
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	40·24 "
Central Provinces	Damoh	Hatta	9·55 "
Central India	Sutna	Nagode	9·12 "
Madras	Ganjam	Udayagiri	0·08 "

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending July 23rd, 1892.			Rainfall data from May 29th to July 23rd.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to July 23rd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	13·31	10·00	+ 3·31	77·12	76·48	+ 1
	Lower Burma	9·17	5·67	+ 3·50	39·88	38·09	+ 5
	Central Burma	5·84	6·49	— 0·65	45·50	43·36	— 5
	Upper Burma	0·96	?	?	10·19	?	?
	Arakan	21·95	12·60	+ 9·35	93·63	93·11	+ 1
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	4·89	4·03	+ 0·86	26·81	33·72	— 20
	Assam (Surma)	6·53	6·18	+ 0·35	70·07	64·19	+ 9
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·11	3·04	+ 0·07	27·64	28·16	— 2
	Deltaic Bengal	3·87	2·45	+ 1·42	18·38	19·28	— 5
	Central Bengal	3·87	2·33	+ 1·54	20·91	19·40	+ 8
	North Bengal	6·29	4·23	+ 2·06	45·61	42·80	+ 7
	Orissa	3·52	2·99	+ 0·53	19·73	17·79	+ 11
	Chota Nagpur	6·30	2·87	+ 3·43	22·81	17·04	+ 34
	Behar (South)	4·43	2·15	+ 2·28	13·57	13·74	— 1
	Do. (North)	3·76	2·21	+ 1·55	21·63	17·84	+ 21
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	7·32	2·44	+ 4·88	14·94	11·76	+ 27
	Oudh (South)	6·95	1·71	+ 5·24	13·74	11·17	+ 23
	Do. (North)	6·70	1·98	+ 4·72	15·39	13·35	+ 15
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	6·68	2·05	+ 4·63	12·95	10·01	+ 29
	North-Western Provinces (West).	3·35	1·99	+ 1·36	8·54	8·46	+ 1
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	5·79	2·71	+ 3·08	13·86	14·44	— 4
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·74	0·88	— 0·14	4·04	4·24	— 5
	Do. (Central)	1·05	1·54	— 0·49	3·75	7·70	— 51
	Do. (Submontane)	1·40	2·12	— 0·72	8·47	8·80	— 4
	Do. (Hill Districts)	7·47	5·01	+ 2·46	16·05	23·35	— 31
	Do (North-West)	0·68	1·25	— 0·57	4·72	4·86	— 3
	Do. (West)	0·51	0·58	— 0·07	2·62	2·08	+ 26
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	9·69	6·85	+ 2·84	52·75	60·91	— 13
	Madras (South Central)	1·99	1·36	+ 0·63	9·88	9·92	0
	Coorg	20·91	8·15	+ 12·76	57·26	45·32	+ 26
	Mysore	3·11	1·76	+ 1·35	13·09	10·60	+ 23
	Konkan	7·57	9·15	— 1·58	51·40	61·05	— 16
	Bombay Deccan	2·96	1·80	+ 1·16	17·88	11·12	+ 61
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·54	1·11	— 0·57	10·82	9·22	+ 17
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	3·13	1·63	+ 1·50	16·73	15·22	+ 10
	Central Provinces (West)	3·37	3·23	+ 0·14	14·88	16·42	— 9
	Ditto (Central)	3·74	4·56	— 0·82	18·96	20·71	— 8
	Ditto (East)	13·89	4·04	+ 9·85	33·81	19·61	+ 72
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	1·82	4·77	— 2·95	15·25	19·77	— 23
	Kathiawar	0·47	2·00	— 1·53	6·04	9·39	— 36
	Sind	0	0·37	— 0·37	1·49	1·79	— 17
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·99	2·80	+ 0·19	12·38	16·64	— 26
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1·09	2·18	— 1·09	7·11	11·01	— 35
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·69	— 0·69	0·85	4·65	— 82
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·46	1·36	+ 0·10	11·36	9·81	+ 16
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	4·65	5·14	— 0·49	20·55	22·54	— 9
	Hyderabad (South)	0·42	0·95	— 0·53	8·90	8·52	+ 4
	Madras (Central)	0·19	0·64	— 0·45	9·16	5·52	+ 66
	East Coast (Central)	0·45	0·78	— 0·33	7·63	5·95	+ 29
	Ditto (South)	0·06	0·47	— 0·41	6·48	4·25	+ 52
	Madras (South)	0·07	0·20	— 0·13	1·72	1·99	— 14

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SIMLA, *28th July, 1892.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 23rd July.*—Rainfall very heavy on the West Coast and Nilgiris; good in the Circars; very little rain elsewhere. Cultivation and sowing are proceeding actively throughout, and young crops are thriving generally. Pasture has much improved everywhere and is sufficient. Condition of cattle in affected parts have improved. Water-supply is sufficient. Prices are slightly easier in the Karnatic; stationary elsewhere. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works:*—Deccan 28,884, Karnatic 10,963, and Central 3,615: *Total* 43,462 against 53,463 last week. *On gratuitous relief:*—Deccan 447, Karnatic 125, and Central 115: *Total* 687 against 847 last week. Loans for wells disbursed since April 1891:—Deccan Rs. 8,46,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,36,000, and Central Rs. 11,14,000: *Total* Rs. 23,96,000. Wells completed—602, 2,139, and 1,316: wells under construction—6,579, 2,013, and 7,564 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Rs. 87,000, Rs. 98,000, and Rs. 68,000: *Total* Rs. 2,53,000 disbursed.

Bombay.—*For week ending 27th July.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper and Sind, except in Karachi and Kathiawar; generally moderate. Sowing and transplantation are progressing and standing crops are good, but more rain is wanted in parts of eleven districts. Preparations for late crops are progressing in two districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of five and water in parts of two districts. Cattle are poor in parts of three districts. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works:*—Bijapur 52, Belgaum 1,447, Dharwar 212, and Kolhapur 2,432: *Total* 4,143 against 8,266 last week. Karnatic districts will be excluded from the affected area from 1st August.

Bengal.—*For week ending 26th July.*—The weather has been of the ordinary monsoon character during the week, and the rainfall has been generally sufficient for agricultural purposes. The prospects of the winter-rice crop continue to be satisfactory. Early-rice and jute are coming to maturity throughout the Province, and a good harvest may be expected. The harvest has begun in the Chittagong, Dacca, Rajshahi, and Bhagalpur divisions. The latest report from Dinajpur states that crops were little damaged by the flood. Prospects in Orissa are good, but temporary distress has been reported from a small area 30 miles square in Cuttack. The Collector has been directed to open relief works. Prices of food-grains are generally stationary. Cattle are in good condition and fodder and water are plentiful. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works:*—Darbhanga 4,000 and Bhagalpur 2,867: *Total* 6,867, showing a decrease of 281 since last week. Relief works closed in Monghyr. In Darbhanga three relief circles were closed on the 20th instant. *On gratuitous relief:*—Darbhanga 37, Monghyr 230, and Bhagalpur 1,117: *Total* 1,384, showing a decrease of 445 since last week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 27th July.*—There has been general rain throughout the Provinces. The fall has been heaviest in the Eastern, Central, and Hill districts. More rain is required in the Western districts. Prospects have everywhere improved. Autumn sowings and weeding are progressing. Transplantation of rice and cutting of indigo have commenced. Prices are generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 27th July.*—Good rain has fallen in all but two districts, but more rain is still wanted in four districts. All canals are flowing well. Ploughing and sowings of autumn crops are in progress in most districts. Prospects of crops have improved by recent rain, and they are now in good condition. Stock of food-grain is reported insufficient in Rawal Pindi only. In the Native States of Simla people are distressed, but are supporting themselves by labour. The Bilaspur State has distributed 14,000 maunds of stored grain, and the Koti State professes itself ready to help, but reports that no help is required. The revenue demand has been reduced in them. Cattle in most districts are still lean, and are suffering from insufficiency of fodder. Grass is springing up, but dry fodder is scarce in all districts except two. Prices are rising in six districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 27th July.*—Weather generally cloudy and rainy. The rice crop has been slightly damaged in one tahsil and in the lowlands of Sambalpur; otherwise prospects are very good. Weeding operations are progressing under favourable conditions. Prices are steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 23rd July.*—Rainfall throughout Burma has been general. The total fall up to date is above the average, and in Upper Burma the excess is marked and promising, except in Shwebo, where more rain is wanted. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of wet-weather paddy are in full progress throughout the Province. Reaping and threshing of dry-weather paddy continue in two districts, and reaping of early wet-weather paddy has begun in another and in the Southern Shan States. Sowing of sesamum, cotton, and *jowar* continues in some parts. The price of paddy is fluctuating in some, but stationary in most districts. In Mandalay there is a considerable fall in the price of rice. The prices of *jowar* and beans are steady, except in five districts, where the fluctuations are marked. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Shwebo 1,517, Meiktila 2,126, and Yamethin 1,363: *Total* 5,006 against 4,646 last week.

Assam.—*For week ending 26th July.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of summer paddy and transplanting of winter paddy continue. Condition of cattle is normal. Fodder is plentiful.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 27th July.*—MYSORE: Good rain is reported in three districts, but more rain is wanted in parts of two others. Crops and prospects have generally improved, and agricultural operations are in active progress. Prices have fallen in two districts. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bangalore 40, Tumkur 314, and Mysore 83: *Total* 437 against 581 last week.

COORG: Rainfall heavy. Transplanting of rice is in progress, but is retarded in some parts owing to excessive rain and floods. Coffee, cardamom, and *ragi* are in good condition. Prices are stationary. Fodder and water-supply for cattle are sufficient.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate during the week. Sowing of irrigated crops and weeding of autumn crops are in progress. Condition of cattle is improving. Prices continue high.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 27th July.*—BERAR: Average rainfall good. Sowing of *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) is in progress. Cotton plants have germinated and are in good condition. Weeding operations have commenced in two districts. Fodder and water are almost sufficient. Prices are steady. Cattle are in good condition.

Central India.—*For week ending 27th July.*—Prospects continue generally good. Sufficient rain has fallen all over, except in parts of Gwalior territory. Fodder in Bhopal is still scanty, but is fast improving. Condition of agricultural stock has improved in Bhopawar, but is still indifferent in Bhopal. Prices of food-grains are rising in the Nimuch district.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 27th July.*—Rainfall general, except in three Agencies. Agricultural operations are generally progressing, but are limited in parts by scarcity and weakness of cattle. In Ajmere standing crops are fair; harvest prospects are also fair, but it is too early to predict the outturn. Agricultural stock is improving generally, but in Marwar cattle suffer for want of fodder and water. Prices are steady in six States; slightly inclined to rise in Ajmere, and have risen in three Agencies. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 34,680 (including 3,736 home labour), Kishengarh 1,921, Marwar (not received), and Bikanir 2,347: *Total* 38,948 against 38,247 last week, excluding Marwar. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 7,149, Kishengarh 203, Marwar (not received), and Bikanir 998: *Total* 8,350 against 8,618 last week, excluding Marwar. The reduction of numbers on works in Ajmere-Merwara which commenced last week was checked during the week under report by the break in the rains and return of labour to the works, chiefly in Merwara. The return of emigrants continues, but immigration of foreigners is ending.

Nepal.—*For week ending 21st July.*—Weather warm and seasonable. Prospects are good.

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GOVERNMENT

REVENUE AND AGRI

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	Total of month.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	4,305	3,134	15	..	...		4,305	3,134	15
Bombay ...	1	2	...	7,70,222	6,35,311	8,01,406	...	...	...	7,70,223	6,35,313	8,01,406
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	48,327*	46,713*	35,632	48,327	46,713	35,632
Bengal ...	10,961	6,461	14,594	...	2	...	...	...	...	10,961	6,463	14,594
N.-W. P. and O. ...	32,465	17,652	33,065	9,452	23,008	16,382	3	...	.	41,915	40,660	49,447
Punjab	6,512	2,220	236	4,473	2,578	...	8,586*	2,220*	1,525	19,571	7,018	1,761
Cent. Provs. ...	...	...	6,050	1,491	11,792	14,763	..	...	...	1,491	11,792	20,813
Berar	..	3,405	563	2,42,408	2,76,550	1,73,723	...	...	..	2,42,408	2,79,955	1,74,286
Assam	1,486	255	873	...	.	...	...	...	...	1,486	255	873
Raj. & C. I. ...	13,775	1,666	554	1,48,181	1,23,460	1,44,224	...	...	...	1,61,956	1,25,126	1,44,778
Nizam's Terry. ..	...	...	...	7,859	5,863	7,185	...	...	.	7,859	5,863	7,185
Mysore .	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	65,195	31,661	55,935	11,88,391	10,81,698	11,57,698	56,916	48,933	37,157	13,10,502	11,62,292	12,50,790
WHEAT—												
Madras		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	...	...	...	2,07,441	5,26,191	86,419	...	...	...	2,07,441	5,26,191	86,419
Sind ...	...	..	...	..	...	...	1,83,243*	2,94,248*	1,54,786	1,83,243	2,94,248	1,54,786
Bengal	3,59,538	5,08,606	2,49,647	...	22	.	...	...	...	3,59,538	5,08,628	2,49,647
N.-W. P. & O. ...	3,28,694	14,30,798	20,83 668	66,831	8,65,707	9,00,217	..	1,705	...	3,95,525	22,98,210	30,73,885
Punjab	334	16,139	42,861	67,334	2,09,928	3,06,245	4,13,844*	3,22,343*	9,31,451	4,81,512	5,48,410	13,80,557
Cent. Provs. ...	28,270	22,414	4,796	14,34,941	27,80,839	12,08,792	...	...	...	14,63,211	28,03,253	12,13,588
Berar	...	735	..	76,632	1,83,334	31,813	...	...	...	76,632	1,84,069	31,813
Assam	...	222	278	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	222	278
Raj. & C. I. .	...	316	6,675	2,42,336	3,86,709	3,13 490	...	...	...	2,42,336	3,87,025	3,20,165
Nizam's Terry ...	...	...	.	...	2,192	...	...	...	.	...	2,192	...
Mysore	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
TOTAL ...	7,16,836	19,79,230	23,87,925	20,95,715	49,54,922	29,36,976	5,97,087	6,18,296	10,86,237	34,09,438	75,52,448	64,11,138
LINSEED—												
Madras ...	...	...	..	114	..	...	...	...	...	114	...	...
Bombay ..	...	.	488	1,19,625	1,80,298	1,27,291	...	...	...	1,19,625	1,80,298	1,27,779
Sind ..	...	..	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	6,19,907	5,64,272	5,03,606	...	859	...	..	...	...	6,19,907	5,65,131	5,03,606
N.-W. P. & O. ...	2,28,298	4,11,615	10,29,720	16,646	1,12,824	26,472	111	..	...	2,45,055	5,24,439	10,56,192
Punjab	...	...	.	..	...	598	...	...	.	...	...	598
Cent. Provs.	16,913	20,655	1,01,131	2,15,893	3,97,231	1,68,050	...	...	...	2,32,806	4,17,886	2,69,181
Berar	...	...	469	60,263	2,13,343	72,864	...	.	...	60,263	2,13,343	73,333
Assam	43,750	4,836	6,299	..	...		...	...	...	43,750	4,836	6,299
Raj. & C. I. ...	31,080	17,182	53,957	1,66,812	3,07,232	2,61,315	...	...	...	1,97,892	3,24,414	3,18,272
Nizam's Terry. ..	...	...	..	42,973	82,353	60,989		...	..	42,973	82,353	60,989
Mysore ...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	9,39,948	10,18,560	16,95,670	6,22,326	12,94,140	7,20,579	111	...	...	15,62,385	23,12,700	24,16,249
INDIGO—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	Not available.	104	13	Not available	...	...	...	104	13
Bombay ...	.	...	...		80	37		...	...	...	80	37
Sind ...	...	...	.		...	...		1,159*	430	...	1,159	430
Bengal ...	8	37	149		...	..		...	...	8	37	149
N.-W. P. & O. ...	2	54	...		...	...		...	...	2	54	...
Punjab ...	...	...			59	...		330*	147	...	389	147
Cent. Provs. ...	...	...	...		9	...		..	...	...	9	...
Berar ...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Assam ..	...	...	..		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. .	...	...	...		198	7			...	...	198	7
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...		30	...		...	..	...	30	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	10	91	149		480	57		1,48	577	10	2,060	783

* Exclusive of river traffic.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT;

Simla, the 27th July 1892.

OF INDIA.

CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of May 1892, and from 1st January 1892 to 31st May 1892, periods of the years 1890 and 1891.

TOTAL FROM JANUARY 1ST, INCLUDING TOTAL OF MONTH.												
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			Articles, and whence exported.
1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
												COTTON, RAW—
...	...	...	4,849	3,906	42	...	...	...	4,849	3,906	42	Madras.
7	6	...	32,63,623	28,75,822	30,64,589	...	...	...	32,63,630	28,75,828	30,64,589	Bombay.
...	...	...	..	...	...	2,35,937*	2,14,719*	1,65,973	2,35,937	2,14,719	1,65,973	Sind.
51,637	23,366	51,854	...	10	...	...	...	...	51,637	23,376	51,854	Bengal.
4,29,969	2,04,830	1,62,744	3,32,233	3,90,679	1,33,262	126	1	...	7,62,328	5,95,510	2,96,006	N.-W. P. & O.
66,952	14,007	237	90,602	61,619	927	1,03,616*	46,576*	11,171	2,61,170	1,22,202	12,335	Punjab.
1	4,656	11,651	68,332	97,671	62,301	...	...	...	68,333	1,02,327	73,952	Cent. Provs.
.	4,345	9,908	15,22,396	14,64,636	13,79,417	...	...	...	15,22,396	14,68,081	13,89,125	Berar.
18,142	2,361	13,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,142	2,361	13,850	Assam.
89,254	28,887	8,939	7,45,621	8,88,868	5,23,248	...	...	...	8,34,875	9,17,755	5,32,187	Raj & C. I.
...	...	...	7,925	7,832	9,029	...	...	...	7,925	7,832	9,029	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	Mysore.
6,55,962	2,82,458	2,59,183	60,35,604	57,91,043	51,72,815	3,39,679	2,61,296	1,77,144	70,31,245	63,34,797	56,09,142	TOTAL.
												WHEAT—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.
...	...		6,49,184	17,46,376	8,03,078	..	...	...	6,49,184	17,46,376	8,03,078	Bombay.
...	...	..	...	...	...	6,41,482*	8,77,702*	6,55,907	6,41,482	8,77,702	6,55,907	Sind
7,65,410	9,43,440	6,89,006	21	23	1	...		..	7,65,431	9,43,463	6,89,007	Bengal.
7,30,208	20,22,780	32,83,567	72,247	8,80,571	18,68,425	...	1,705	1,353	8,02,455	29,05,056	51,53,345	N.-W. P. & O.
17,316	95,946	50,954	1,11,429	2,22,308	5,63,520	13,88,103*	12,85,863*	25,36,827	15,16,848	16,04,117	31,51,301	Punjab.
45,781	57,846	8,081	28,19,359	51,11,299	34,33,104	...	...	...	28,65,140	51,69,145	34,41,185	Cent. Provs.
...	735	...	1,67,466	4,19,847	3,27,004	...	...	...	1,67,466	4,20,582	3,27,004	Berar.
...	367	278	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	367	278	Assam.
...	316	8,253	5,40,372	6,30,346	8,40,016	...	...	...	5,40,372	6,30,662	8,48,269	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	..	2,905	2	...	...	...	...	2,905	2	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
15,58,715	31,21,430	40,40,139	43,60,078	90,13,675	78,35,150	20,29,585	21,65,270	31,94,087	79,48,378	1,43,00,375	1,50,69,376	TOTAL.
												LINSEED—
...	...	...	5,251	1,454	...	...	...	...	5,251	1,454	..	Madras.
...	...	488	4,37,063	8,52,300	8,07,252	...	.	...	4,37,063	8,52,300	8,07,740	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	7	...	...	7	Sind.
18,06,453	17,79,012	13,09,870	...	1,161	18	..	...	...	18,06,453	17,80,173	13,09,888	Bengal.
4,39,340	13,05,300	17,00,541	29,911	2,02,487	89,017	191	...	...	4,69,442	15,07,787	17,89,558	N.-W. P. & O.
...	...	1,477	...	...	598	402*	...	60	402	...	2,135	Punjab.
31,077	57,402	2,44,080	7,45,625	13,68,129	9,28,161	..	...	...	7,76,702	14,25,531	11,72,241	Cent. Provs.
...	...	464	3,08,199	9,09,417	9,33,502	..	...	...	3,08,199	9,09,417	9,33,971	Berar.
40,463	8,789	17,156	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,463	8,789	17,156	Assam.
78,972	1,30,628	1,69,685	3,90,838	7,60,242	7,65,252	...	...	...	4,69,810	8,90,870	9,34,937	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	2,75,832	5,03,135	3,85,728	.	...	...	2,75,832	5,03,135	3,85,728	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	. . .	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
24,05,305	32,81,131	34,43,766	21,92,719	45,98,325	39,09,528	593	...	67	45,98,617	78,79,456	73,53,361	TOTAL.
												INDIGO—
...	...	...	Not available.	135	276	Not available.	...	...	...	135	276	Madras.
...	...	...		197	411		...	...	...	197	411	Bombay.
...	...	...		...	...		1,679*	2,282	...	1,679	2,282	Sind.
7,139	1,918	7,599*		...	...		...	...	7,139	1,918	7,599	Bengal.
1,242	1,743	3,864		...	39		...	...	1,242	1,743	3,903	N.-W. P. & O.
...	1,051	...		65	5		605*	1,989	...	1,721	1,994	Punjab.
...	...	...		9	...		...	...	...	9	...	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
..	...	...		211	556		...	...	...	211	556	Raj. & C. I.
...	..	...		30	1		...	...	...	30	1	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
8,381	4,712	11,463	...	647	1,288	...	2,284	4,271	8,381	7,643	17,022	TOTAL.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

N.B.—The indigo figures entered in columns 18 and 21 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent the imports during April and May 1891 only, the figures from January to March 1891 not being available.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE RECORDED UNDER THE HEAD "IRRIGATION WORKS" IN THE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR 1890-91.

No. 177-I., dated Simla, the 26th July, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Note by R. G. MACDONALD, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head "Irrigation Works" in the accounts of the Government of India for 1890-91.

RESOLUTION.—In Resolution No. 96 A. G., dated 20th April 1892, the Government of India reviewed the note submitted by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head "Civil Works" in the accounts for 1890-91. The note now submitted deals in corresponding detail with the Revenue and Expenditure of Irrigation and Navigation Works for the same period.

2. This exhibition of the financial results of Irrigation and Navigation Works, now brought together in a comprehensive form for the first time, is of great interest and value, and exhibits clearly the very remunerative character of the outlay on such works. In reviewing the figures submitted by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, the Government of India takes the opportunity of stating in a brief and general form (1) the classification of the works for purposes of account; (2) the sources from which funds are provided for their construction and maintenance, and the manner in which the revenue derived from them is accounted for; and (3) the classes into which the works to which the figures relate may be roughly divided from a professional aspect.

3. For purposes of account, Irrigation and Navigation Works are divided into two main classes, Major and Minor.

Major Works again are sub-divided into—

(*a*) Productive Works, which term is applied to projects that are estimated within 10 years after completion to yield a return of at least 4 per cent. on the sum-at-charge, *i.e.*, the direct and indirect capital outlay *plus* the accumulated arrears of simple interest.

(*b*) Protective Works, which do not necessarily fulfil the above conditon, but are undertaken in order to protect certain tracts from famine.

Minor Works of Irrigation and Navigation are again sub-divided into:—

(*a*) Those for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.

(*b*) Those for which only Revenue accounts are kept.

(*c*) Those for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.

Agricultural Works, which term is applied chiefly to river embankments, are included among Minor Works, and are sub-divided in the same manner.

4. Funds for capital outlay on Major Works are at present provided in all cases from Imperial resources.

In the case of Productive Works, the capital outlay is principally from borrowed money, out of the 350 lakhs which may be spent annually on Railways and Canals not charged to Revenue, of which, however, only 55 lakhs has for the last few years been allotted to Irrigation. These 55 lakhs are supplemented by grants from Imperial Revenues out of the 150 lakhs set aside annually for Famine Protection and Insurance. The revenue outlay on these works is also Imperial, except in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, where it is Provincial.

For Protective Works the capital outlay also comes out of the provision for Famine Protection and Insurance, the charges on Revenue account being also Imperial.

In the case of Minor Works, the capital outlay is from Imperial Revenues in Rajputana, Baluchistan, Upper Burma, Bombay (except the Gokak Storage Works), and the Punjab. In Lower Burma, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Madras it is Provincial. The revenue outlay follows the same division.

5. Receipts on Revenue account are of two kinds—Direct and Indirect.

Direct receipts consist principally of the occupier's or water-rate levied on irrigated lands and of the owner's rates on the same land, the assessments being made as a rule by the Public Works Department, but the receipts realised in the Revenue Department. They also include realisations on account of the sale of water for sundry purposes, for the water-supply of towns, from plantations and other canal produce, and for water-power, navigation receipts, rents of buildings, fines and miscellaneous, which are all realised in the Public Works Department. Direct receipts are credited to Imperial or Provincial in the same way as the revenue outlay is debited.

Indirect receipts are realised in the Revenue Department, and consist of the share of the enhanced land revenue due to Irrigation, or, in other words, a portion of the increased land assessment that is levied on land brought under the command of an irrigation work. In the case of all Major Works, these receipts are credited to the works in the Finance and Revenue accounts. In some provinces however, and notably in Madras, the water-rates, though separately assessed, are collected with the land revenue, and, in the case of those works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, are also credited as indirect revenue in the Finance and Revenue accounts.

In the case, however, of all Minor Works, no credit is afforded on account of these indirect receipts, which are included in the general land revenue. This is a fact that must be borne in mind in connection with these works, especially those for which Capital accounts are not kept, for which the figures are given in paragraph 39 of the Accountant General's note. These latter works, though individually small, are collectively of very great importance, irrigating a large area and bringing in a considerable revenue. The agricultural prosperity of those portions of the country which are not under the command of the major systems mainly depends on these works.

Indirect receipts are credited to Imperial in all cases, a proportion of the total land revenue which includes these receipts being assigned as the Provincial share under the contract system.

6. From a professional aspect, Irrigation and Navigation Works may be roughly divided as follows :—

(*a*) Perennial canals and channels.
(*b*) Inundation canals and channels.
(*c*) Reservoirs and tanks.
(*d*) Tidal canals.

Tidal canals are naturally for purposes of navigation only. The larger perennial canals combine navigation with irrigation in many cases.

7. A perennial canal is provided, as a rule, with a weir across the river at the canal head, by means of which the level of the river is artificially raised, affording a supply of water to the canal at all seasons. The principal exception to this rule is the Upper Ganges Canal in the North-Western Provinces, where head-works of a temporary nature, which are repaired after the flood season, are found to be sufficient and more economical. The canal itself is provided with head-sluices to regulate the supply entering it.

Perennial canals may be divided into two classes, deltaic and non-deltaic. In deltaic tracts the bed of the river is only slightly below the level of the surrounding country, and its tendency is constantly to rise. Water taken off from a deltaic river by means of a weir is therefore at a higher level than the immediately adjacent cultivation, and can be distributed by gravitation (lift being rarely required) without the intervention of any great length of leading canal. There are six principal examples of this class of canal in India, *viz.*, the Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, Penner, and Srivaikuntham systems in the Madras Presidency, and the Orissa system in Bengal. The fact of the bed of the river in these deltas being so nearly on the level of the adjacent ground renders the latter extremely liable to flooding, and such rivers have to be kept in control by long lengths of embankment.

Perennial canals that are non-deltaic derive their supply from a river at some upper point of its course, where the bed is well below the surface of the neighbouring country. Water taken into canals at such points has therefore to be carried considerable distances by means of leading channels before it can be distributed by gravitation, or even by the more expensive method of lift, over the surface of the ground. The best examples of this class of canal are in Northern India, *e.g*, the Sirhind, Chenab, and Western Jumna Canals in the Punjab, and the Upper and Lower Ganges and the Agra and Eastern Jumna Canals in the North-Western Provinces.

8. The sphere of operation of an inundation canal lies in the broad alluvial valleys formed by the larger rivers, which extend for many miles on either side of the existing channels of the rivers, and indicate the limits within which the rivers have at some time wandered. An inundation canal consists of a channel with an open head through which the supply is taken when the river is in flood, a regulator being in some cases provided to moderate the supply during the highest floods: the bed of the canal generally starts at the level of the low supply surface of the river. Inundation canals are cheaper to construct than perennial canals, the cost of head-works being saved. But they are more expensive to maintain owing to the rapid deposit of silt. They are also open to the objection that the supply of water diminishes rapidly as the river falls; and it may thus happen that the supply is insufficient to bring to maturity crops for which water was taken when the canal was running full, while in the rabi or cold-weather season there is little or no supply in the canal. The best examples of inundation canals are the Upper Sutlej, the Lower Sutlej and Chenab, the Muzaffargarh, and Indus Canals in the Punjab and the Indus Canals in Sind.

9. The most important tanks and reservoirs are in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and in Rajputana. Many of them were in existence before the country came under British rule, but have since been systematically improved and maintained. It is estimated that in the Madras Presidency alone there are not less than 30,000 irrigation tanks.

Some important works of this class have been undertaken under the auspices of the British Government. Among these may be mentioned the reservoir supplying the Mutha Canal and the Bhatghar reservoir supplying the Nira Canal in the Bombay Presidency and the Periyar reservoir now under construction in Madras.

10. Only one tidal canal is included among the Major Works, *viz.*, the Hidgellee Tidal Canal in Bengal. But irrigation is combined with navigation on the Orissa, Midnapore, and Sone Canals in Bengal; on the Upper and Lower Ganges and Agra Canals in the North-Western Provinces; on the Western Jumna and Sirhind Canals in the Punjab; and on the Godavari, Kistna, and Karnul Canals in Madras.

Among Minor Works, the Calcutta and Eastern and the Orissa Coast Canals in Bengal and the Buckingham Canal in Madras are for navigation only.

11. The following figures exhibit the direct capital outlay, the gross revenue receipts and expenditure, the net revenue, and the irrigated area for all the purely irrigation works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept :—

Class of work.	Number of works.	Direct Capital outlay to end of 1890-91.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.	Irrigated area.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.
IRRIGATION.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Acres.	
I.—Major Works—							
(*a*) Productive.	35	25,465,011	1,985,041	760,493	1,224,548	7,025,621	4·81
Add—On account of old Irrigation in Madras.	...	...	289,700	34,882	254,818	...	...
Total Productive ...	35	25,465,011	2,274,741	795,375	1,479,366	7,025,621	5·80
(*b*) Protective ...	8	1,660,527	38,046	24,893	13,153	146,847	0·79
II.—Minor Works—							
(*a*) Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.	69	2,607,739	425,063	222,919	202,144	2,102,634	7·75
GRAND TOTAL ...	112	29,733,277	2,737,850	1,043,187	1,694,663	9,275,102	5·69

12. These figures are very instructive. On Productive Works the direct capital outlay to the end of 1890-91 has amounted to Rx. 25,465,011, upon which a net return of 4·81 per cent. is derived, without taking into account the old irrigation in Madras. This old irrigation represents the area included in the present systems that was watered before the existing works were undertaken by the British Government, and for purposes of account the receipts and charges relating to this old irrigation are excluded. The area in question is, however, now watered by the new canals; and it is certain that but for these the supply to it would be most precarious. In dealing, therefore, with the returns due to irrigation in a general form, the figures relating to this area may legitimately be included. Including these figures, the average return from all Productive Works amounts to 5·8 per cent.

It will be understood, however, that these aggregate results include the figures relating to projects, such as the Chenab Canal in the Punjab and the Sangam and Periyar projects in Madras, which were still in various stages of construction during the year under review. The capital outlay on these projects is, of course, unproductive until the works are complete, and the general average of return is reduced in corresponding ratio. The same remark applies to the large addition which has of late years been made to the capital outlay of the Lower Ganges Canal in the North-Western Provinces on account of the new aqueduct over the Kali Nadi at Nadrai, as it will take time before the irrigation can recover from the check caused by the failure of the original aqueduct.

13. The figures in the statement also include those relating to the Orissa project in Bengal and the Karnul Canal in Madras. These two works were first undertaken by companies under a 5 per cent. guarantee from Government, but being entirely unproductive the companies were bought out. The capital outlay on these two projects has amounted to Rx. 4,585,919, on which large outlay there is less than no return, the working expenses during the year under review having exceeded the receipts by Rx. 12,707.

On the other hand, the returns from some of the works are extraordinarily good. Out of 35 irrigation works classed as Productive, 15 yield over 4 per cent. on their capital outlay, ranging from 40·29 per cent. in the case of the Cauvery system in Madras to 4·5 per cent. in the case of the Agra Canal in the North-Western Provinces.

On the whole, the returns from the systems which really fulfil the condition of being productive are more than sufficient to cover the deficits on the systems which, though classed as Productive, do not attain to the necessary

standard. The aggregate profit to the State to the end of 1890-91 on account of the former, after paying 4 per cent. interest on the capital outlay, amounts to Rx. 10,735,022, whereas the deficit on account of the latter, including the accumulated arrears of simple interest, amounts to Rx. 6,620,520. The net profit therefore amounts to Rx. 4,114,502.

14. From Protective Works the return is as yet but small, 0·79 per cent. in the aggregate; but the policy which dictated these works, and which was the outcome of the report of the Famine Commission in 1880, did not contemplate a productive expenditure. The Swat River Canal in the Punjab is, however, an exception, having yielded a return of 4·25 per cent. during the year under review. Moreover, some of the works of this class are incomplete, and one, the Rushikulya Canal in Madras, is not yet in operation.

15. From Minor Irrigation Works the aggregate net revenue during 1890-91 is equivalent to a return of 7·75 per cent. on a capital outlay of Rx. 2,607,739. The most remunerative of the Minor Works are those in Sind, which yielded a return of 24·97 per cent. One of these works, the Ghar Canal gave a return of 102 per cent. The extreme productiveness of these works in Sind is due to the fact that they are mainly inundation canals, upon which the capital outlay is comparatively small.

The Irrawaddy embankments in Lower Burma, which are classed as agricultural works, are also very remunerative, the net return amounting to Rx. 50,244 on a capital outlay of Rx. 305,892, or 16·42 per cent. These embankments protect the surrounding country from the overflow of the river. The embankment of the Ma-ubin island is one of the best examples, and has saved from flooding a large area of land previously uncultivated. The protected land was eagerly taken up, a reduced assessment being charged for the first three or four years, and it now brings in a large revenue.

16. Taking together all the purely Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, and including the figures relating to old irrigation in Madras, the net revenue is equivalent to a return of 5·69 per cent. on the capital outlay: excluding those figures, the return is 4·84 per cent.

17. The area irrigated by the Major and Minor Works during 1890-91 amounted to 9,275,102 acres, or 14,492 square miles. The following figures show the growth of irrigation and revenue in the case of the works classed as Major during a period of five years:—

Year.		Area irrigated in acres.	Gross Revenue in Rx.
1886-87	...	5,292,733	1,813,185
1887-88	...	5,806,043	1,852,298
1888-89	...	6,583,548	2,045,825
1889-90	...	7,047,553	2,137,441
1890-91	...	7,172,468	2,312,787

18. The estimated value of the crops grown under the Major and Minor Works in 1890-91, excluding those in Sind, for which figures are not available, was Rx. 24,554,110, from an area of 7,984,275 acres, giving a value of about Rx. 3 per acre. The estimated value of the produce for one year is thus nearly equal to the whole of the direct capital outlay incurred on the works.

The incidence of assessment in the case of the Major Works is given in paragraph 25 of the Accountant General's note for the different provinces. It averages Rx. 0·31 per acre.

For the Minor Works the incidence of assessment is given in paragraph 37, but the figures require explanation. In the case of Bengal, the rate of revenue per acre works out to Rx. 0·98; but the figures relate to one work only, the Sarun Canal, which is not primarily an irrigation work at all. The water from this canal is used principally for indigo manufacture, a special rate of Rs. 2 per maund being charged. The acreage figures for Rajputana include also much land which is not irrigated directly from the tanks, but from wells in the vicinity which are benefited by percolation from the tanks.

19. The principal crops irrigated in 1890-91 are shown in the following statement:—

Provinces.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jowar (Sorghum vulgare).	Bajra (Panicillaria spicata).	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Barley.	Indigo.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bombay (including Sind)	640,070	192,919	412,632	412,169	6,769	86,468	...	...
Punjab	199,901	1,011,127	160,232	102,891	77,207	273,300	...	...
Bengal	469,311	14,951	...	...	18,190	...	9,314	...
Madras	2,470,341	...	...	51,032	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	167,868	736,297	...	...	198,577	69,887	107,352	224,663
Total ...	3,947,491	1,955,294	572,864	566,092	300,743	429,655	116,666	224,663

20. The following figures exhibit for the different provinces the percentage on the gross revenue of the cost of the revenue management (which includes collection charges), and of the ordinary up-keep of the Major Works :—

Province	Revenue management—per cent.	Up-keep per cent.	Total per cent.
Madras	10·3	12·3	22·6
Punjab	13·0	22·0	35·0
Bombay	11·5	24·2	35·7
North-Western Provinces ...	14·3	25·0	39·3
Bengal	33·2	67·1	100·3

The following figures show the total cost of working per acre irrigated in the case of the Major Works :—

	Rx.
Madras	0·08
Bombay	0·08
Punjab	0·11
North-Western Provinces	0·14
Bengal	0·25

Madras occupies the first position in both cases, but the economy in working is partly due to the fact that in Madras the water is not distributed with the same minuteness and precision as in Northern India. The minor distribution is left largely in the hands of the cultivators instead of being at the charge of the officers of the Public Works Department.

21. The figures in the preceding paragraphs relate only to irrigation works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept ; but it has been explained in paragraph 5 that there is a large class of works for which only Revenue accounts, or neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept, and that in the case of these works the share of the land revenue due to irrigation is not separated in the Finance and Revenue accounts, and they therefore get credit only for the direct receipts realised in the Public Works Department. The correct figures for these works not being available, there is no alternative but to exclude them from a general statement of the irrigation operations in India.

It has been said, however, that collectively these works are of very great importance, and in support of this it will suffice to mention that the Muzaffargarh Canals in the Punjab, for which only Revenue accounts are kept, irrigated in 1890-91 no less than 292,878 acres, yielding an irrigation revenue of Rx. 25,766 ; and that in Sind similar works irrigated 824,844 acres with a gross revenue of Rx. 203,315. In Madras the works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept irrigated during 1890-91 an area of first crop of 2,061,891 acres, and of second crop of 684,518 acres, yielding an estimated irrigation revenue of Rx. 635,325. The direct revenue outlay on these works in Madras, including collection charges, amounted to Rx. 159,376, in addition to which there was an outlay of Rx. 66,904 on the Tank Restoration scheme, which has for its object the systematic repair of all the old tanks and channels.

22. The figures for all these works for which Capital accounts are not kept, so far as they are given in the Finance and Revenue accounts, are entered in the statement in paragraph 39 of the Accountant General's note. These figures include agricultural works.

23. The following statement gives some details regarding the hydraulic duty obtained on the principal canals in each province. The figures are taken from Statement I. E. in the Irrigation Revenue Reports.

Province.	CANALS.	Length of main canal (miles).	Maximum discharge at head of canals (cubic feet per second).	Average discharge at head of canals (cubic feet per second).		Area irrigated (acres).					Area irrigated per cubic foot per second of average discharge at head (acres).	
				Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Flow.	Lift.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bombay.	1. Nira	100	456	144	166	8,920	7,993	16,913	16,877	36	62 (273)	48 (92)
	2. Mhasvad Tank	28	...	51	61	4,081	3,025	7,106	7,031	75	80 (214)	47 (90)
	3. Mutha	88	...	150	139	7,736	3,465	11,201	11,133	68	52 (273)	25 (92)
	4. Krishna	35	66	54	83	1,735	2,214	3,950	3,330	620	32 (273)	25 (92)
Punjab.	5. Swat River	22	757	587	471	32,507	56,368	88,875	88,875	...	55 (166)	120 (80)
	6. Western Jumna	84	3,334	2,281	2,277	199,155	189,350	388,505	367,339	21,166	87 (167)	83 (156)
	7. Bari Doab	30	4,802	3,648	2,387	220,903	314,142	535,045	484,007	51,038	61 (171)	132 (127)
	8. Sirhind	39	4,542	2,542	2,678	146,541	453,621	600,162	598,240	1,922	58 (165)	152 (179)
	9. Upper Sutlej Inundation	219	1,973	1,973 (whole year)		68,327	69,534	137,861	126,663	11,198	70 (whole year)	(142)
	10. Indus Inundation	713	6,344	4,564		154,525	63,755	218,280	197,107	21,173	48	(132)
	11. Muzaffargarh Inundation	817	...	Not recorded		132,750	160,128	292,878	280,879	11,999	Not recorded	
Bengal.	12. Orissa	145	6,058	2,237	491	175,049	4,250	180,299	173,976	6,323	79	9
	13. Sone	218	5,955	3,094	1,869	250,457	30,557	281,041	271,620	9,394	74	32
Madras.	14. Godavari	506	10,943	6,607	5,550	627,240	49,331	676,571	662,396	14,175	95	8
	15. Kistna	325	7,682	3,685	...	458,686	39	458,725	454,926	3,799	124	...
	16. Penner	22	1,688	483	216	60,945	1,850	62,795	61,998	797	126	9
	17. Sangam	9	4,375	743	205	62,903	3,483	66,385	65,332	1,054	85	17
	18. Cauvery	844	Natural river.	12,027	81	871,517	97,574	969,091	908,976	60,115	72	...
N.-W. Provinces.	19. Upper Ganges	213	6,779	4,046	3,914	319,629	502,023	821,652	682,253	13,939	73 (122)	128 (165)
	20. Lower Ganges	62	5,100	2,726	3,562	170,029	472,603	642,632	395,623	247,009	62 (138)	133 (165)
	21. Agra	100	1,500	715	1,085	52,957	99,161	152,118	132,293	19,825	74 (159)	91 (165)
	22. Eastern Jumna	129	2,348	980	898	109,679	127,743	237,422	196,497	40,925	112 (158)	142 (164)
Sind.	23. Desert	...	...	2,118	...	114,796	...	...	94,976	19,820	54	...
	24. Begari	...	...	3,146	...	147,968	...	...	117,538	30,450	47	...
	25. Ghar	...	...	5,817	...	179,967	...	...	176,524	3,443	32	...
	26. Fulelli	...	...	8,737	...	285,210	...	...	180,223	105,987	33	...

N.B.—The figures in brackets in columns 12 and 13 denote the number of days on which the irrigating duty is calculated.

The results brought out exhibit wide divergences, which may be attributed in part to the canal discharges not being very accurately observed in some cases.

24. Reference has been made so far only to Irrigation Works, or to those in which navigation is combined with irrigation. The Navigation Works proper will now be briefly referred to.

The following statement gives for these works the same particulars as were given in paragraph 11 for the Irrigation Works:

Class of Works.	Number of works	Direct Capital outlay to end of 1890 91.	Gross revenue	Working expenses.	Net revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
NAVIGATION.						
I —Major Works—						
(a) Productive ...	1	199,779	2,804	5,197	—2,393	...
II.—Minor Works ...	7	1,687,254	68,060	50,194	17,866	1·06
TOTAL ...	8	1,887,033	70,864	55,391	15,473	0 82

These Navigation Works are not directly remunerative, but they must have largely benefited the parts of the country which they serve. In the case of one only, the Calcutta and Eastern Canals, do the revenue receipts exceed the working expenses. The largest capital outlay has been incurred on the Buckingham Canal in Madras, which was undertaken primarily as a protective work after the famine of 1877-78 in order to connect the Godavari and Kistna Deltas with the southern districts of the province. It is now being completed from Provincial Funds. The capital outlay on it to the end of 1890-91 amounted to Rx. 723,717, and there was a deficit of Rx. 2,577 in the Revenue account. The other navigation works are also Provincial, except the Hidgellee Tidal Canal in Bengal, in which case the funds for its completion are advanced by the Supreme Government on a Provincial guarantee of 4 per cent.

25. The following figures furnish some particulars of the navigation operations on all the canals, including those on which navigation is combined with irrigation.

PROVINCES	Length of canal open for navigation	Ton mileage	Estimated value of cargoes.	Estimated value of rafts.	Number of passengers carried.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Miles	*Millions.*	*Thousands of Rx.*	*Thousands of Rx.*	
Punjab	132	2 481	140	126	6,448
Bengal	641	51·941	9,611	66	505,396
Madras	1,232	44·166	6,561	130	519,928
North-Western Provinces	535	7 665	228	20	487
TOTAL .	1,840	106·253	16,540	342	1,032,259

26. The following statement gives details regarding important irrigation projects that have already been submitted to the Government of India, but upon which work has not been begun :

Name of project.	Amount of estimate (direct outlay).	Ultimate area to be irrigated.	Ultimate estimated revenue after completion.	Percentage of net revenue on direct Capital outlay.
Sanctioned projects.	*Rx.*	*Acres.*	*Rx.*	
Jhelum Canal	1,202,407	423,360	98,794	8·21
Kalingaroyen Channel	82,500	23,000	5,500	6·67
Chenab Canal extension	1,512,891	700,000	273,366	18·07
Project under preparation.				
Lower Ganges Canal—Cawnpore Branch extension	327,000	144,900	38,000	11·62
TOTAL ..	3,124,798	1,291,260	415,660	13·30

All these projects come under the head of Major Works, (*a*) Productive. The Chenab Canal extension project has just been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and will take precedence of the Jhelum Canal, also in the Punjab, which had been sanctioned in 1888, funds for both projects not being available out of the annual allotment for irrigation.

The Kalingaroyen channel in Madras has also been sanctioned, but the commencement of work on it has been deferred for the same reason.

The Lower Ganges Canal extension project has been submitted to the Government of India by the North-Western Provinces Government, but has been returned for revision.

27. In addition to the above, a large and profitable outlay is contemplated on works in Upper Burma, where scientific irrigation is still in its infancy. The Government of India is also awaiting the receipt of proposals from the Bombay Government for the improvement and extension of irrigation in Sind, upon which subject a Committee assembled in the early part of the current year.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing, with a copy of the note by the Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted on the margin for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Review and note be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural and Finance Departments, and that the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

Ordered further, that a copy of the Review and note be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Document accompanying.

Note by the Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, dated 30th April 1892.

Accompaniment to Public Works Department No. 177 I. of 1892.

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure of Irrigation Works in India for 1890-91.

The figures in the accounts submitted herewith are based on the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India, and those in this note upon the Administrative accounts of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, the Revenue reports of Irrigation Works, and the annual statement of the financial results of irrigation operations in India prepared for submission to the Secretary of State for India.

2. The irrigation works in India are divided into two main classes, *viz.*, Major Works and Minor Works.

Major Works are subdivided into—

(*a*) Productive Works, the capital of which has been provided from borrowed money; and

(*b*) Protective Works, the capital of which has been provided out of the general revenues of India.

Minor Works are subdivided into—

(*a*) Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept; and

(*b*) Works for which Capital accounts are not kept.

3. Capital and Revenue accounts are kept for all Major Irrigation Works. There are 44 projects falling under this category—*vide* statement given in paragraph 11 below.

Of these, 36 were sanctioned as works expected to be remunerative, *i.e.*, to pay the cost of up-keep and interest on the Capital outlay. They were or are being constructed from funds provided outside the general revenues. The remaining eight projects * were sanctioned as works of protection against famine, and the cost of their construction has been or is being paid for out of the annual grants for Famine Insurance.

* *North-Western Provinces and Oudh*—
1. Betwa Canal.
Punjab—
2. Swat River Canal.
Madras—
3. Rushikulya Project.
Bombay-Deccan and Gujarat—
4. Nira Canal.
5. Mhaswad Tank.
6. Chankapur Tank.
7. Maladevi Tank.
8. † Gokak Canal, 1st section.

† Now classed as a minor work and combined with Gokak Storage Works.

4. The works classed as Minor Irrigation Works are numerous. Capital and Revenue accounts are kept for 76 projects falling under this category; for the others one account only of receipts and charges for each work or group of works is kept.

5. The general results of works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept are as follows:

	Major Works. *Rx.*	Minor Works. *Rx.*	Total. *Rx.*
Capital outlay—			
During 1890-91 ...	578,876	69,865	648,741
To end of 1890-91 ...	27,325,317	4,294,993	31,620,310
Revenue Account, 1890-91—			
Gross Revenue ...	2,025,891	493,123	2,519,014
Maintenance and working...	790,583	273,113	1,063,696
Net Revenue	1,235,308	220,010	1,455,318
Interest	1,081,435		
Net profit ...	153,873		
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital outlay to end of the year ...	4·52	5·12	4·60

6. The above results show that during 1890-91 the Minor Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept proved to be more remunerative than Major Works.

This is principally due to the fact that the Capital outlay on Major Works includes outlay on projects which are now under construction, and which are not yet earning revenue. Some projects also which have been recently opened for irrigation are not yet earning the full amount of revenue expected from them owing to the distributaries and minor channels not having been completed.

Of the 44 Major Works rather more than half were in an unfinished state at the end of 1890-91, whereas most of the Minor Works (except in Bombay) were completed and were earning the full revenue expected of them.

7. The receipts and charges of the year 1890-91 on Revenue account, exclusive of outlay on construction of Minor Works (classed in Financial accounts as expenditure against Revenue), are detailed in the following statement by funds and provinces.

1890-91.

	Imperial.					Provincial.					Local.			Total.				
	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR WORKS.																		
Productive.																		
Irrigation.																		
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	131,110	129,171	1,939	231,026	−229,087	...	...	...	131,110	129,171	1,939	231,026	−229,087
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	110,697	...	110,697	−738	111,435	533,473	245,787	287,686	277,993	9,693	...	...	...	644,170	245,787	398,383	277,255	121,128
Punjab	557,997	193,969	364,028	220,588	143,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	557,997	193,969	364,028	220,588	143,440
Madras	530,037	150,247	379,790	206,714	173,076	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530,037	150,247	379,790	206,714	173,076
Bombay	121,727	41,319	80,408	73,234	7,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121,727	41,319	80,408	73,234	7,174
Total	1,320,458	385,535	934,923	499,798	435,125	664,583	374,958	289,625	509,019	−219,394	...	...	...	1,985,041	760,493	1,224,548	1,008,817	215,731
Navigation.																		
Bengal	...	...	...	512	−512	2,804	5,197	−2,393	7,174	−9,567	...	...	...	2,804	5,197	−2,393	7,686	−10,079
Total Productive ...	1,320,458	385,535	934,923	500,310	434,613	667,387	380,155	287,232	516,193	−228,961	...	...	...	1,987,845	765,690	1,222,155	1,016,503	205,652
Protective.																		
Irrigation.																		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	7,448	10,527	−3,079	15,834	−18,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,448	10,527	−3,079	15,834	−18,913
Punjab	25,048	10,247	14,801	13,842	959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,048	10,247	14,801	13,842	959
Madras	...	...	...	6,428	−6,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,428	−6,428
Bombay	5,550	4,119	1,431	28,828	−27,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,550	4,119	1,431	28,828	−27,397
Total Protective ...	38,046	24,893	13,153	64,932	−51,779	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	38,046	24,893	13,153	64,932	−51,779
TOTAL MAJOR WORKS ...	1,358,504	410,428	948,076	565,242	382,834	667,387	380,155	287,232	516,193	−228,961	...	...	...	2,025,891	790,583	1,235,308	1,081,435	153,873
MINOR WORKS.																		
Irrigation.																		
Rajputana	12,474	5,813	6,661	...	6,661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,474	5,813	6,661	...	6,661
Baluchistan	1,621	2,137	−516	...	−516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,621	2,137	−516	...	−516
Lower Burma	...	...	...	...	...	70,176	19,932	50,244	...	50,244	...	...	...	70,176	19,932	50,244	...	50,244
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	3,698	3,741	−43	...	−43	...	...	...	3,698	3,741	−43	...	−43
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	...	...	...	...	...	25,671	16,478	9,193	...	9,193	...	...	...	25,671	16,478	9,193	...	9,193
Punjab	102,359	82,531	19,828	...	19,828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102,359	82,531	19,828	...	19,828
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	64,869	31,551	33,318	...	33,318	...	390	−390	64,869	31,941	32,928	...	32,928
Bombay	143,154	59,924	83,230	...	83,230	1,041	422	619	...	619	...	...	...	144,195	60,346	83,849	...	83,849
Total	259,608	150,405	109,203	...	109,203	165,455	72,124	93,331	...	93,331	...	390	−390	425,063	222,919	202,144	...	202,144
Navigation.																		
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	59,067	38,338	20,729	...	20,729	...	...	...	59,067	38,338	20,729	...	20,729
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	8,993	11,856	−2,863	...	−2,863	...	...	...	8,993	11,856	−2,863	...	−2,863
Total	...	...	...	...	...	68,060	50,194	17,866	...	17,866	...	...	...	68,060	50,194	17,866	...	17,866
TOTAL MINOR WORKS ...	259,608	150,405	109,203	...	109,203	233,515	122,318	111,197	...	111,197	...	390	−390	493,123	273,113	220,010	...	220,010
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,618,112	560,833	1,057,279	565,242	492,037	900,902	502,473	398,429	516,193	−117,764	...	390	−390	2,519,014	1,063,696	1,455,318	1,081,435	373,883

8. From the above table it will be seen that after paying interest on borrowed money expended in the construction of Major Irrigation Works, the h ghest net profits are obtained from Madras. Next follow the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Bombay. The loss on Major Irrigation Works in Bengal is explained in paragraph 18 below.

9. The most prominent feature in the above table, in addition to the financial results in each province, is the extent to which in the several provinces the Irrigation Works have been provincialized.

In Bengal the whole of the Major and Minor Works are Provincial. In Lower Burma there are no Major Works, but all Minor Works are Provincial. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh all works are Provincial, except the Betwa Canal, which is a protective irrigation work.

In the Punjab, Rajputana, and Baluchistan all works remain Imperial, as is the case also in Bombay, with the exception of one project, the Gokak Canal, 1st section, and Storage Works, which is Provincial.

In Madras the Minor Works are Provincial, but the Major Works still remain Imperial.

10. One result of provincializing the Minor Works in Madras, which was done with effect from the commencement of 1887-88, is that whereas in 1886-87, when the major portion of the grants had to be obtained from the Government of India, the amount available for this service was Rx. 299,380,* in 1890-91 the Provincial grant was Rx. 366,000 and the outlay Rx. 354,634.

	Rx.
* Imperial	252,830
Provincial	46,550
	299,380

Bombay and the Punjab are the only great provinces which have still come practically to no arrangement for the acceptance of provincial responsibility for their irrigation works.

Major Works.

11. The following statement shows in detail the financial results of individual Major Irrigation Works during and to the end of 1890-91.

Number of works.	MAJOR WORKS.	Capital outlay to end of 1890-91.	REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR 1890-91. Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay.	REVENUE ACCOUNT TO END OF 1890-91. Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
	PRODUCTIVE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4	BENGAL.												
	Irrigation.												
	Orissa Canals	2,421,788	34,494	43,939	−9,445	96,208	−105,653	.....	368,084	631,473	−263,389	1,569,367	−1,832,756
	Midnapore Canal	824,424	23,699	19,904	3,795	33,049	−29,254	·46	392,843	370,966	21,877	607,914	−586,037
	Sone Project	2,552,800	72,917	65,328	7,589	101,769	−94,180	·30	952,514	773,962	178,552	1,556,282	−1,377,730
		5,799,012	131,110	129,171	1,939	231,026	−229,087	·03	1,713,441	1,776,401	−62,960	3,733,563	−3,796,523
	Navigation.												
	Hidgellee Tidal Canal...	199,779	2,804	5,197	−2,393	7,686	−10,079	.....	89,464	74,497	14,967	148,044	−133,077
	Total Bengal ...	5,998,791	133,914	134,368	−454	238,712	−239,166	.....	1,802,905	1,850,898	−47,993	3,881,607	−3,929,600
4	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.												
	Irrigation.												
	Ganges Canal	2,685,061	315,225	104,300	210,925	107,093	103,832	7·82	5,771,956	2,443,096	3,328,860	3,290,687	38,173
	Lower Ganges Canal	3,099,852	161,293	88,711	72,582	123,616	−51,034	2·34	2,802,447	1,167,878	1,634,569	1,790,228	−155,659
	Agra Canal	849,147	61,239	(a) 23,106	38,133	33,898	4,235	4·50	720,436	344,270	376,166	587,460	−211,294
	Eastern Jumna Canal	318,507	106,413	29,670	76,743	12,648	64,095	24·09	2,662,004	773,074	1,888,930	398,360	1,490,570
	Total N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	6,952,567	644,170	245,787	398,383	277,255	121,128	5·74	11,956,843	4,728,318	7,228,525	6,066,735	1,161,790
8	PUNJAB.												
	Irrigation.												
	Western Jumna Canal	1,062,456	162,051	55,412	106,639	42,381	64,258	10·03	5,481,629	1,539,793	3,941,836	820,303	3,121,533
	Ditto Sirsa Branch	59,915	.....	.....	.....	1,468	−1,468	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,738	−1,738
	Bari Doab Canal	1,580,393	193,320	56,308	137,012	63,159	73,853	8·67	3,305,000	1,341,990	1,963,010	1,712,863	250,147
	Sirhind Canal	2,213,442	163,426	58,503	109,923	89,066	20,857	4·96	537,536	266,945	270,591	1,110,803	−840,212
	Lower Sohag and Para Canal	66,522	6,391	7,410	−1,019	2,624	−3,643	.....	26,246	23,757	2,489	14,146	−11,657
	Chenab Canal	554,815	9,785	8,943	842	18,417	−17,575	·15	21,289	32,333	−11,044	64,684	−75,728
	Sidhnai Canal	90,560	18,024	7,393	10,631	3,439	7,192	11·74	73,163	28,456	44,707	17,574	27,133
	Jhelum Canal	868	.....	.....	.....	34	−34	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	−51
	Total Punjab ...	5,628,971	557,997	193,969	364,028	220,588	143,440	6·47	9,444,863	3,233,274	6,211,589	3,742,162	2,469,427

MADRAS.												
Irrigation.												
Godavari Delta System	1,084,282	227,699	66,810	160,889	43,352	117,537	14·84	5,070,729	1,501,015	3,569,714	1,041,591	2,528,123
Kistna ,, ,, ...	930,874	181,260	47,328	133,932	36,293	97,639	14·38	2,711,924	857,680	1,854,244	660,687	1,193,557
Penner Anicut ,, ...	163,225	14,235	3,437	10,798	6,512	4,286	6·61	263,713	40,098	223,615	143,369	80,246
Cauvery Delta ,, ...	165,606	74,882	8,143	66,739	6,624	60,115	40·29	2,048,616	137,749	1,910,867	147,025	1,763,842
Srivaikuntham Anicut System	135,103	5,740	2,980	2,760	5,404	−2,644	2·04	146,201	47,293	98,903	97,591	1,312
Sangam Project	297,987	13,755	5,895	7,860	11,882	−4,022	2·63	54,085	24,310	29,775	78,904	−49,129
Karnul Canal	2,164,131	11,926	15,188	−3,262	86,566	−89,828	.....	72,585	145,731	−73,146	736,298	−809,444
Barur Tank	39,023	540	466	74	1,537	−1,463	·19	905	903	2	8,017	−8,015
Periyar Project	266,610	.....	.....	.....	8,544	−8,544	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,296	−16,296
Total Madras ...	5,246,841	570,037	150,247	(a) 379,790	206,714	173,076	7·24	10,363,758	2,754,784	7,613,974	2,929,778	4,684,196
BOMBAY.												
SIND.												
Irrigation.												
Desert Canal	121,701	17,076	5,134	11,942	4,868	7,074	9·81	207,859	58,045	149,814	60,776	89,038
Begari Canal	162,561	23,844	8,138	15,706	6,502	9,204	9·67	461,462	206,650	254,812	115,022	139,790
Eastern Nara Works	513,065	45,579	13,858	31,721	20,364	11,357	6·18	621,720	272,179	349,541	389,072	−39,531
Unharwah	33,184	4,573	1,572	3,001	1,327	1,674	9·05	29,093	9,705	19,388	7,830	11,558
Total Sind ...	830,511	91,072	28,702	62,370	33,061	29,309	7·51	1,320,134	546,579	773,555	572,700	200,855

(a) Includes Rx. 32, pay of canal moburrirs in the Gurgaon district paid by the Accountant General, Punjab. In the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India this amount has been shown under 43—Minor Works and Navigation against Punjab.

Number of works.	MAJOR WORKS.	Capital outlay to end of 1890-91.	REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR 1890-91. Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay.	REVENUE ACCOUNT TO END OF 1890-91. Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
7	DECCAN AND GUJARAT.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	Irrigation.												
	Hathmati Canal	49,093	737	647	90	1,964	—1,874	·18	6,920	13,110	—6,190	35,520	—41,710
	Lakh Canal...	35,251	125	343	—218	1,406	—1,624	.....	2,586	10,099	—7,513	31,313	—38,826
	Kadva River Works	69,038	963	617	346	2,752	—2,406	·50	10,646	9,010	1,636	31,932	—30,296
	Krishna Canal	79,585	3,077	1,286	1,791	3,180	—1,389	2·66	43,232	36,296	6,936	75,110	—68,174
	Lower Panjhra River Works	43,347	1,514	850	664	1,733	—1,069	1·53	20,173	9,856	10,317	34,888	—24,571
	Ekruk Tank	122,812	2,482	1,318	1,164	4,913	—3,749	·95	17,582	29,877	—12,295	102,789	—115,084
	Mutha Canals	607,983	21,757	7,556	14,201	24,225	—10,024	2·33	221,473	92,368	129,105	415,687	—286,582
	Total Deccan and Gujarat ...	1,007,109	30,655	12,617	18,038	40,173	—22,135	1·73	322,612	200,616	121,996	727,239	—605,243
	TOTAL BOMBAY ..	1,837,620	121,727	41,319	80,408	73,234	7,174	4·37	1,642,746	747,195	895,551	1,299,039	—404,388
	Total Productive ... Irrigation ...	25,465,011	1,985,041	760,493	1,224,548	1,008,817	215,731	4·81	35,126,651	13,239,972	21,886,679	17,772,177	4,114,502
36	Total Productive ... Navigation ...	199,779	2,804	5,197	—2,393	7,686	—10,079	.....	89,464	74,497	14,967	148,044	—133,077
	Total Productive ... Total ...	25,664,790	1,987,845	765,690	1,222,155	1,016,503	205,652	4·76	35,216,115	13,314,469	21,901,646	17,920,221	3,981,425

(a) Excludes revenue due to old irrigation, which is as follows :—

	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Godavari Delta System	12,400	745	11,655
Kistna „ „	7,100	426	6,674
Penner Anicut „	11,700	2,846	8,854
Cauvery Delta „	236,500	27,343	209,157
Srivaikuntham Anicut System	7,900	1,166	6,734
Sangam Project	13,900	2,344	11,556
Karnul Canal	.....	.....	.....
Barur Tank	200	12	188
TOTAL	289,700	34,882	254,818

Number of works.	MAJOR WORKS.	Capital outlay to end of 1890-91.	REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR 1890-91. Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay.	REVENUE ACCOUNT TO END OF 1890-91. Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	PROTECTIVE.												
1	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.												
	Irrigation.												
	Betwa Canal	396,507	7,448	10,527	—3,079	15,834	—18,913	.....	27,438	47,155	—19,717	119,703	—139,420
1	PUNJAB.												
	Irrigation.												
	Swat River Canal	347,589	25,048	10,247	14,801	13,842	959	4·25	85,715	44,155	41,560	127,266	—85,706
1	MADRAS.												
	Irrigation.												
	Rushikulya Project	163,427	.....	.....	.....	6,428	—6,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,828	—20,828
	BOMBAY.												
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT.												
	Irrigation.												
	Gokak Canal, 1st section	40,094	(b)	(b)	(b)	1,603	—1,603	.....	2,474	1,994	480	14,486	—14,006
	Mhaswad Tank	197,426	1,942	1,215	727	7,884	—7,157	·37	4,832	6,757	—1,925	65,248	—67,173
	Nira Canal	485,832	3,608	2,904	704	18,956	—18,252	·14	8,458	12,042	—3,584	134,409	—137,993
	Chankapur Tank	6,256	.....	.....	.....	249	—249	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,375	—2,375
	Maladevi Tank	3,396	.....	.....	.....	136	—136	.....	.....	.....	.....	851	—851
	Total Bombay ...	733,004	5,550	4,119	1,431	28,828	—27,397	·20	15,764	20,793	—5,029	217,369	—222,398
8	TOTAL PROTECTIVE ...	1,650,527	38,046	24,893	13,153	64,932	—51,779	·79	128,917	112,103	16,814	485,166	—468,352
44	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,325,317	2,025,891	790,583	1,235,308	1,081,435	153,873	4·52	35,345,032	13,426,572	21,918,460	18,405,387	3,513,073

(b) This is now classed as a minor work and combined with Gokak Storage Works.

NOTE. The figures of "Gross Revenue" and "Maintenance and Working" differ from those in the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India in the following respects :—

(1) In this statement, cash refunds of revenue are treated as reductions of revenue, whereas in the Finance and Revenue accounts they are added to working expenses ; and

(2) In this statement, the collection charges in the Civil Departments in Madras and Bombay are added to maintenance and working, whereas in the Finance and Revenue accounts they are deducted from the gross revenue.

12. It will be observed from the foregoing statement that taken collectively the Major Works fulfil the required conditions of productive public works, *i.e.*, they pay more than the interest on their Capital outlay, notwithstanding that, as stated above, rather more than half of these works were still incomplete at the end of 1890-91, and therefore were not earning the amount of revenue expected from them.

13. Taken collectively by provinces, the percentages of net revenue on the Capital outlay of Major Works is as follows for 1890-91 :

1.	Bombay—Sind	7·51
2.	Madras	7·01
3.	Punjab	6·34
4.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5·38
5.	Bombay-Deccan and Gujarat	1·11
6.	Bengal	*Nil.*
	TOTAL ...	4·52

14. The systems which in 1890-91 paid over 4 per cent. are arranged below in the order of the rate paid :

1.	Cauvery Delta System	40·29
2.	Eastern Jumna Canal	24·09
3.	Godavari Delta System	14·84
4.	Kistna Delta System	14·38
5.	Sidhnai Canal	11·74
6.	Western Jumna Canal	10·03
7.	Desert Canal	9·81
8.	Begari Canal	9·67
9.	Unharwah Canal	9·05
10.	Bari Doab Canal	8·67
11.	Ganges Canal	7·82
12.	Penner Anicut System	6·61
13.	Eastern Nara Works	6·18
14.	Sirhind Canal	4·96
15.	Agra Canal	4·50
16.	Swat River Canal	4·25

The Swat River Canal was sanctioned as a protective irrigation work, and it is satisfactory to find that it is paying more than 4 per cent. on its Capital outlay.

15. The systems that have up to the end of 1890-91 paid off the accumulative interest on their capital cost are arranged in the following order :

		Surplus. Rs.
1.	Western Jumna Canal	3,121,533
2.	Godavari Delta System	2,528,123
3.	Cauvery Delta System	1,763,842
4.	Eastern Jumna Canal	1,490,570
5.	Kistna Delta System	1,193,557
6.	Bari Doab Canal	250,147
7.	Begari Canal	139,790
8.	Desert Canal	89,038
9.	Penner Anicut System	80,246
10.	Ganges Canal	38,173
11.	Sidhnai Canal	27,133
12.	Unharwah Canal	11,558
13.	Srivaikuntham Anicut	1,312
	This represents to end of 1890-91 a net profit to the State on these systems of	10,735,022
	The charge to the State on other Major Works is ...	7,221,949
	Leaving a net profit to date on all Major Works of ...	3,513,073

16. Excluding canals in Bengal and in the Deccan and Gujarat, the Betwa Canal in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Karnul Canal in Madras, all of which are unremunerative, and excluding also all works which have not yet been completed, or which have not yet commenced to yield revenue, the following statement shows to the end of each year for the last six years the net charge to the State on projects which eventually are expected to pay off the accumulated interest on their Capital cost:

	Date of completion	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888 89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.							
Lower Ganges Canal ...	1878	*—159,78*	*— 98,770*	*—25,424*	46,035	104,590	155,659
Agra Canal ...	1874	191,365	191,504	201,243	212,332	215,533	211,294
Punjab.							
Sirhind Canal ...	1891	693,841	764,636	815,945	845,115	861,070	840,212
Lower Sohag and Para Canal.	1891	2,043	3,329	6,060	7,953	8,015	11,657
Swat River Canal ...	1884-85	62,730	78,106	89,321	88,737	86,666	85,706
Madras.							
Sangam Project ...	1884-85	19,107	26,213	33,589	40,611	45,107	49,129
Barur Tank ...	1887	1,567	2,567	3,741	5,050	6,552	8,015
Bombay-Sind.							
Eastern Nara Works ...	...	79,360	80,115	75,345	67,227	50,889	39,531
TOTAL	...	890,035	1,047,700	1,199,820	1,313,060	1,378,422	1,401,203

17. The above shows that during the year 1890-91 the Agra, Sirhind, and Swat River Canals commenced to wipe off their debts, and that in the case of the Eastern Nara Works in Sind, the debt has been steadily decreasing since 1886-87, although these works are not yet entirely complete.

The increasing loss to the State on the Lower Ganges Canal is due to the destruction of the original Kalinadi aqueduct in 1884, and to the heavy expenditure incurred on the construction of a new aqueduct at Nadrai, now completed. It is therefore anticipated that the loss will gradually disappear.

The other works mentioned in above statement are not of great importance.

18. It is very doubtful whether the canals in Bengal will ever become remunerative. The non-productiveness of the Sone Canals is mainly due to the permanent settlement, owing to which the land revenue cannot be influenced by irrigation. They must be looked on as a protection against occasional drought and famine rather than a possible source of profit to Government. Taken collectively, the gross revenue of all the Major Works in Bengal during 1890-91 did not quite cover their maintenance and working.

The Orissa project, which consists of the Orissa, Midnapore, and Tidal Canals, was commenced by the East Indian Irrigation and Canal Company in November 1863, and by the end of 1865 water became available for irrigation. It was purchased by the Government of India in November 1868.

19. In Bombay (Deccan and Gujarat) almost all the works constructed out of funds "not charged to Revenue" (previously called Productive Public Works) were allowed to be commenced from borrowed money before the introduction of the rules laying down conditions which must be fulfilled before a work may be admitted to this category. As some of these works cannot pay the interest on the Capital outlay, and in some cases not even their up-keep and working expenses, the present Capital outlay upon them is being met from ordinary revenues.

The Karnul Canal in Madras was constructed under a five per cent. guarantee of interest by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company; and as in the Company's hands it failed to pay even its maintenance and working expenses, it was purchased by the Government of India in 1882. It does not promise to be ever a financial success, as the Capital outlay has been so heavy.

21. The sources of revenue from Major Works during 1890-91 are exhibited in the following statement in comparison with those of the previous four years :

	Irrigation Revenue.													Totals of previous four years.			
	Share of enhanced land revenue due to irrigation works.	Water-rates.	Owners' rates on irrigated lands.	Sale of water.	Water-supply of towns.	Plantations.	Other canal produce.	Water-power.	Navigation receipts.	Rents of buildings.	Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal	...	96,237	...	62	...	151	270	116	32,510	1,220	4	3,344	133,914	150,448	138,118	108,708	136,968
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	110,697	475,007	39,038	726	100	14,549	...	5,096	2,003	364	1,963	2,075	651,618	555,842	548,370	511,845	546,212
Punjab	46,422	461,768	41,156	3,116	230	5,288	2,280	15,063	5,253	671	678	1,120	583,045	496,680	436,499	400,592	319,298
Madras	502,743	8,179	...	...	516	1,159	2,416	...	13,087	389	3	1,545	530,037	513,347	509,218	455,161	432,688
Bombay	83,946	29,518	...	316	9,213	1,502	...	360	...	75	5	2,342	127,277	136,519	132,041	102,846	95,312
Total for 1890-91 ...	743,808	1,070,709	80,194	4,220	10,059	22,649	4,966	20,635	52,853	2,719	2,653	10,426	2,025,891	1,852,836	1,764,246	1,579,152	1,530,478
1889-90 ...	724,610	935,438	59,103	4,198	10,091	25,468	4,700	18,721	55,655	2,859	2,210	9,783	1,852,836	...	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	705,501	869,072	56,071	4,028	9,701	24,869	5,071	21,614	53,910	2,805	1,963	9,641	1,764,246	...	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	631,857	762,060	60,240	3,317	9,275	23,982	4,362	18,770	50,413	2,595	2,312	9,969	1,579,152	...	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	624,822	735,960	53,832	2,843	9,190	21,710	4,446	16,011	46,010	2,657	2,005	10,992	1,530,478	...	...	...	...

22. The foregoing table shows that taken collectively the revenue from all Major Irrigation Works is steadily on the increase year by year. The province showing the largest increase is the Punjab, where the revenue has increased from Rx. 319,298 in 1886-87 to Rx. 583,045 in 1890-91.

In Bengal there was a falling-off in 1887-88 due to an agitation against the irrigation system of the Sone Canals. This led to the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the complaints, in consequence of which the rate-payers withheld payment of demands in the hope of obtaining remissions. In 1890-91 there was also a falling-off of revenue due to seasonable and abundant rainfall, which reduced the necessity for canal irrigation.

This also was the cause of the decrease in revenue in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during 1887-88.

The decrease in revenue in Bombay during 1890-91 occurred chiefly on the Eastern Nara Works, and is attributed to a large area having been left fallow owing to over-cultivation in the previous year.

23. In Madras the water-rates are separately assessed in most cases, but are treated in the accounts as a portion of the land revenue due to irrigation works, except in the case of the Karnul Canal, where the water-rate is collected separately. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab there is an additional rate called "Owner's rate." This is imposed on owners of canal irrigated lands in respect of the benefit which they derive from such irrigation.

24. The annual increase in revenue derived from Major Works is due partly to the development of irrigation on canals that have been completed, and partly to the opening of additional lengths of canals. This is shown in the following statement, which exhibits for each Major Work during the last five years the gross revenue, the irrigated area, and the mileage of canals completed at the end of each year.

Major Works.	Gross Revenue in Rs.					Irrigated Area in Acres.					Mileage in operation (including distributaries.)				
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
											Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal.															
Orissa Canals ...	17,952	22,267	24,329	30,412	34,494	77,709	109,506	159,292	186,627	180,209	815	862	1,018	1,024	1,017
Midnapore Canal ...	23,398	23,393	25,151	27,743	23,699	69,762	65,864	69,777	68,810	82,002	325	331	355	355	355
Hidgellee Tidal Canal ...	5,349	4,186	5,510	4,195	2,804	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	29	29	29
Sone Project ...	90,269	58,862	83,128	88,098	72,917	268,204	315,380	355,909	305,282	281,014	1,522	1,526	1,550	1,561	1,563
Total Bengal ...	136,968	108,708	138,118	150,448	133,914	415,675	490,750	584,978	560,719	543,315	2,691	2,748	2,946	2,969	2,964
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.															
Ganges Canal ..	264,894	241,244	257,262	253,720	315,225	574,440	601,904	628,260	807,574	821,652	2,996	3,015	4,024	4,006	4,013
Lower Ganges Canal ...	126,152	127,283	144,149	153,986	161,293	359,003	470,942	519,022	499,894	642,632	2,578	2,585	3,071	3,089	3,194
Agra Canal ...	61,147	47,930	46,437	54,934	61,239	122,096	124,557	124,434	178,254	152,118	670	692	745	750	748
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	91,956	92,333	93,226	85,626	106,413	203,429	176,243	185,026	243,817	237,422	770	778	1,112	1,112	1,115
Betwa Canal ...	2,063	3,055	7,296	7,576	7,448	8,608	24,135	32,609	24,282	33,053	344	426	501	513	538
Total North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	546,212	511,845	548,370	555,842	651,618	1,267,576	1,397,781	1,489,351	1,753,821	1,887,777	7,358	7,496	9,413	9,470	9,608
Punjab.															
Western Jumna Canal ...	88,648	139,563	94,434	117,441	162,051	315,911	237,821	290,802	419,968	388,505	1,174	1,161	1,176	1,191	1,191
Bari Doab Canal ...	189,310	163,493	179,599	182,068	193,320	405,152	473,465	519,226	523,409	535,045	1,374	1,399	1,407	1,411	1,410
Sirhind Canal ...	35,470	69,864	113,179	133,864	168,426	215,625	390,965	476,650	488,981	600,162	2,001	2,525	2,692	2,768	2,764
Lower Sohag and Para Canal.	1,879	3,044	5,633	8,295	6,391	17,340	41,159	61,986	63,223	38,604	114	131	136	136	136
Chenab Canal ...	...	26	3,768	7,710	9,785		10,854	47,644	39,308	52,390	...	195	225	302	374
Sidhnai Canal ...	1,319	14,276	17,136	22,406	18,024	27,162	75,284	108,885	109,082	122,525	149	149	149	149	204
Swat River Canal ...	2,672	10,326	22,750	24,896	25,048	74,373	96,686	107,919	91,195	88,875	130	138	138	148	162
Total Punjab ...	319,298	400,592	436,499	496,680	583,045	1,055,563	1,326,234	1,613,103	1,735,166	1,826,106	4,942	5,698	5,923	6,105	6,241
Madras.															
Godavari Delta System ...	210,379	218,337	227,546	234,808	240,099	598,236	608,696	651,619	672,239	680,495	2,103	2,163	2,180	2,224	2,243
Kistna " " ...	130,665	151,087	161,664	170,138	188,360	337,419	387,505	416,205	433,975	463,071	921	1,124	1,062	1,062	1,939
Penner Anicut System ...	25,145	25,594	22,976	26,438	25,935	63,480	64,987	59,653	66,171	65,080	142	142	142	142	142
Cauvery Delta " ...	310,147	291,335	334,903	318,658	311,382	1,006,626	937,634	1,007,136	1,010,698	1,013,344	1,372	1,601	1,60·	1,678	2,094
Srivaikuntham Anicut System.	19,293	18,840	18,558	18,356	13,640	40,078	40,632	40,420	39,785	28,896	90	90	90	90	90
Sangam Project ...	18,594	20,765	22,143	25,723	27,655	47,421	51,893	55,938	64,926	68,224	161	177	209	252	259
Karuul Canal ...	6,521	6,426	8,155	7,560	11,926	22,676	21,927	34,999	21,851	24,848	503	503	503	503	503
Barur Tank ..	...	211	362	466	740	...	492	1,344	1,712	2,774	...	31	25	27	29
	720,744	732,595	796,307	802,147	819,737	2,115,936	2,113,766	2,267,314	2,311,357	2,346,732	5,292	5,833	5,812	5,978	7,299
Deduct old Irrigation revenue.	288,056	277,434	287,089	288,800	289,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
Total Madras ...	432,688	455,161	509,218	513,347	530,037	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.															
Sind. Desert Canal ...	10,481	12,868	19,292	19,763	17,076	76,562	88,552	113,155	127,579	124,919	115	115	185	190	190
Sind. Begari Canal ...	26,112	24,124	33,159	29,389	23,844	171,960	157,601	201,718	183,479	144,053	176	176	176	176	176
Sind. Eastern Nara Works	27,185	32,851	40,234	49,551	45,579	136,327	170,781	217,700	285,213	228,292	263	267	280	273	273
Sind. Unharwah ...	4,409	5,325	7,799	4,668	4,573	24,322	29,406	43,172	33,840	20,690	64	67	67	67	67
Total Sind ...	68,187	75,168	100,484	103,371	91,072	409,171	446,340	575,745	630,111	517,954	618	625	708	706	706
Deccan and Gujarat. Hathmati Canal ...	710	747	545	520	737	2,727	2,787	2,467	2,349	3,766	46	46	46	46	51
Deccan and Gujarat. Lakh Canal ...	239	76	120	205	125	230	170	814	322	433	32	34	34	10	18
Deccan and Gujarat. Kadwa River Works...	723	675	774	1,033	963	1,788	1,580	2,497	3,090	2,227	35	36	36	36	36
Deccan and Gujarat. Krishna Canal ...	2,499	2,359	3,115	2,958	3,077	3,125	2,362	3,375	3,732	3,950	61	61	61	61	61
Deccan and Gujarat. Lower Panjhra River Works.	1,785	1,747	1,724	1,596	1,514	2,399	2,342	2,664	2,293	2,390	45	45	45	45	45
Deccan and Gujarat. Ekruk Tank ...	1,502	1,325	1,419	1,674	2,482	2,066	2,115	2,976	2,534	2,593	48	48	48	48	48
Deccan and Gujarat. Mutha Canals ...	18,321	18,958	21,505	20,591	21,757	8,852	8,145	9,764	13,338	11,201	155	155	155	155	155
Deccan and Gujarat. Gokak Canal, 1st Section.	911	667	887	...	...	1,819	2,082	3,837	...	...	40	41	41	...	...
Deccan and Gujarat. Mhaswad Tank ...	161	356	439	1,817	1,942	1,344	3,561	6,104	6,791	7,106	60	83	84	90	95
Deccan and Gujarat. Nira Canal ...	274	768	1,029	2,754	3,608	4,462	5,528	18,559	21,930	16,913	131	150	185	198	205
Total Deccan and Gujarat	27,125	27,678	31,557	33,148	36,205	28,812	31,172	53,057	56,379	50,584	653	699	735	689	714
Total Bombay ...	95,312	102,846	132,041	136,519	127,277	437,983	477,512	628,802	686,490	568,538	1,271	1,324	1,443	1,395	1,420
Grand Total ...	1,530,478	1,579,152	1,764,246	1,852,836	2,025,891	5,292,733	5,806,043	6,583,548	7,047,553	7,172,463	21,554	23,099	25,537	25,917	27,332

25. The rates charged per irrigated acre vary considerably in different provinces, as will be seen from Appendix A of this note.

In the following table, which gives the rate per acre irrigated during 1890-91, the Irrigation revenue is the share of enhanced land revenue due to Irrigation, *plus* water-rates and owners' rates :

PROVINCES.	Irrigation revenue (assessed.)	Irrigated acreage.	Rate of revenue per acre.
	Rx.	*Acres.*	*Rx.*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	652,499	1,887,777	·35
Madras	800,622	2,346,732	·34
Punjab	574,905	1,826,106	·31
Bombay	(*a*) 127,277	568,538	·22
Bengal	98,520	543,315	·18
TOTAL ...	2,253,823	7,172,468	·31

(*a*) Represents actual collections. The figures of assessment are not yet available.

26. The charges for maintenance and working for the year 1890-91 are detailed in the following statement and compared with the outlay of the previous four years. There is a very considerable sum charged to Revenue in connection with extensions and improvements, a portion of which would be charged to Capital in the case of Railways. This amount was Rx. 61,926 in 1890-91.

It will be observed that in Bengal the charges for maintenance and working have been on the decrease during the last four years, while in other provinces there has been a steady annual increase, due naturally to extended operations.

	Extensions and improvements.	Maintenance and repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Profit and loss.	Suspense.	Total.	Totals of previous four years.			
								1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal	326	62,752	63,179	7,989	122	...	134,368	133,876	140,490	148,744	131,565
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	26,280	96,820	130,190	3,024	...	...	256,314	245,911	248,142	226,102	219,726
Punjab	16,930	91,938	93,385	1,963	...	...	204,216	198,080	185,410	160,085	134,180
Madras	16,247	53,854	71,061	9,085	...	...	150,247	133,100	135,120	127,930	125,307
Bombay	2,143	22,084	20,787	424	...	...	45,438	47,109	43,782	40,520	39,180
Total for 1890-91 ...	61,926	327,448	378,602	22,485	122	...	790,583	758,076	752,944	703,381	649,958
1889-90 ...	65,556	312,498	357,636	22,416	15	—45	758,076	...	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	67,820	317,555	346,269	21,273	—18	45	752,944	...	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	47,425	315,581	319,823	20,320	232	...	703,381	...	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	40,804	305,575	283,872	19,673	34	...	649,958	...	...	...	...

27. Combining the figures given in the foregoing statement with those of irrigated acreage given in paragraph 24, the cost of maintenance and working per irrigated acre in the different provinces during the past five years and the percentages of maintenance and working on gross revenue are as follows:

Cost of maintenance and working per irrigated acre.

PROVINCES.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Remarks.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
1. Madras	·07	08	·07	·07	·08	
2. Bombay	·09	·08	·07	·07	·08	
3. Punjab	·13	·12	·11	·11	·11	
4. North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	·17	·16	·17	14	·14	
5. Bengal	·32	·30	·24	·24	·25	Excluding maintenance of Tidal Canal.

Percentages of maintenance and working on gross revenue.

1. Madras ..	21·9	21·9	21·3	20·9	22·6	
2. Bombay ...	41·1	39·4	33·2	34·5	35·7	
3. Punjab ...	42·0	40·0	42·5	39·9	35 0	
4. North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	40·2	44·2	45·3	44·2	39·3	
5. Bengal	96·1	136·8	101·7	89 0	100·3	

28. The above tables show that Madras stands well to the fore in economy of working. Then follow Bombay, Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and lastly Bengal, where the maintenance charges are far higher than in the other provinces.

It should, however, be noted that the rates shown against Madras are calculated on total receipts and charges, *i.e.*, inclusive of those on account of old irrigation works. But as the revenue due to these works is treated in the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India as land revenue, and is not credited to the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, no charges are made on account of its collection by the Civil Department. If an addition is made to the cost of maintenance and working on account of the collection of old revenue, the rates shown against Madras will be somewhat increased.

29. The percentages of the cost of Revenue management on the revenue collected in the different provinces during the five years ending 1890-91 were as follows:

PROVINCES.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888 89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Remarks.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
1. Madras	10·2	10·3	10·4	10·3	10·3	
2. Bombay	11·5	11·3	10·1	11 1	11·5	
3. North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	13·7	14·7	13·6	13 5	14·3	
4. Punjab	13·9	13·7	15·0	15 1	13·0	
5. Bengal	24 4	38·2	30·7	28·5	33·2	

MINOR WORKS.

Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.

30. The works of this class are generally of less magnitude than those classified as Major Works. They are also of a more varied character, comprising perennial canals, inundation canals, navigation canals, reservoirs or tanks, large and small embankments, &c. Some of these works were originated by native rulers, and were taken up and improved by the British Government, *e.g.*, the inundation canals of the Punjab and Sind and the tanks in Rajputana. The highly remunerative results of such works are partly due to the fact that their Capital accounts do not take cognisance of the value of the works when they were first acquired by the British Government. On the other hand, these works have been extended and improved by the British Government, and in some cases lines of embankment in connection with inundation canals are maintained at the expense of the canals.

31. The following statement shows in detail the financial results of Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept during and up to the end of the year 1890-91 :

Number of works.	Minor Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1890-91.	Revenue Account for 1890-91.				Revenue Account to end of 1890-9		
			Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4	BALUCHISTAN:								
	Irrigation—								
	Khusdil Khan reservoir	87,362	1	689	−688	...	1	689	−68
	Shebo Canal	64,403	1,620	1,448	172	·26	2,769	1,687	1,08
	Other works	3,938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	155,703	1,621	2,137	−516	...	2,770	2,376	39
3	RAJPUTANA:								
	Irrigation—								
	Tanks in Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	86,903	5,864	2,796	3,068	3·53	104,418	45,013	59,40
	" Beawar "	59,727	4,313	1,367	2,946	4·93	77,816	47,944	29,87
	" Todgarh "	13,621	2,297	1,650	647	4·75	35,748	20,781	14,96
	Total ...	160,251	12,474	5,813	6,661	4·15	217,982	113,738	104,24
1	LOWER BURMA:								
	Irrawaddy embankments	305,892	70,176	19,932	50,244	16·42	839,320	190,860	648,46
3	BENGAL:								
	Irrigation—								
	Sarun project	66,957	3,698	3,741	− 43	...	21,995	31,558	−9,56
	Navigation—								
	Calcutta and Eastern Canals	523,287	52,508	30,961	21,547	4·11	2,127,104	808,963	1,318,14
	Orissa Coast Canal	423,500	6,559	7,377	−818	...	29,414	38,679	−9,26
		946,793	59,067	38,338	20,729	4·05	2,156,518	847,642	1,308,8
	Total ...	1,013,750	62,765	42,079	20,686	2·04	2,178,513	879,200	1,299,31
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH:								
	Irrigation—								
	Dún Canals	62,192	8,489	5,045	3,444	5·54	201,827	104,148	97,67
	Rohilkhand Canals	153,094	13,743	9,426	4,317	2·82	268,186	212,239	55,94
	Bijnor Canals	6,997	2,693	1,529	1,164	16·63	37,347	13,675	23,67
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	7,436	746	478	268	3·60	14,474	16,320	−1,84
	Total ...	229,719	25,671	16,478	9,193	4·00	521,834	346,382	175,45
	PUNJAB:								
	Irrigation—								
	Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	53,694	14,785	11,030	3,755	6·99	341,353	307,472	33,88
	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canal	10,756	59,870	39,079	20,773	193·13	1,420,671	756,210	664,46
	Indus Inundation Canal	68,790	22,745	28,745	−6,000	...	605,478	579,379	26,09
	Shahpur " "	3,887	4,959	3,659	1,300	33·44	40,450	23,066	17,38
	Madhopur Workshops*	42,415	...	...	...	...	3,659	43,215	−39,55
	Total ...	179,542	102,359	82,531	19,828	11·04	2,411,611	1,709,342	702,26

* This is not an irrigation project, but a workshop established for the service of the canals in the Punjab generally, and the Bari Doab Canal especially.

Number of works.	Minor Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1890-91.	Revenue Account for 1890-91. Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.	Revenue Account to end of 1890-91. Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22	MADRAS:								
	Irrigation—								
	Chembrambakam Tank	62,443	521	538	−17	...	...	...	...
	Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Extension Project ...	151,583	2,261	532	1,729	1·14	...	...	...
	Palar Anicut System	183,412	13,945	10,505	3,440	1·87	...	...	...
	Pelandoral Anicut System	40,898	1,739	1,409	330	·80	...	...	...
	Other works	128,800	46,403	18,957	27,446	21·31	...	...	...
		567,136	64,869	31,941	32,928	5·81	...	...	...
	Navigation—								
	Buckingham Canal	723,717	8,802	11,379	−2,577	...	...	...	...
	Other works	16,744	191	477	−286	...	...	...	...
		740,461	8,993	11,856	−2,863	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,307,597	73,862	43,797	30,065	2·29	(d)	(d)	...
	BOMBAY:								
	Irrigation—								
	Sind. Sukkur Canal	(c) 132,875	14,108	3,744	10,364	7·79	125,008	91,172	33,836
	Sind. Ghar Canal	41,554	59,284	16,899	42,385	102·00	1,277,046	364,469	912,577
7	Sind. Marak Great Canal	19,360	5,938	4,166	1,772	9·15	92,448	33,877	58,571
	Sind. Sarfrazwah Canal	11,856	2,984	2,253	731	6·16	28,657	24,120	4,537
	Sind. Fuleli Canal	(b) 106,177	48,724	25,292	23,432	22·07	688,463	471,123	217,340
	Sind. Other works	8,922	3,284	1,880	1,404	15·74	30,427	23,800	6,627
	Total Sind ...	320,744	134,322	54,234	80,088	24·97	2,242,049	1,008,561	1,233,488
	Deccan and Gujarat. Khari Cut	(a) 16,212	629	394	235	1·45	4,310	3,302	1,238
	Deccan and Gujarat. Jamda Canals	97,849	441	790	−349	...	10,455	22,626	−12,171
	Deccan and Gujarat. Pravara River Works—Ojhar Canal	30,700	817	551	266	·86	6,320	7,258	−938
	Deccan and Gujarat. Bhatodi Tank	35,242	641	384	257	·73	5,549	4,604	945
27	Deccan and Gujarat. Ashti Tank	74,755	492	491	1	...	2,464	6,088	−3,624
	Deccan and Gujarat. Upper Man River Works	40,630	717	457	260	·64	3,873	4,645	−767
	Deccan and Gujarat. Yerla River Irrigation Works	60,918	935	593	342	·56	6,376	8,972	−2,366
	Deccan and Gujarat. Maini Tank	36,962	819	524	295	·80	6,618	5,334	1,284
	Deccan and Gujarat. Madag Tank	16,125	98	107	−9	...	3,473	4,781	−1,308
	Deccan and Gujarat. Gokak Canal, 1st Section, and Storage Works	57,636	1,041	422	619	1·07	2,087	825	1,262
	Deccan and Gujarat. Other works	154,766	3,243	1,399	1,844	1·19	27,629	20,707	6,832
	Total Deccan and Gujarat ...	621,795	9,873	6,112	3,761	·60	79,589	89,232	−9,643
	Total Bombay ...	942,539	144,195	60,346	83,849	8·53	2,321,638	1,097,793	1,223,845
	Grand Total ... Irrigation ...	2,607,739	425,063	222,919	202,144	7·75	...	...	...
	Grand Total ... Navigation ...	1,687,254	68,060	50,194	17,866	1·06	...	...	...
76	Grand Total ... Total ...	4,294,993	493,123	273,113	220,010	5·12	...	...	...

(a) Includes Rs. 2,387, outlay from contributions.

(b) " " 1,006 " " "

(c) " " 1,913 " " "

(d) No information is available. The figures given in the Administrative accounts include maintenance charges of old works, of which there is no record of the capital outlay. The revenue derived from these works is not credited to the canals, but are treated in the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Empire as land revenue.

32. It will be observed from the above that taken collectively the best paying systems are the inundation canals in Sind, which returned during 1890-91 a profit of 24·97 per cent. of net revenue on the booked capital outlay. The Irrawaddy embankments in Lower Burma yielded a revenue of 16·42 per cent. on their capital cost. Of these works, the net revenue up to date is more than double the capital expended on them. Next come the inundation canals of the Punjab, which show similarly a percentage of 14·46. One system alone, *viz.*, the Lower Sutlej, returned a profit during 1890-91 of no less than 193·13 per cent.

The Calcutta and Eastern Canals in Bengal, a system of navigation channels, partly natural and partly artificial, were worked at a profit of 4·11 per cent. during 1890-91. The net revenue earned by these canals to the end of 1890-91 is more than 2½ times the amount of the capital outlay upon them.

The tanks in Rajputana pay collectively 4·15 per cent., and their net revenue up to date amounts to 65 per cent. of their capital outlay.

The works in Baluchistan have barely had time to yield any net revenue. They have only recently been completed.

The canals and other irrigation works in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh show a profit of 4 per cent. during 1890-91, and have to the end of that year realized a net revenue of more than 75 per cent. of their capital cost.

In the Deccan and Gujarat the numerous small works are unremunerative. They barely pay their working expenses, and there is very little hope of marked improvement.

The largest work in this class is the Buckingham Canal in Madras, a navigation channel started as a famine relief work in 1876. During 1890-91 there was a loss of Rx. 2,577 in working this canal, but when quite completed it is expected to earn rather more than its working expenses, which is but a poor financial result.

33. The sources of revenue derived from Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept during 1890-91 are detailed in the following statement, and compared with the revenue of the previous four years:

Minor Works.	Irrigation Revenue.			Sale of water.	Water-supply of towns.	Plantations.	Other canal produce.	Water-power.	Navigation receipts.	Rents of buildings.	Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Totals of previous four years.			
	Share of enhanced land revenue due to Irrigation Works.	Water-rates.	Owners' rates.											1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rajputana	11,258	922	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	1	7	268	12,474	12,756	13,002	11,820	12,765
Baluchistan	...	1,619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,621	787	362	...	...
Lower Burma	70,100	...	...	...	...	—17	...	...	...	91	...	2	70,176	65,801	76,121	69,191	63,165
Bengal	...	3,671	...	...	...	5	28	...	58,329	188	...	544	62,765	58,399	66,211	65,442	52,557
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	8,628	12,824	1,317	243	...	497	...	1,934	...	...	59	169	25,671	24,496	24,624	23,123	24,609
Punjab	60,200	6,835	...	3	...	—1,045	2,352	...	2	31	265	33,716	102,359	102,207	105,386	107,831	99,999
Madras	63,387	...	...	...	1,096	53	440	...	8,719	12	...	155	73,862	26,543	28,638	25,368	26,109
Bombay	130,213	11,962	...	3	5	...	775	345	...	46	4	842	144,195	135,210	118,065	99,243	96,151
Total for 1890-91 ...	343,786	37,833	1,317	249	1,101	—507	3,613	2,279	67,050	369	335	35,698	493,123	426,199	432,409	402,018	375,355
1889-90 ...	288,953	32,223	1,180	216	1,154	2,422	4,173	2,685	62,841	454	220	29,678	426,199				
1888-89 ...	286,923	29,647	1,204	328	1,170	1,492	5,336	2,241	70,632	498	381	32,557	432,409				
1887-88 ...	261,032	26,776	1,065	164	966	1,656	3,222	2,476	69,472	432	447	34,310	402,018				
1886-87 ...	247,474	25,580	1,156	151	1,225	935	3,253	3,352	56,430	464	456	34,879	375,355				

34. It will be seen from the above that there has been on the whole a steady annual increase in the revenue derived from Minor Works during the last five years, and this is specially noticeable in Bombay, where the revenue has increased from Rx. 96,151 in 1886-87 to Rx. 144,195 in 1890-91. In some provinces the revenue remains comparatively stationary; in others there are considerable fluctuations.

About three-fourths of the revenue is due to "Share of enhanced land revenue," and it may be here noted that in the case of Minor Works this source of revenue is not credited to Irrigation in the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Empire, but is included under the general head of Land Revenue. For administrative purposes, however, the share of enhanced land revenue due to Irrigation, the particulars of which are communicated by the Revenue authorities of each province, is taken to account.

35. The working expenses of the year 1890-91 and of the previous four years are shown in the following statement:

MINOR WORKS.	Extensions and improvements.	Maintenance and repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Profit and loss.	Suspense.	Total.	TOTALS OF PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS. 1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajputana	326	3,629	1,681	177	...	...	5,813	5,555	6,326	4,690	—7,353
Baluchistan	...	1,114	1,000	23	..	...	2,137	239	...	...	...
Lower Burma	9,786	4,180	6,003	87	...	—124	19,932	18,026	11,786	12,034	10,908
Bengal	3,668	21,864	13,460	3,087	...	...	42,079	37,329	39,141	32,130	27,050
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,945	6,001	8,408	124	...	...	16,478	15,356	12,873	13,935	19,637
Punjab	7,711	51,098	23,221	452	10	39	82,531	67,673	75,766	85,429	76,363
Madras	5,811	26,286	11,482	218	...	...	43,797	30,232	22,426	23,238	22,688
Bombay	27	37,768	22,329	222	...	...	60,346	58,512	66,339	56,269	49,509
Total for 1890-91 ...	29,274	151,940	87,584	4,390	10	—85	273,113	232,922	234,651	227,705	198,802
1889-90 ...	17,084	134,674	77,460	3,706	15	—17	232,922	...	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	19,837	131,238	77,830	5,642	2	102	234,651	...	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	21,697	126,126	76,147	3,718	23	—6	227,705	...	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	19,166	111,899	65,579	2,117	79	—38	198,802	...	...	...	...

Here also there is a large outlay on extensions and improvements charged upon Revenue, a part of which in the case of railways would have been charged to Capital.

36. The annual increase in the outlay on maintenance and working of all works in this class taken collectively is closely commensurate with the annual increase in the revenue derived from these works. This is shown in the following table, which gives the percentages of expenditure on revenue in each province during the past five years. The percentages vary considerably in different provinces, but on the total the percentage of expenditure on revenue remains year by year almost stationary:

Provinces.	1886-87.			1887-88.			1888-89.			1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Percentage.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Percentage.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Percentage.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Percentage.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Percentage.
	Rx.	*Rx.*		*Rx.*	*Rx.*		*Rx.*	*Rx.*		*R.*	*Rx.*		*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
Rajputana	12,765	*—7,353	...	11,820	4,690	39·7	13,002	6,326	48·6	12,756	5,555	43·5	12,474	5,813	43·5
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	...	...	787	239	30·4	1,621	2,137	131·8
Lower Burma	63,165	10,908	17·3	69,191	12,034	17·4	76,121	11,786	15·5	65,801	18,026	27·4	70,176	19,932	28·4
Bengal	52,557	27,050	51·5	65,442	32,130	49·1	66,211	39,141	59·1	58,399	37,329	63·9	62,765	42,079	67·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	24,609	19,637	79·8	23,123	13,935	60·3	24,624	12,873	52·3	24,496	15,356	62·7	25,671	16,478	64·2
Punjab	99,999	76,363	76·4	107,831	85,409	79·2	105,386	75,766	71·9	102,207	67,673	66·2	102,359	82,531	80·6
Madras	26,109	22,688	86·9	25,368	23,238	91·6	28,638	22,420	78·3	26,543	30,232	113·9	73,862	43,797	59·3
Bombay	96,151	49,509	51·5	99,243	56,269	56·7	118,065	66,339	56·2	135,210	58,512	43·3	144,195	60,346	41·9
Total ...	375,355	198,802	52·9	402,018	227,705	56·6	432,409	234,651	54·3	426,199	232,922	54·7	493,123	273,113	55·4

* Due to a transfer of old outlay from Revenue to Capital.

37. The rates per irrigated acre in the different provinces during the year 1890-91 were as follows :

	Irrigation revenue (assessed.)	Irrigated acreage.	Rate of revenue per acre.
	Rx.	*Acres.*	*Rx.*
Bengal	2,185	2,226	·98
Baluchistan	1,621	2,657	·61
Rajputana	11,523	28,517	·40
Madras	121,450	421,043	·29
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	22,803	126,337	·18
Bombay	(*a*) 144,195	798,180	·18
Punjab	67,449	723,674	·09
TOTAL ...	371,226	2,102,634	·18
Lower Burma	67,392	...	...
TOTAL ...	438,618	...	...

(*a*) Represents actual collections. The figures of assessments are not yet available.

No acreage is quoted against Lower Burma, as the works concerned are only river embankments.

In Baluchistan the revenue is collected in kind on the so-called "*batai*" system, and is assessed at $\frac{1}{4}$ of the produce, except in the case of the Shadezai people, who pay only an eighth share.

Under present arrangements a very large amount of irrigation revenue in the Punjab is treated in the accounts as miscellaneous revenue under the heads "Statute labour" and "Clearance rate." The amount for 1890-91 is Rx. 34,037. If this sum were added to the irrigation revenue in the above statement, the rate per irrigated acre would be raised from ·09 to ·14.

Works for which Capital accounts are not kept.

38. The works classed under this head, although generally of small importance in themselves, are of considerable value to the country both from an agricultural and financial point of view. They mostly existed in one shape or other before they were taken up by the British Government. Consequently the original cost of the major portion of them is not known, and Capital accounts are not kept for them.

The irrigation revenue due to these works is collected with the land revenue, and is credited to that head in the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Empire.

There is, however, certain miscellaneous revenue derived from these works, which is collected partly by the Revenue Department and partly by the Public Works Department, and which is credited in the Public Works accounts.

Of the total amount thus realized in 1890-91, *viz.*, Rx. 58,134, the collections in the Revenue Department amounted to Rx. 21,186 and in the Public Works Department to Rx. 36,948.

39. The receipts and expenditure on account of these works during 1890-91, as recorded in the Finance and Revenue accounts, are shown in the following statement in comparison with the transactions of the previous four years :

Works for which Capital accounts are not kept.

Provinces.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Rajputana ...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	38
Baluchistan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma ...	...	28,167	...	...	3,897	3,855	3,897	32,022
Lower Burma ...	...	...	6,017	33,006	...	1,002	6,017	34,008
Bengal ...	...	...	30,994	91,468	1,022	986	32,016	92,454
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	588	...	7,276	...	...	...	7,864
Punjab ...	67	7,982	5,630	3,983	1,273	1,109	6,970	13,076
Madras ...	...	...	3,461	287,828	...	882	3,461	288,710
Bombay ...	5,773	119,301	...	...	...	...	5,773	119,301
Total for 1890-91 ...	5,840	156,076	46,102	423,563	6,192	7,834	58,134	587,473
1889-90 ...	5,897	149,714	42,979	401,243	3,917	4,617	52,793	555,574
1888-89 ...	5,788	119,962	40,700	419,300	501	966	46,989	540,228
1887-88 ...	5,189	123,307	40,273	332,424	258	1,788	45,720	457,519
1886-87 ...	8,466	405,242	38,757	34,551	1,469	3,693	48,692	443,486

40. The share of enhanced land revenue due to irrigation by the Muzaffargarh Canals in the Punjab amounts to Rx. 25,766; but as information regarding this source of revenue is not obtainable in connection with other works under this head, it has not been included in the above statement.

41. Under this head appears at present the only irrigation works in Upper Burma. No Imperial Revenue has hitherto been credited to Government in the accounts of the Public Works Department. Whatever revenue may be due to irrigation from old Burmese works has since the annexation of Upper Burma been credited to "Land Revenue" in the accounts of the Civil Department.

SIMLA;
The 30th April 1892.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Officiating Accountant General,
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 5th August, 1892.

No. 1779.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Adviser on Chinese Affairs in Burma will take rank in the second class of the Supplementary Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for members of the Civil Service of India published with the Warrant of Precedence for India in Home Department Notification No. 2032, dated the 1st November 1877, that is to say, in Article 72 of the said warrant.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 5th August, 1892.

No. 337.—The services of Mr. F. M'Blaine, Indian Civil Service, an Assistant Commissioner in Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

JUDICIAL.

The 3rd August, 1892.

No. 1023.—The Honourable Mr. Justice Norris, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for fourteen days from the 24th August to the 6th September 1892, both days inclusive.

The 4th August, 1892.

No. 1032.—The Honourable the Chief Justice has granted Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, of the Indian Civil Service, Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 8th September 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 5th August, 1892.

No. 1038.—Home Department Notification No. 781, dated the 10th June 1892, is hereby cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 4th August, 1892.

No. 227.—The Reverend C. R. T. Winckley, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Simla, the 30th July, 1892.

No. 1747—1.—Veterinary Captain G. J. R. Rayment is appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department on probation, with effect from 1st April 1892, and posted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but will continue to act as Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, until further orders.

SURVEYS.

The 3rd August, 1892.

No. 1639—166.—Mr. P. N. Datta, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st August 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

EMIGRATION.

The 4th August, 1892.

No. 1804—25.—The following draft of proposed amendments of, and additions to, the rules under the Indian Emigration Act (XXI of 1883) is published under section 81 of that Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given under that section that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council after the expiry of one month from the date of this Notification.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the said draft before that date will be received and considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft of proposed amendments and additions.

1. To Rule 9 the following words shall be added, namely:

"and over the entrance door of every sub-depôt shall be conspicuously fixed a board with the words 'Emigration sub-depôt for Colony' inscribed thereon in English and the vernacular language or languages of the district."

2. To Rule 10, clause (*b*), the following words shall be added, namely:

"The number that the premises are capable of holding will be determined by the District Civil Surgeon, and inscribed on a board conspicuously hung up for the information of visiting officers."

3. After rule 10, clause (*i*), the following clause shall be inserted:

"(*i*-A). The keeping by the recruiter or person in charge of the sub-depôt of a register containing correct entries of the following particulars in regard to all intending emigrants received therein—*first*, of the date of their admission; *secondly*, of their descriptive particulars, such as name, father's name, sex, age, caste, and name of native village, together with that of the district and thána in which it is situate (so as to enable friends to trace them); *thirdly*, of the date of their removal or departure from the sub-depôt; and, *fourthly*, of the reason of such removal or departure (for the information of the District Officers and Emigration Agent concerned); and the immediate production of such register for inspection in the event of any one whom it may concern requesting to see it."

4. In Rule 10, clause (*i*), for the words "readiness for" the word "immediate" shall be substituted.

5. After rule 10, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:

"*Rule 10-A.* Whenever any registered emigrant is removed from the district of registration to a sub-depôt in any other district for the purpose of being forwarded therefrom to the depôt of the Emigration Agent concerned, but is not so forwarded owing to physical unfitness or irregular recruitment, the person in charge of such sub-depôt shall pay to such emigrant reasonable compensation, not being less than his reasonable expenses for his return to his home in the district of registration."

6. In Rule 11, immediately before the last sentence the following sentence shall be inserted, namely:

"The register kept in the sub-depôt shall be tested by the Inspecting Police Officer at least once a fortnight."

7. After Rule 20, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:

"20-A. Whenever any intending emigrant is not registered owing to rejection on account of physical unfitness or irregular recruitment, the recruiter shall make such provision as the registering officer may deem necessary for the return of such emigrant to his home."

8. In the Appendix, Schedule B, under the heading "*Of the cargo hold*," after the word "register" the following words shall be inserted, namely:

"provided that this additional ventilation may, in the discretion of the Marine Surveyor, be dispensed with in the case of vessels carrying cargoes which do not and cannot give off any smell or gas."

9. In the Appendix, Schedule G, Scale No. 4 (A) "of clothing," in the remarks column, opposite the article "Saries" the following remark shall be inserted, namely:

"Also one yard of cotton cloth to females above 13 years of age."

GENERAL.

The 5th August, 1892.

No. 2169—174.—Sir E. C. Buck, KT., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is granted special leave for four months and fifteen days, with effect from the 12th August 1892, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

No. 2170—174.—Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, is appointed to officiate as Secretary during the absence of Sir Edward Buck.

No. 2171—174.—Mr. E. D. Maclagan, C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India by the Punjab Government, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th July, 1892.

No. 3023-*I*.—With reference to the notification by the Government of the Punjab, No. 1284, dated the 15th December, 1891, the services of Bhai Arjan Singh are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Extra Assistant Commissioner in Merwara.

The 1st August, 1892.

No. 1362-*G*.—The services of Colonel C. Bowen, *h p.* R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Public Works Department, and Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Mysore in the Public Works Department, are

replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 10th July, 1892.

The 3rd August, 1892.

No. 3063-*I.*—Major F. H. R. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, Inspecting Officer, Punjab and Kashmir States Imperial Service Cavalry, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 11th August, 1892.

The 4th August, 1892.

No. 1618-*F.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Jemadar Rab Nawaz Khan, 15th Bengal Cavalry, the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 1380-*G.*—Surgeon-Major P. D. Pank, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Civil Surgeon of Bikanir, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Ajmere and Medical Officer of the Merwara Battalion, substantive *pro tempore,* with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel T. ffrench-Mullen, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Officiating Civil Surgeon of Bikanir, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Bikanir, substantive *pro tempore,* with effect from the same date, and until further orders.

No. 1382-*G.*—Captain C. G. F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class and Assistant to the Resident and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti at Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st August, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No 1385-*G.*—Lieutenant W. Hudson, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant to the Resident and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 5th August, 1892.

No. 3096-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules to regulate Legal Practitioners in the Court of the Resident at Hyderabad and in Courts subordinate to that Court.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. The rules published in the Resident's Book Circular No. XV of 1885 are rescinded; provided that all advocates admitted under the said rules and on the roll of the Court of the Resident when these rules come into force, and all pleaders' certificates granted under the rules first aforesaid and in force when these rules come into force, shall be deemed to have been respectively admitted and granted under the corresponding provisions of these rules.

2. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "The Court" means the Court of the Resident at Hyderabad;

(2) "Courts subordinate to the Court of the Resident at Hyderabad" means—

(*a*) the Courts presided over by the Assistants to the Resident at Hyderabad, the Cantonment Magistrate and his Assistants in the Secunderabad Cantonment, the Superintendent of Residency Bazars at Hyderabad, Attachés to the Resident sitting in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars or at Secunderabad, and Magistrates exercising jurisdiction over railways in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, and

(*b*) all other Courts which may be hereafter declared by the Governor-General in Council to be Courts subordinate to the Court of the Resident at Hyderabad for the purposes of these rules;

(3) "The Judicial Commissioner" means the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

(4) "Advocate" means any person admitted under Chapter III; and

(5) "Pleader" means any person holding a certificate granted under Chapter IV.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

3. Except as provided in the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, or in any other law for the time being in force, no person shall appear, plead or act for any other person in the Court, or in any Court subordinate thereto, unless he has been admitted as an advocate under Chapter III, or holds a certificate in Form A or Form B annexed to these rules, authorizing him to practise in that Court:

Provided that any person who is entered as an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of any High Court established under the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., cap. 104, or as an advocate on the roll of the Chief Court of the Punjab, or of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, or who holds a certificate in Form I under the rules published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 3097-I., dated the 5th August, 1892, authorizing him to practise in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and the Courts subordinate thereto, and who ordinarily practises in the said High Court, Chief Court or Courts of the Judicial Commissioners aforenamed, or in some Court subordinate thereto, shall be entitled to practise in the Court, or in any Court subordinate thereto, without such admission or certificate.

CHAPTER III.

ADVOCATES.

4. Any person who has been admitted as a Barrister in England or Ireland, or as a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, may, in the discretion of the Resident, be admitted as an advocate of the Court.

5. Every person applying under rule 4 to be admitted as an advocate of the Court must produce a certificate showing that he has been admitted as a Barrister in England or Ireland, or as a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, together with satisfactory testimonials to his good character and ability.

6. The mode of applying to be admitted as an advocate of the Court shall be by letter stating the date on which and the Inn by which the applicant was called to the Bar, and that it is his intention to practise within the jurisdiction of the Court. The letter shall be addressed to the First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, together with the certificate and testimonials required by rule 5.

7. The Resident may in his discretion grant or refuse the application. He shall not be bound to specify reasons for refusal, and his order shall be final.

If the application is granted, the Resident will give the applicant, on his supplying a stamp of the value of Rs. 300, a certificate of admission under his signature and the seal of the Court, and enrol his name in the Court's Register of Advocates.

8. Any person admitted under this chapter shall be entitled to practise in the Court and in any Court subordinate thereto.

CHAPTER IV.

EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATES OF PLEADERS.

9. Except as otherwise provided by these rules, any person desirous of obtaining a pleader's certificate under these rules must pass the examination required hereby.

10. (*a*) There will be two standards in the examination. Candidates who desire to practise in the Court and in all Courts subordinate to it will be required to pass according to the higher standard. Candidates who wish to practise only in Courts subordinate to that of the Resident will be required to pass according to the lower standard. The examination for both standards will be the same. It will be held annually on a date and at a place of which four months' notice will be given in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*.

(*b*) The examination will be conducted by a Committee of which the Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or such other officer as the Resident may be pleased to appoint, will be president, and the other members will be appointed by the president.

(*c*) The duty of preparing the examination papers will be entrusted to the Civil and Sessions Judge, subject to the approval of the Judicial Commissioner.

(*d*) The remuneration to be paid to a non-official member appointed under clause (*b*) shall be fixed by the Commissioner, and shall be paid for from the fees levied under rule 11 (4).

11. Every person desiring to be examined must submit an application in writing, which must reach the Resident within two calendar months from the date of the *Residency Orders* notification mentioned in rule 10 (*a*), together with—

(1) a certificate showing the place of his birth, and that his age at the date of the examination will be more than 22 and less than 35 years: provided that the Resident may, if he thinks fit, dispense with the provision fixing 35 years as the maximum age for applicants;

(2) a certificate that he has passed the entrance examination of the Bombay University, or any other examination which the Resident may declare to be equivalent thereto, and that he can speak, read and write the Urdu language fairly;

(3) a satisfactory certificate that he is of good moral character, dated not earlier than six calendar months immediately preceding the date of the examination; and

(4) a fee of Rs. 10 (Government currency), for which a receipt will be furnished by the First Assistant Resident.

12. The certificates mentioned in the last preceding rule may be signed by the First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad; by the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts; by the Judicial Commissioner; by any Deputy Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; by the Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts; by the Registrar of any High Court or of the Chief Court of the Punjab, or of the Judicial Commissioner's Court in the Central Provinces; by the Principal of any College or other Institution recognized by any of the Universities at the Presidency-towns; by any Commissioner, Judicial Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Collector or District Judge in British India; or by the Chief Political Officer of the British Government in any Native State.

13. Any candidate who has failed to pass any examination under these rules will, subject to the limitation of age prescribed by rule 11 (1) and to the provisions of rule 18, be allowed to appear again for examination on production only of a certificate of good moral character as required under rule 11 (3).

14. After perusal of the certificates required by rule 11, and after such enquiry as may appear necessary, the Resident may in his discretion admit or reject any candidate. He shall not be bound to specify reasons for rejection, and his order shall be final. The fee of Rs. 10 prescribed by rule 11 (4) shall be returned to rejected candidates.

At a reasonable time before the date fixed for the examination, a list of the candidates who have been admitted will be published in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*.

15. (*a*) The examination will be conducted in writing and in the English language. Want of proficiency in this language will of itself be held to disqualify a candidate.

(*b*) One paper will be set in each of the undermentioned subjects: the maximum

number of marks obtainable is shown opposite each subject :

I. Hindu and Muhammadan Law, the Indian Succession and Probate and Administration Law	100
II. The Laws of Civil Procedure and Limitation and the law relating to Courts of Small Causes	100
III. The Law of Contracts and Torts	200
IV. Specific Relief, Transfer of Real Property, Mortgages and Trusts ...	
V. The Law of Evidence, Registration and Stamps ...	100
VI. Criminal and Police Laws ...	100

(*c*) In addition to the Acts, Regulations and Law Reports bearing on the above subjects the following text-books are recommended:

Mayne on Hindu Law and Usage.

Macnaghten's Principles and Precedents of Muhammadan Law.

Field on the Law of Evidence.

Leake on Contracts.

Cunningham's Commentaries on the Indian Contract Act.

Addison on Torts.

Collett on Torts.

Smith's Equity Jurisprudence, or Snell's Principles of Equity.

Broom's Legal Maxims.

Macpherson on Mortgages.

16. In order to pass the examination according to the higher standard, the candidate must obtain at least 30 per cent. of the marks obtainable in each paper and 70 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks obtainable in all the papers. In order to pass the examination according to the lower standard, the candidate must obtain at least 30 per cent. of the marks for each paper and 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks for all the papers.

17. A list of successful candidates in the higher and lower standards respectively will be submitted by the Examining Committee for the orders of the Resident.

18. If the Committee are of opinion that any candidate has come up for examination without due preparation, they may prohibit his appearance at the next examination.

19. Any candidate who may have been considered qualified by the Committee may be rejected by the Resident, whose order shall be final.

20. Candidates who have passed the examination, and who are not rejected by the Resident, will receive from the First Assistant Resident certificates (hereinafter called original certificates) in Form A or Form B appended to these rules. Certificates in Form A will be granted to those who have qualified according to the higher standard, and certificates in Form B to those who have qualified according to the lower standard.

21. (1) Original certificates will be valid till the 31st December following the date of issue, but the holders may apply for renewed certificates, and in that case shall deliver up the old ones for cancellation to the issuing officer.

(2) Persons who at the time these rules come into force hold certificates granted under Book Circular No. XV. of 1885 in Form A or Form B prescribed by that circular, and still in force, shall be entitled on the expiration of the period for which such certificates hold good to have the same renewed in Form A or Form B prescribed by these rules as if they were original certificates in Form A or Form B granted under these rules, as the case may be.

22. Renewed certificates shall be valid till the 31st December of the year in which they are issued, but may be again renewed from year to year.

23. The Resident shall cause to be published every year in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders* a list of persons whose certificates are valid for the current year.

24. Every certificate in Form A, whether original or renewed, shall be written upon stamped paper of the value of Rs. 50 to be provided by the applicant; and every certificate in Form B, whether original or renewed, shall be written upon stamped paper of the value of Rs. 25 to be provided by the applicant:

Provided that in the case of original certificates or certificates renewed under rule 21, sub-rule (2), which are issued for a portion only of the year, the fees shall be proportionately reduced, but no reduction shall be made for a fraction of a quarter.

25. Holders of certificates in Form A shall be entitled to practise in the Court and in the Courts subordinate thereto. Holders of certificates in form B shall be entitled to practise only in the Courts subordinate to the Court of the Resident at Hyderabad.

26. The Resident may in his discretion exempt any advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of any chartered High Court, or any person holding a certificate in Form I under the rules published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3097-I., dated the 5th August, 1892, authorizing him to practise in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and the Courts subordinate thereto from passing the test herein mentioned, and may permit him to practise permanently in the Court of the Resident and in all or any of the Courts subordinate to it, on such advocate, vakil, attorney or other person submitting an application, together with a satisfactory testimonial to his good character, a certificate that he can speak, read and write the Urdu language fairly, and a certificate that he has practised for the space of at least three years in the said High Court or Court of the Judicial Commissioner or in some Court subordinate thereto.

An advocate, vakil, attorney or other person admitted under this rule shall be liable to the higher fee prescribed in rule 24.

CHAPTER V.

SUSPENSION AND DISMISSAL OF ADVOCATES AND PLEADERS.

27. The Resident may suspend from practice, or cancel the admission or certificate of, any advocate or pleader who is convicted of any criminal offence implying a defect of character which unfits him to be an advocate or pleader; and may likewise suspend or cancel the admission or certificate of any advocate or pleader for fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or for any other reasonable cause.

28. If the presiding officer of any Court subordinate to the Court of the Resident has reason to believe that any advocate or pleader practising before him has been guilty of fraudulent or unprofessional conduct, he shall reduce to writing in a concise form the grounds for his belief, and forward a copy of the same to the advocate or pleader, together with a notice that on a day therein appointed, not being less than 20 days from the date of despatch of the said copy, the matter will be taken into consideration

On such day, or on any subsequent day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the presiding officer shall receive and record all evidence properly produced in support of and opposition to the charge, and record his finding in the case.

29. (1) If such officer finds the charge established, and considers that the advocate or pleader should be suspended in consequence, or that his admission or certificate should be cancelled, he shall forward the proceedings in the case and his finding for the orders of the Resident. Every report made under this rule—

(*a*) by any Court in the Cantonment of Secunderabad subordinate to the Cantonment Magistrate shall be made through the Cantonment Magistrate and the First Assistant Resident;

(*b*) by the Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, or by an Assistant to the Resident other than the First Assistant, or by the Superintendent of Residency Bazars at Hyderabad, or by an Attaché to the Resident sitting at Hyderabad, or by any Court exercising jurisdiction over railways in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, shall be made through the First Assistant Resident.

(2) Each officer through whom such report is forwarded shall record his opinion on the case for the information of the Resident.

30. The Resident may call for the record of any proceedings taken under rule 29, and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit.

31. Any advocate or pleader who has been suspended from practice, or whose admission or certificate has been cancelled under these rules, shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Court to which the Resident may order him to deliver up the same.

CHAPTER VI.

REMUNERATION OF ADVOCATES AND PLEADERS.

32. In any taxation of costs as between party and party in any suit or proceeding in the Court of the Resident, or in any Court subordinate thereto, the sums allowed against the unsuccessful party in respect of the fees of his adversary's advocate or pleader shall not exceed the following:

(*a*) (1) In all regular suits and appeals in which the pecuniary value of the relief claimed, or of the relief decreed, as the case may be, has been or can be exactly defined, 3 per cent. on the value of the relief claimed.

(2) In all other regular suits and appeals, the valuation for the purpose of calculating the fees payable by either party shall be considered to be the amount of the largest money claimed which would be covered by the court-fee affixed to the plaint:

(*b*) Provided that in no case shall a higher fee than Rs. 1,000 be allowed without the sanction of the Resident.

(*c*) Fractions of rupees will be omitted in calculating the amount of fees payable.

(*d*) The fees of one advocate or pleader only will be allowed as costs in a suit.

(*e*) The fees mentioned in the foregoing clauses of this section include fees for conducting execution of a decree when the advocate or pleader employed for this purpose was engaged in the original prosecution of the suit.

(*f*) In proceedings for execution of a decree in which a new advocate or pleader is engaged, and in miscellaneous proceedings, the fees allowable shall be one-fourth of the amount allowable under the foregoing clauses of this rule.

33. When a suit is brought to enforce an agreement between an advocate or pleader and his client with regard to the amount or manner of payment for the whole or any part of any services rendered, charges incurred or disbursements made in connection with business transacted by such advocate or pleader, the Court may, if it shall be of opinion that the agreement is not fair and reasonable, reduce the amount payable under it, or may order the agreement to be cancelled, and the costs, charges and disbursements connected with the said business to be ascertained in the same manner as if no such agreement had been made.

34. An agreement between an advocate or pleader and his client shall bar any further claim on the part of the advocate or pleader beyond the terms of the agreement with respect to any services, fees, charges or disbursements in relation to the conduct and completion of the business in respect of which the agreement has been made, except such services, fees, charges or disbursements, if any, as have been expressly excepted by the agreement.

35. Any provision in any such agreement that the advocate or pleader shall not be liable for negligence, or that he shall be relieved from any responsibility to which he would otherwise be subject as such advocate or pleader, shall be void.

CHAPTER VII.

PENALTIES.

36. Should any person attempt to practise in the Court, or any of the Courts subordinate thereto, in contravention of the provisions of these rules, the Court shall refuse to hear him, and he shall be incapable of maintaining any suit for, or enforcing any lien with respect to, any fee or reward for or with respect to anything done or any disbursement made by him as an advocate or pleader while he has been contravening the provisions of these rules.

37. Any advocate or pleader failing to deliver up his certificate as required by rule 31 shall be liable, by order of the Court to which the delivery should have been made, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term not exceeding three months.

38. Any advocate or pleader who under the provisions of these rules has been suspended from practice, or whose admission or certificate has been cancelled, and who during such suspension or after such cancellation practices as a pleader in the Court, or in any Court subordinate thereto, shall be deemed to have been guilty of a contempt of such Court, and shall be punishable accordingly.

39. Every order under rules 36, 37 and 38 shall be subject to revision by the Resident.

40. Whoever commits any of the following offences, namely:

(*a*) solicits or receives from any advocate or pleader any gratification in consideration of procuring or having procured his employment in a legal business;

(*b*) retains any gratification out of remuneration paid or delivered, or agreed to be paid or delivered, to any advocate or pleader for such employment; or

(*c*) being an advocate or pleader, tenders, gives or consents to the retention of any gratification for procuring or having procured the employment in any legal business of himself or any other advocate or pleader;

shall be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate of the first class, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or to fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or to both.

FORM A.

IN THE COURT OF THE

Dated *189*

To

In conformity with the rules made by the Government of India to regulate Legal Practitioners in the Court of the Resident at Hyderabad and in Courts subordinate to that Court, you are hereby authorised to practise as a pleader in the Court of the Resident at Hyderabad and in all Courts subordinate thereto.

This Certificate is subject to renewal as required by the said rules.

First Assistant Resident.

FORM B.

IN THE COURT OF THE

Dated *189*

To

In conformity with the rules made by the Government of India to regulate Legal Practitioners in the Court of the Resident at Hyderabad and in Courts subordinate to that Court, you are hereby authorized to practise as a pleader in all Courts subordinate to that of the Resident at Hyderabad.

This Certificate is subject to renewal as required by the said rules.

First Assistant Resident.

No. 3097-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate Legal Practitioners in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and in Courts subordinate to that Court.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. The rules published in the Resident's Book Circular No. XV of 1885 are rescinded:

Provided that—

(i) Every advocate admitted under the said rules and on the roll of the Court when these rules come into force shall be deemed to have been admitted under these rules; and

(ii) Every pleader's certificate granted under the rules first aforesaid and in force when these rules come into force shall be deemed, if it is in Form A, to have been granted in Form I, and, if it is in Form B, to have been granted in Form II, under these rules.

2. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "The Court" means the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

(2) "Courts subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts" means—

(*a*) all Civil and Criminal Courts, excepting Revenue Courts, and including Courts of Small Causes, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and

(*b*) all other Courts which may be hereafter declared by the Governor-General in Council to be Courts subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the purposes of these rules;

(3) "The Resident" means the Resident at Hyderabad.

(4) "Advocate" means any person admitted under Chapter III.

(5) "Pleader" means any person holding a certificate granted under Chapter IV.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

3. Except as provided in the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, or in any other law for the time being in force, no person shall appear, plead or act for any other person in the Court, or in any Court subordinate thereto, unless he has been admitted as an advocate under Chapter III, or holds a certificate in Form I or Form II annexed to these rules authorizing him to practise in that Court:

Provided that any person who is entered as an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of any High Court established under the 24 and 25 Vict., cap. 104, or as an advocate on the roll of the Chief Court of the Punjab, or of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, or who holds a certificate in Form A under the rules published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3096-I., dated the 5th August, 1892, authorizing him to practise in the Court of the Resident and the Courts subordinate thereto, and who ordinarily practises in the said High Court, Chief Court or Courts of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Resident, or in some Court subordinate thereto, shall be entitled to practise in the Court, or in any Court subordinate thereto, without such admission or certificate.

CHAPTER III.

ADVOCATES.

4. Any person who has been admitted as a Barrister in England or Ireland, or as a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, may, in the discretion of the Judicial Commissioner, be admitted as an advocate of the Court.

5. Every person applying under rule 4 to be admitted as an advocate of the Court must produce a certificate showing that he has been admitted as a Barrister in England or Ireland, or as a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, together with satisfactory testimonials to his good character and ability.

6. The mode of applying to be admitted as an advocate of the Court shall be by letter stating the date on which and the Inn by which the applicant was called to the bar, and that it is his intention to practise within the jurisdiction of the Court. The letter shall be addressed to the Judicial Commissioner, together with the certificate and testimonials required by rule 5.

7. The Judicial Commissioner may in his discretion grant or refuse the application. He shall not be bound to specify reasons for refusal, and his order shall be final.

If the application is granted, the Judicial Commissioner will give the applicant, on his supplying a stamp of the value of Rs. 300, a certificate of admission under his signature and the seal of the Court, and enrol his name in the Court's Register of Advocates.

8. Any person admitted under this chapter shall be entitled to practise in the Court or in any Court subordinate thereto.

CHAPTER IV

EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATES OF PLEADERS.

9. Except as otherwise provided by these rules, any person desirous of obtaining a pleader's certificate under these rules must pass the examination required hereby.

10. (*a*) There will be two standards in the examination. Candidates who desire to practise in the Court and in all Courts subordinate to it will be required to pass according to the higher standard. Candidates who wish to practise only in Courts subordinate to that of the Judicial Commissioner will be required to pass according to the lower standard. The examination for both standards will be the same. It will be held annually in the month of September, or at such other convenient time as may be determined by the Resident, on a date and at a place of which four months' notice will be given in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*.

(*b*) The examination will be conducted by a Committee of which the Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or such other officer as the Resident may be pleased to appoint, will be president, and the other members will be appointed by the president.

(*c*) The duty of preparing the examination papers will be entrusted to the Civil and Sessions Judge, subject to the approval of the Judicial Commissioner.

(*d*) The remuneration to be paid to a non-official member appointed under clause (*b*) shall be fixed by the Commissioner, and shall be paid for from the fees levied under rule 11 (4).

11. Every person desiring to be examined must submit an application in writing, which must reach the Judicial Commissioner within two calendar months from the date of the *Residency Orders* notification mentioned in rule 10 (*a*), together with—

(1) a certificate showing the place of his birth, and that his age at the date of the examination will be more than 22 and less than 35 years: provided that the Judicial Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, dispense with the provision fixing 35 years as the maximum age for applicants;

(2) a certificate that he has passed the entrance examination of the Bombay University, or any other examination which the Resident may declare to be equivalent thereto, and that he can speak, read and write the Marathi language fairly, and has a good colloquial knowledge of the Urdu language;

(3) a satisfactory certificate that he is of good moral character, dated not earlier than six calendar months immediately preceding the date of the examination; and

(4) a fee of Rs. 10 (Government currency), for which a receipt will be furnished by the Judicial Commissioner.

12. The certificates mentioned in the last preceding rule may be signed by the First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad; by the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts; by the Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts; by any Deputy Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; by the Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts; by the Registrar of any High Court or of the Chief Court of the Punjab, or of the Judicial Commissioner's Court in the Central Provinces; by the Principal of any College or other Institution recognized by any of the Universities at the Presidency-towns; by any Commissioner, Judicial Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Collector or District Judge in British India; or by the Chief Political Officer of the British Government in any Native State.

13. Any candidate who has failed to pass any examination under these rules will, subject to the limitation of age prescribed by rule 11 (1) and to the provisions of rule 18, be allowed to appear again for examination on production only of a certificate of good moral character as required under rule 11 (3).

14. After perusal of the certificates required by rule 11, and after such enquiry as may appear necessary, the Judicial Commissioner may in his discretion admit or reject any candidate. He shall not be bound to specify reasons for rejection, and his order shall be final. He shall return to rejected candidates the fee of Rs. 10 prescribed by rule 11 (4)

At a reasonable time before the date fixed for the examination, a list of the candidates who have been admitted will be published in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*.

15 (*a*) The examination will be conducted in writing and in the English language. Want of proficiency in this language will of itself be held to disqualify a candidate.

(*b*) One paper will be set in each of the undermentioned subjects: the maximum number of marks obtainable is shown opposite each subject:—

I. Hindu and Muhammadan Law, the Indian Succession and Probate and Administration Law	100
II. The Laws of Civil Procedure and Limitation and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Small Cause Court Law, 1889	100
III. The Law of Contracts and Torts	200
IV. Specific Relief, Transfer of Real Property, Mortgages and Trusts	
V. The Law of Evidence, Registration and Stamps	100
VI. Criminal and Police Laws ...	100

(*c*) In addition to the Acts, Regulations and Law Reports bearing on the above subjects, the following text-books are recommended:

Mayne on Hindu Law and Usage.

Macnaghten's Principles and Precedents of Muhammadan Law.

Field on the Law of Evidence.

Leake on Contracts.

Cunningham's Commentaries on the Indian Contract Act.

Addison on Torts.

Collett on Torts.

Smith's Equity Jurisprudence, or Snell's Principles of Equity.

Broom's Legal Maxims.

Macpherson on Mortgages.

16. In order to pass the examination according to the higher standard, the candidate must obtain at least 30 per cent. of the marks obtainable in each paper and 70 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks obtainable in all the papers. In order to pass the examination according to the lower standard, the candidate must obtain at least 30 per cent. of the marks for each paper and 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks for all the papers.

17. A list of successful candidates in the higher and lower standards respectively will be submitted by the Examining Committee for the orders of the Judicial Commissioner.

18. If the Committee are of opinion that any candidate has come up for examination without due preparation, they may prohibit his appearance at the next examination.

19. Any candidate who may have been considered qualified by the Committee may be rejected by the Judicial Commissioner, whose order shall be final.

20. Candidates who have passed the examination, and who are not rejected by the Judicial Commissioner, will receive from the Judicial Commissioner certificates (hereinafter called original certificates) in Form I or in Form II appended to these rules. Certificates in Form I will be granted to those who have qualified according to the higher standard, and certificates in Form II to those who have qualified according to the lower standard.

21. (1) Original certificates will be valid till the 31st December following the date of issue, but the holders may apply for renewed certificates, and in that case shall deliver up the old ones for cancellation to the issuing officer.

(2) Persons who at the time these rules come into force hold certificates granted under Book Circular No. XV of 1885 in Form A or Form B prescribed by that circular, and still in force, shall be entitled, on the expiration of the period for which such certificates hold good, to have the same renewed in Form I or Form II prescribed by these rules as if they were original certificates in Form I or Form II granted under these rules, as the case may be.

22. Renewed certificates shall be valid till the 31st December of the year in which they are issued, but may be again renewed from year to year.

23. The Judicial Commissioner shall cause to be published every year in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders* a list of persons whose certificates are valid for the current year.

24. Every certificate in Form I, whether original or renewed, shall be written upon stamped paper of the value of Rs. 50 to be provided by

the applicant; and every certificate in Form II, whether original or renewed, shall be written upon stamped paper of the value of Rs. 25 to be provided by the applicant:

Provided that in the case of original certificates, or certificates renewed under rule 21, sub-rule (2), which are issued for a portion only of the year, the fees shall be proportionately reduced, but no reduction shall be made for a fraction of a quarter.

25. Holders of certificates in Form I shall be entitled to practise in the Court and in all Courts subordinate thereto. Holders of certificates in Form II shall be entitled to practise only in the Courts subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

Provided that any person who obtained previous to the year 1889, and at the time these rules come into force, holds a certificate in Form B granted under the rules published in Book Circular No. XV of 1885, and thereafter is deemed to hold, or by renewal actually holds, a certificate in Form II under these rules, may, notwithstanding anything contained in such certificates, practise in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in all cases except the following:

(*a*) Applications for permission to appeal to Her Majesty in Council, Chapter XLV of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*b*) Cases in which the High Court may exercise powers under Chapter XLVI of the Code of Civil Procedure, except in regard to applications to review decrees or orders passed by Courts of Small Causes.

(*c*) Any application not hereinbefore specified which is made to the High Court as such under any of the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*d*) Appeals to the High Court under section 589, proviso (*b*), of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*e*) Any criminal case or proceeding.

26. The Judicial Commissioner may in his discretion exempt any advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of any chartered High Court, or any person holding a certificate in Form A under the rules published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3096 I., dated the 5th August, 1892, authorizing him to practise in the Court of the Resident and the Courts subordinate thereto from passing the test herein mentioned, and may permit him to practise permanently in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and in all or any of the Courts subordinate to it, on such advocate, vakil, attorney or other person submitting an application, together with a satisfactory testimonial to his good character, a certificate that he can speak, read and write the Marathi language fairly, and a certificate that he has practised for the space of at least three years in the said High Court or Court of the Resident or in some Court subordinate thereto. An advocate, vakil, attorney or other person admitted under this rule shall be liable to the higher fee prescribed in rule 24.

CHAPTER V.

SUSPENSION AND DISMISSAL OF ADVOCATES AND PLEADERS.

27. The Judicial Commissioner may suspend from practice, or cancel the admission or certificate of, any advocate or pleader who is convicted of any criminal offence implying a defect of character which unfits him to be an advocate or pleader; and may likewise suspend or cancel the admission or certificate of any advocate or pleader for fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or for any other reasonable cause.

28. The suspension from practice or cancellation of the admission or certificate of any advocate or pleader under rule 27 shall not take effect unless the order of the Judicial Commissioner in this respect has been confirmed by the Resident.

29. If the presiding officer of any Court subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner has reason to believe that any advocate or pleader practising before him has been guilty of fraudulent or unprofessional conduct, he shall reduce to writing in a concise form the grounds for his belief, and forward a copy of the same to the advocate or pleader, together with a notice that on a day therein appointed, not being less than 20 days from the date of despatch of the said copy, the matter will be taken into consideration.

On such day, or on any subsequent day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the presiding officer shall receive and record all evidence properly produced in support of and opposition to the charge, and record his finding in the case.

30. (1) If such officer finds the charge established, and considers that the advocate or pleader should be suspended in consequence, or that his admission or certificate should be cancelled, he shall forward the proceedings in the case and his finding for the orders of the Judicial Commissioner. Every report made under this rule—

(*a*) by any Civil Judge in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, other than the Civil and Sessions Judge, or by any District Magistrate in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, shall be made through the Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

(*b*) by any Magistrate in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts subordinate to a District Magistrate shall be made through the District Magistrate and the Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

(2) Each officer through whom such report is forwarded shall record his opinion on the case for the information of the Judicial Commissioner.

31. The Judicial Commissioner may call for the record of any proceedings taken under rule 30, and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit.

32. Any advocate or pleader who has been suspended from practice, or whose admission or

certificate has been cancelled under these rules, shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Court to which the Judicial Commissioner may order him to deliver up the same.

CHAPTER VI.

REMUNERATION OF ADVOCATES AND PLEADERS.

33. In any taxation of costs as between party and party in any suit or proceeding in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or in any Court subordinate thereto, the sums allowed against the unsuccessful party in respect of the fees of his adversary's advocate or pleader shall not exceed the following:

(*a*) (*1*) In all regular suits and appeals in which the pecuniary value of the relief claimed, or of the relief decreed, as the case may be, has been or can be exactly defined, 3 per cent. on the value of the relief claimed.

(*2*) In all other regular suits and appeals, the valuation for the purpose of calculating the fees payable by either party shall be considered to be the amount of the largest money claim which would be covered by the court-fee affixed to the plaint:

(*b*) Provided that in no case shall a higher fee than Rs. 1,000 be allowed without the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner.

(*c*) Fractions of rupees will be omitted in calculating the amount of fees payable.

(*d*) The fees of one advocate or pleader only will be allowed as costs in a suit.

(*e*) The fees mentioned in the foregoing clauses of this section include fees for conducting execution of a decree when the advocate or pleader employed for this purpose was engaged in the original prosecution of the suit.

(*f*) In proceedings for execution of a decree in which a new advocate or pleader is engaged, and in miscellaneous proceedings, the fees allowable shall be one-fourth of the amount allowable under the foregoing clauses of this rule.

34. When a suit is brought to enforce an agreement between an advocate or pleader and his client with regard to the amount or manner of payment for the whole or any part of any services rendered, charges incurred or disbursements made in connection with business transacted by such advocate or pleader, the Court may, if it shall be of opinion that the agreement is not fair and reasonable, reduce the amount payable under it, or may order the agreement to be cancelled, and the costs, charges and disbursements connected with the said business to be ascertained in the same manner as if no such agreement had been made.

35. An agreement between an advocate or pleader and his client shall bar any further claim on the part of the advocate or pleader beyond the terms of the agreement with respect to any services, fees, charges or disbursements in relation to the conduct and completion of the business in respect of which the agreement has been made, except such services, fees, charges or disbursements, if any, as have been expressly excepted by the agreement.

36. Any provision in any such agreement that the advocate or pleader shall not be liable for negligence, or that he shall be relieved from any responsibility to which he would otherwise be subject as such advocate or pleader, shall be void.

CHAPTER VII.

PENALTIES.

37. Should any person attempt to practise in the Court, or any Court subordinate thereto, in contravention of the provisions of these rules, the Court shall refuse to hear him, and he shall be incapable of maintaining any suit for, or enforcing any lien with respect to, any fee or reward for, or with respect to, anything done or any disbursement made by him as an advocate or pleader while he has been contravening the provisions of these rules.

38. Any advocate or pleader failing to deliver up his certificate as required by rule 32 shall be liable, by order of the Court to which the delivery should have been made, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term not exceeding three months.

39. Any advocate or pleader who under the provisions of these rules has been suspended from practice, or whose admission or certificate has been cancelled, and who during such suspension or after such cancellation practices as pleader in the Court, or in any Court subordinate thereto, shall be deemed to have been guilty of a contempt of such Court, and shall be punishable accordingly.

40. Every order under rules 37, 38 and 39 shall be subject to revision by the Judicial Commissioner.

41. Whoever commits any of the following offences, namely:

(*a*) solicits or receives from any advocate or pleader any gratification in consideration of procuring or having procured his employment in any legal business;

(*b*) retains any gratification out of remuneration paid or delivered, or agreed to be paid or delivered, to any advocate or pleader for such employment; or

(*c*) being an advocate or pleader, tenders, gives or consents to the retention of any gratification for procuring or having procured the employment in any legal business of himself or any other advocate or pleader;

shall be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate of the first class, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or to fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or to both.

FORM I.

IN THE COURT OF THE

Dated *189* .

To

In conformity with the rules made by the Government of India to regulate Legal Practitioners in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and in Courts subordinate to that Court, you are hereby authorized to practise as a pleader in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and in all Courts subordinate to that Court.

This Certificate is subject to renewal as required by the said rules.

Judicial Commissioner.

FORM II.

IN THE COURT OF THE

Dated *189*

To

In conformity with the rules made by the Government of India to regulate Legal Practitioners in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and in Courts subordinate to that Court, you are hereby authorized to practise as a pleader in all Courts subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

This Certificate is subject to renewal as required by the said rules.

Judicial Commissioner.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Simla, the 5th August, 1892.

No. 3232-*A*.—The attention of the Government of India has recently been drawn to an objectionable practice adopted by certain firms of stamping advertisements on Government Currency Notes. The public are hereby warned that when a note so disfigured is presented for encashment at a Currency Office or Treasury, the holder may be put to inconvenience by payment being delayed while enquiries are made, or by his being directed to present the note at the Currency Office of issue.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th August, 1892.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 745.—Major K. S. Dunsterville, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class (on duty in England), to be Ordnance Officer, 1st class;

Captain H. A. K. Jennings, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, *seconded*, and Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras Circle, to be Ordnance Officer, 2nd class,—

with effect from the 23rd July 1892, *vice* Major W. H. E. Dobie, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 1st class, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

No. 746.—Lieutenant F. G. Smallwood, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 23rd July 1892, *vice* Captain W. E. Kerrich, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, appointed Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras Circle, and placed on the seconded list.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 747.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Henry Alan Vallings, Liverpool Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—20th April 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Stuart George Knox, Wiltshire Regiment; officiating Wing Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps,—14th April 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Knox will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 14th April 1891, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 748.—Lieutenant Alexander Egerton Dallas, Liverpool Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 4th April 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 749.—The following direct appointment is made with effect from the date of joining:

15th Bengal Lancers.—Drehan Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 750.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:

Lieutenant A. T. Crawford, Royal Artillery, Subaltern, No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery, (m. c.) for six months, under rule IX, note I, of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major H. W. Hill, M.B., Civil Surgeon, Manbhoom, (p. a.) till 2nd January 1893, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 751.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Lieutenant F. F. Badcock, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 25th August 1891.

Lieutenant R. E. Chaplin, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced 16th November 1891.

No 752.—Colonel L. F. Jamieson, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted to reside out of India. Pension service—33rd year commenced 2nd December 1891 (G. G. O. No. 278 of 1892 is cancelled.)

No. 753.—Lieutenant J. R. Carden, The Royal Scots, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is granted leave to sea, (m. c.) for three months, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the date of embarkation.

No. 754.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel C. A. Dodd, Indian Staff Corps, Superintendent, Government Press, and Curator, Government Book Depôt, Allahabad, (p. a.) for two months.

Lieutenant E. N. Obbard, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m. c) for three months.

No. 755.—Lieutenant C. H. Beville, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.* 1st class, is granted leave in India, (p. a.) for one month, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the 15th July 1892.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 756.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 12th July, 1892, pages 4005, 4006, and 4010.

WAR OFFICE,
12th July, 1892.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officer during the recent operations in Hunza and Nagar:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class or Companion of the said Most Honourable Order,—

Captain and Brevet Major (having the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst employed on the Gilgit Frontier) Algernon George Arnold Durand, Indian Staff Corps.

The Queen has further been pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Distinguished Service Order and promotions in the Army in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the recent operations in Hunza and Nagar:

To be Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, *viz.*,—

Lieutenant Francis Frederick Badcock, Indian Staff Corps, in recognition of his gallant conduct at the capture of the Nilt Fort.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain and Brevet Major (having the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst employed on the Gilgit Frontier) Algernon George Arnold Durand, Indian Staff Corps.

To be Majors.

Captain (having the local rank of Major whilst employed in Gilgit) Colin John Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's).

Captain Robert Henry Twigg, Indian Staff Corps.

These brevet promotions to bear date of 27th April 1892.

WAR OFFICE,
12th July, 1892.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon the undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Army, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for the conspicuous bravery displayed by them during the recent operations in the Hunza and Nagar country on the Gilgit frontier in December 1891 as recorded against their names:

Corps.	Name.	Act of courage for which recommended.
Royal Engineers	Captain Fenton John Aylmer.	For his conspicuous bravery in the assault and capture of the Nilt Fort on 2nd December 1891. This officer accompanied the storming party, burst open the inner gate with gun-cotton, which he placed and ignited, and though severely wounded, once in the leg and twice in the right hand, fired nineteen shots with his revolver, killing several of the enemy, and remained fighting until, fainting from loss of blood, he was carried out of action.
Indian Staff Corps.	Lieutenant Guy Huddleston Boisragon.	For his conspicuous bravery in the assault and capture of the Nilt Fort on 2nd December 1891. This officer led the assault with dash and determination, and forced his way through difficult obstacles to the inner gate, when he returned for reinforcements, moving intrepidly to and fro under a heavy cross-fire until he had collected sufficient men to relieve the hardly pressed storming party and drive the enemy from the fort.

Corps.	Name.	Act of courage for which recommended.
Indian Staff Corps.	Lieutenant John Manners Smith.	For his conspicuous bravery when leading the storming party at the attack and capture of the strong position occupied by the enemy near Nilt, in the Hunza-Nagar country, on the 20th December 1891. The position was, owing to the nature of the country, an extremely strong one, and had barred the advance of the force for seventeen days It was eventually forced by a small party of 50 rifles, with another of equal strength in support. The first of these parties was under the command of Lieutenant Smith, and it was entirely owing to his splendid leading, and the coolness, combined with dash, he displayed while doing so, that a success was obtained. For nearly four hours, on the face of a cliff which was almost precipitous, he steadily moved his handful of men from point to point, as the difficulties of the ground and showers of stones from above gave him an opportunity, and during the whole of this time he was in such a position as to be unable to defend himself from any attack the enemy might choose to make. He was the first man to reach the summit within a few yards of one of the enemy's sungars, which was immediately rushed, Lieutenant Smith pistolling the first man.

PROMOTIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Bombay.

No. 757.—Sub-Conductor William Frederick Maxfield, Assistant Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirki, to be Conductor, *seconded;*

Sub-Conductor John Henry Gordon Bell, Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirki, to be Conductor, *seconded;*

Sub-Conductor James Lonergan to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant Frederick Nicholas Whittaker to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 2nd April 1892, *vice* Conductor Robert Dungey, seconded, on appointment as Overseer of the Harness and Saddlery Workshop, Bombay Arsenal.

No. 758.—Sub-Conductor Alexander Sidney Moray to be Conductor and Store-Sergeant Richard Hicks to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 27th May 1892, *vice* Conductor Arthur Coghlan, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 759.—Sub-Conductor William Beckett, Assistant Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirki, to be Conductor, *seconded*; Sub-Conductor Arthur Hebden to be Conductor; and Store-Sergeant Pryce Evans to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 2nd June 1892, *vice* Conductor Harry Phillips, deceased.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 760.—Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Tyres, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor James Fairley, 1st Assistant Master, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, *supernumerary*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Conductor and Honorary Lieutenant Alfred Baker, Registrar, Bengal Public Works Department Secretariat, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, *supernumerary;*

Conductor William Henry Knight, Barrack Department, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, *supernumerary*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Conductor George Taylor, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor Daniel Kirk, Permanent-way Inspector, North-Western Railway, to be Conductor, *supernumerary;*

Sub-Conductor John Bell, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation, to be Conductor;

Sergeant Arthur Barrington Lynch, Overseer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 22nd June 1892, *vice* Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James McCauley, retired.

No. 761.—Sergeant William Byers Neave, Barrack Department, to be Sub-Conductor, *supernumerary;*

Sergeant William Sinclair, Barrack Department, to be Sub-Conductor, *supernumerary*;

Sergeant Edwin James Tydeman, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 30th June 1892, *vice* Sub-Conductor John Simpson, deceased.

No. 762.—Sub-Conductor Edwin Lean, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, North Western Provinces and Oudh, to be Conductor, and Sergeant William Blaine, Overseer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 9th July 1892, *vice* Conductor John Owens, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 763.—*2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Jemadar Hanbir Thápa to be Subadar and Havildar Karn Singh Gurúng to be Jemadar, *vice* Man Singh Bhandári, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1892.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 764.—Surgeon-Captain William Wilfrid Webb, M.B., has been transferred to temporary half-pay, with effect from the 22nd August 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 765.—Lieutenant James McCauley, Assistant Commissary, Public Works Department, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 22nd June 1892.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 766.—The following corrections are made in G. G. O. No. 553 of 1892:

For "No. 1701, Private Shaikh Elram, 9th Bombay Infantry," *read* "No. 1701, Private Shaikh Ibráhím, 9th Bombay Infantry."

For "No. 103, Private Gannak Ragnak, 16th Bombay Infantry," *read* "No. 103, Private Gúnnak Ragnak, 16th Bombay Infantry."

No. 767.—The undermentioned sowar of the Bengal Army is granted a medal inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity, for the year ending 31st March 1893, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

No. 1964, Sowar Parja Singh, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 768.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain W. Fry, West Yorkshire Regiment, to be Adjutant, with effect from the 27th June 1892, *vice* Major J. W. Thurstan, deceased.

ORGANISATION.

No. 769.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the designation of the Rangoon Naval Volunteer Artillery being altered to "The Rangoon Naval Volunteers."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 770.—*Behar Light Horse*—

The following promotions are made, with effect from the 1st April 1892:

Captain Robert Wilson to be Major to complete the establishment.

Lieutenant Rowland Hudson to be Captain, *vice* Wilson, promoted,

Second-Lieutenant Roderick Macrae to be Lieutenant, *vice* Hudson, promoted.

Mr. William Arbuthnot Inglis to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Macrae, promoted.

Messrs. Townley Richard Filgate and Victor North Hickley to be Second-Lieutenants to complete the establishment.

No. 771.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Robert Charles Dockerill to be Lieutenant, *vice* Power, resigned.

No. 772.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Edwin Arthur Murphy to be Captain, *vice* Stokes, promoted.

Mr. Tom Franklyn Walker to be Lieutenant, *vice* Murphy, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 773.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant W. L. Wilkinson resigns his commission.

No. 774.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Lieutenant W. R. Carruthers resigns his commission, with effect from the 10th July 1892.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 775.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Peter Ashcroft resigns his commission, and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Captain, with permission to wear the uniform of the corps.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 776.—The Government of India are pleased to appoint the Chief Engineer, Madras Command, Military Works, to be the officer to determine the amount to be paid to the Bangalore Municipality in lieu of the lighting tax on military buildings in the civil and military station.

No. 777.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Military Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, temporary, with effect from the dates specified:

Lieutenant P. G. Grant, Royal Engineers,—25th October 1891.

Lieutenant H. G. Joly deLotbinière, Royal Engineers,—29th October 1891.

Lieutenant F. W. Saunders, Royal Engineers,—12th December 1891.

Lieutenant G. T. Scott, Royal Engineers,—15th December 1891.

Lieutenant G. H. Griffith, Royal Engineers,—30th December 1891.

Lieutenant H. S. Rogers, Royal Engineers,—19th February 1892.

Lieutenant L. W. S. Oldham, Royal Engineers,—21st February 1892.

Lieutenant J. L. Meyer, Royal Engineers,—24th February 1892.

Lieutenant R. F. Knox, Royal Engineers,—16th March 1892.

Lieutenant A. J. Craven, Royal Engineers,—19th April 1892.

(This cancels that portion of G. G. O. No. 622 of 1892 which relates to Lieutenant Joly deLotbinière and the whole of G. G. O. No. 665 of 1892.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 46.—Mr. E. G. Venn, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, and Foreman of the Factory, Kidderpore Dockyard, was appointed Inspector of Machinery, Kidderpore Dockyard, sub. *pro tem.*, from the 11th May to the 1st July 1892 (both days inclusive).

PROMOTIONS.

No. 47.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 26th July 1892:

Mr. H. F. White, Assistant Engineer, to be Engineer.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1892.

No. 271.—Mr. G. J. Joseph, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer during the absence of Mr. J. W. Alexander on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 272.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 262, dated the 23rd July 1892, Major J. Clibborn, I.S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, in succession to Colonel F. D. M. Brown, V.C., I.S.C.

The 5th August, 1892.

No. 273.—Second-Lieutenant Ernest Gordon Farquharson, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to Baluchistan.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March, 1892.

From the 2nd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd August, 1892.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				48,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	57,81,584	10	2	1,50,01,730	15	0
Public Deposits at Branches	92,20,146	4	10			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,86,44,794	3	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,71,833	9	3
Sundries				29,32,060	14	6
RUPEES				10,16,50,419	9	11

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,29,53,916	0	0
Other authorized Investments				50,39,771	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				87,84,133	5	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				62,17,275	13	2
Bills discounted and purchased				1,66,32,276	13	6
Balances with other Banks				3,36,283	2	0
Bullion				1,61,901	1	4
Dead Stock				12,31,465	8	8
Stamps				9,040	4	0
Sundries				18,77,228	6	3
				5,32,43,296	6	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,22,18,456	12	6	4,84,07,123	3	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,61,88,666	6	11			
RUPEES				10,16,50,419	9	11

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 4th August, 1892.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 62·8.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 3rd August, 1892.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 27th July, 1892	62,68,118	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	25,71,253	88,39,371
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	11,671	
Ditto ditto Government	1,27,251	1,38,922
		89,78,293
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	10,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	10,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 3rd August, 1892	...	79,78,293
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	55,54,638	
Ditto ditto Government	24,23,655	79,78,293
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 4th August, 1892.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th July, 1892.

No. 19.—The services of first grade Assistant Apothecary George Kirby are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

W. R. RICE, *M.D.,*
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th July, 1892.

No. 927.—Mr G. P. Tate, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st August, 1892, or the subsequent date he may avail himself thereof.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

The 2nd August, 1892.

No. 928.—Mr. G. A. Knight, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted leave on medical certificate from 12th May to 7th July, 1892, both dates inclusive, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations.

G. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 25th July, 1892.

No. 4406.—Lalla Khillu Ram, Tehsildar on the Khan's lands, is granted two months' privilege leave, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th August, 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 4407.—Consequent on the grant of two months' privilege leave to Lalla Khillu Ram, Pandit Ganga Ram, Head Clerk in the Office of the Political Agent, Kalat, is appointed to officiate as Tehsildar of the 4th grade, and Tehsildar on the Khan's lands during the absence of Lalla Khillu Ram, or until further orders.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Lieut.*,

First Assistant.

The 28th July, 1892.

No. 4495.—Under the provisions of Section 5(2) of the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1890, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to empower Utam Chand, Officiating Second Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob District, being a Magistrate of the 1st class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, to try in a summary way, under Chapter XXII of the said Code, any offences mentioned in Section 260, which under Section 29 he is competent to try.

By Order,

A. F. BRUCE, *Lieut.*,

Second Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 28th July, 1892.

No. 4488.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), and, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to extend the Wild Birds' Protection Act (XX of 1887) to British Baluchistan.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Lieut.*,

First Assistant.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF MILITARY WORKS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st August, 1892.

No. 19-*A*.—Lieutenant A. Walpole, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Bombay Dock-yard Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th July, 1892.

J. DAY, *Capt.*, *R.E.*,

for *Director-General of Military Works.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been lost, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person having this note in his possession, or claiming a right to it, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE LOST.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1891-92.		R	
W11	D 23—87575	100	Murlidhar, Shamshabad, Agra.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,

A. A.-G.,

In charge, Paper Currency Office.

ALLAHABAD,

The 28th July, 1892.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that about ten years ago, treasure consisting of some gold beads, weighing 13½ chinnams, valued at R11, was found hidden by Biddaka Thammayya and another, while ploughing their field in the Agency village of Hasali in the Parvatipur Taluq of the Vizagapatam District.

All persons claiming the said treasure, are hereby required to appear personally, or by an agent, duly authorized, before the Collector of Vizagapatam, at his Office, on Friday, 16th December, 1892, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

W. A. WILLOCK,

Collector of Vizagapatam.

VIZAGAPATAM,

The 25th July, 1892.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 2nd August, 1892.

Beynon & Co.
Bow, Stephen.
Crawford & Co.
David, Mr.
DeLacy, Mrs. A. M.
Dennison & Co.
Fiss Co.
Gregory, J. M.
Mow & Co.
Robitock, H., & Co.
Simpson, Mrs. S.
Warman, James.
West, Mrs. A. J.
Willson, G.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adie, A. E.
Adolfo, M.
Anderson, J. E.
Arthur, L.
Atkinson, F. S.
Babonau, Mrs. Hugh.
Balfour, G.
Bartlett, W. E.
Blake, R. A. G.
Braunchtein, Mons.
Brewster, Mrs.
Charlton, J. G.
Chatterson, A.
Clark, Harry.
Commandant, Malacca Police.
Conway, Esq.
Coventry, Mrs. E. M.
Currie, John.
Dannhaner, Charles.
Davies, Reginald.
Eberlin, Louis.
Ellis, W. H.
Evezard, Genl. G. C.
Falais, Maurice.
Fenwick, J.
Flemming, Herbert.
Forrester, W.
Fox, Capt. E. T. W.
Galloway, G. A. S.
Gillon, E. A.
Halle, Clifford.
Harrington, Rev.
Inglis, Alfred.
Johnstone, J.
Kidd, C.
Klien, Wm.
Lang, Rev. A. H.
Lawrence, Miss.
Lebihan, Monsieur.
Logan, R.
Maitland, Charles A.
Mulley, Miss.
Murray, Slade.
Naser, Sam. E.
Newcombe, Alfred.
Osberne, J. E.
Paeongi, Fani.
Parker, Mr.
Parker, C. W.
Parsons, John.
Patterson, E. L.
Reynolds, R.
Rielly, E.
Robertson, Thomas.
Roberts, R.
Ross, W. Leith.
Sceats, Frank S.
Simpson, E.
St. John, J. M. H.
Staff, Ernest.
Steele, C.
Sydney, Mrs. G.
Tambkin, S.
Typhon, Mr.
Vas, Predade.
Wallace, R. E.
Wallerstein, Major.
Walton, H. E.
Watts, V. L.
Wilson, R.

Registered Letters.

Maitland, C. A.
Ross, W. L.
Schoidhan, Dr. Franzis.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexander, H. A.
Ardeshir, E. Dady Misteri.
Abboled, W. L.
Anokh Sing.
Berghton, T. D.
Browne, Mrs.
Brantz, Reg.
Bossil, E.
Barman.
Baumgartner.
Byramji, D. J.
Barnett, J. B.
Buchan, G. C. F.
Bradbury.
Clarke, F.
Coilho, C. M.
Copenhagen, M.
Churchward.
Charles, L.
Cazenenne, L.
Collins, J. O.
Clary, W. O.
Dodd, J. R.
Donenberg, A.
D'Silva, J.
Dunlop, Major.
D'Mello, J. L.
Deacott, W. C.
Douglas, R.
Ellis, H.
Essenhofer, K.
Fries, J.
Ferrar, Mrs.
Fergus, C.
Fern, W. A.
Francis, J. M.
Greatheed, C.
Griffiths, Miss.
Gulmohomed Khan.
Graham, E., Mrs.
Grieves, F., Mrs.
Hill, T. C.
Herwing, Mrs.
Harberlandt, G., Dr.
Headlam, J., Capt.
Israil, H. N.
Jocmpoburg, J.
Jewtt, A.
Kelly, Capt.
Kemmerling, M.
Koch, G.
Kinnard, H. B.
Kinnent, E.
King, B.
Leodon, R. H.
Limarchand, C. H.
Max Fanel.
Mackenzie, R., Capt.
McDonald, W. J.
Murteruza, Proff.
Mallitti, G. E.
McPhic.
Martine, A.
Mason, C. A., Revd.
Macdonald, A. E.
Mathews, J. W.
Mutter, M.
Noris, E. J.
Narayna S. Iyer.
Newman, H. J.
Naylor, A. M.
Owen, W. S.
Pearson, W. A.
Purcell.
Priestly.
Parkh, C. L.
Roland, C.
Ridley, Mrs.
Rhodis, M. J.
Richi, L.
Rossi, Maria.
Royal, B.
Russel, C. E. M.
Rembodo, P.
Salmon, M. B., Capt.
Silva, W. S.
Smith, D. Mr.
Smith.
Sonilal.
Stigemann, E.
Simpson, E.
Sistan, F. F.
Shapeiru, Z.
Verond, E.
Veekers, W.
Von Kugchunam, H.
Watkins, J.
Williamson, Mrs.
Wild, W.
Walker, P. C.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 1st August, 1892.

Anthony, J. R.
Collet, H.
Carmi, J. T.
Chamberlain, E.
Eales, Lt. L.
Gahan, E. C.
George, K. St.
Grant, F.
Gwyther, H. T.
Harding, H. L.
Holland, B. D. B.
Holimba.
Jaffin, W. H.
Mainwaring, G. B.
Miller, T. B.
Myall, H. B.
Palma, A.
Palmer, A.
Pym, E.
Salano, G. L.
Sanderson, H. E.
Sowear.
Thompson, M. A.
Vassar, G. W.
Wall, E. C.
Walker, L.
Wintour, G. F.
Wood, Mrs.

GEO. ED. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 6th August, 1892.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1892.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	9th Aug.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	8th „	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion.	9th „	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	9th „	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	8th „	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	8th „	Ditto.
Colombo	9th „	Per P. & O. Str. *Chusan.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	6th „	Per Steamer *C. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	9th „	Per Steamer *Canara.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	12th „	Per Steamer *Purnea.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	10th „	Per Steamer *Kola.*
Port Blair	10th „	*Vid* Madras.
Straits, China, and Japan . .	13th „	Per Steamer *Wingsang.*

N. B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

GEO. ED. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির

বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে ওরয় সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২॥০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1 Pound tin,	R16,	or,	post free,	R16-12.
½	„	R 8,	„	R 8-8.
¼	„	R 4,	„	R 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	.	১৬৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৸০
½ আধ „	„	৮৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮॥০
¼ শিকি „	„	৪৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪॥০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, at the prices specified below :—

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to, 152 pages text, 298 pages tables, 8 charts. R8

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883, 4to, 150 pages text, 305 pages tables, 9 charts R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1884, 4to, 153 pages text, 305 pages tables, 4 charts. R8

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1885, 4to, 202 pages text, 315 pages tables, 4 charts R8

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1886, 4to, 228 pages text, 322 pages tables, 5 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1887, 4to, 274 pages text, 329 pages tables, 5 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1888, 4to, 284 pages text, 248 pages tables, 5 charts R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1889, 4to, 295 pages text, 338 pages tables, 10 charts. R8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates. R2-8

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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates. R1-8.

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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, complete, in cloth R10.

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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, complete, in cloth R10.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part I, 4to, 57 pages, 4 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part II, 4to, 80 pages, 4 plates. R2.

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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part IV, 4to, 97 pages, 14 plates. R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part V, 4to, 100 pages, 14 plates. R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part VI, 4to, 34 pages, 5 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part VII, 4to, 134 pages, 12 plates. R1-8.

Cyclone Memoirs, Part I, demy, 43 pages, 6 plates. R1.

Cyclone Memoirs, Part II, demy, 89 pages, 11 plates. R3.

Cyclone Memoirs, Part III, demy, 166 pages text, 29 plates. R5.

Cyclone Memoirs, Part IV, demy, 124 pages text, 17 plates. R3.

Hand Book of Cyclonic Storms in the Bay of Bengal, for the use of Sailors, demy, 212 pages, 29 plates. R5.

Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October, 1876, 4to, 87 pages, 4 plates. R2.

Report on the Madras Cyclone of May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates. R2-8.

Rainfall Chart of India showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colours). 8*a*.

Rainfall Map of India (in two sheets, scale 64 miles to one inch), showing the annual distribution of rainfall (in colours). R3.

Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for each of the years 1879 to 1888, corrected and reduced. Each year. R2-8.

The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part I [Instructions to Observers]. R3.

The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part II [The Meteorology of India]. R5.

Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. R2.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator. R5.

Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator, showing the specific gravity, temperature, and currents of the sea surface. R1-8.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Arabian Sea and the adjacent portion of the North Indian Ocean. R5.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta, and obtainable from the Society's London Agents, Messrs. Trubner & Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

SANSKRIT SERIES.

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14. **Brihat Aranyaka Upanishad**, (Sans.) fasci. VI, VII, & IX, at annas 6 each. R1-2
15. **Brihat Aranyaka Upanishad**, (Eng.) fasci. II & III, at annas 6 each. 12a
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Land Acquisition Manual, 1890. R1 (3a.)
Excise Manual, 1891. R2-8 (6a.)
The Salt Manual, 1891. R1-8 (3a.)
Bengal Embankment Manual. R2. With Map. R3 (2a.)
Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Administration of the Salt Department. R1-4 (3a.)
Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in English. 2a. (½a.)
Bihar Peasant Life. *Illustrated.* By G. A. GRIERSON, Esq., B.C.S. R5 (8a.)
Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By H. J. S. COTTON, C.S. R2-4 (4a.)
A Revenue History of the Sunderbuns. By F. E. PARGITER, C.S. R2-8 (3a.)
A Sketch of the Administration of the Hooghly District. By Mr. G. TOYNBEE. R1-8 (3a.)
The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.)
Ditto ditto Fishes. Volume I. R15 (6a.)
Ditto ditto ditto Volume II. R15 (6a.)
Ditto ditto Birds. Volume I. R15 (6a.)
Ditto ditto ditto. Volume II. R11-4 (4a.)
Ditto ditto Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6a.)
The Fauna will be complete in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.
Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal. for 1890-91. 8a. (2a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. (1a.) per copy.
Ditto in Kaithi. (1a.) per copy.

☞ ***The List of Books available for sale at the Secretariat Press will in future be published once only in each month.***

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

Upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes, No. B147686, for ₹800; No. 213118, for ₹1,000; No. 275886, for ₹1,000; No. 282915, for ₹1,000; No. 296587, for ₹1,000, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, originally standing in the names of respectively, Administrator General, Bengal; Bank of Bengal, Bank of Bengal, Bank of Bengal, and John A. Stowell, and last endorsed to the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED,

Simla.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 32.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 9	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	15 3	17 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	7 1	6 7	9 7	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	‡	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 8	10 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	17 8	18 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 11	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 1	8 13	12 6	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 7	...	...	...	...	213 15	213 15	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 11	7 12	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	7 7	7 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 9	9 5	8 9	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	8 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	18 14
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	11 3	...	...	9 5	8 12	11 8	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	‡	...	...	...	490 0	490 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 14	11 2	...	...	9 7	9 2	10 3	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 14	20 10	22 8	8 4	8 14	69 0	69 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	‡	‡	...	...	6 12	7 9	8 3	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 10	‡	‡	6 4	6 0	218 0	218 0	9 10	7 3
Pakôkku	‡	‡	...	...	7 0	6 12	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	‡	‡	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 0	4 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 14	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	16 0	20 13	20 13	5 13	5 13	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	16 0	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	12 7	12 7
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	11 10	10 8	11 13	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	21 0	24 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 12	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 6	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	10 6	10 6
Cachar	7 8	8 0	...	...	9 8	10 0	12 12	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 12	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	8 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	11 0	13 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 8	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 0	10 10	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	8 8	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																												
Eastern hill tracts—																												
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	10 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 0	4 0	...	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	3 8	4 0
Eastern—																												
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 10	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0
Chittagong	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 14	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Tippera	10 0	12 0	...	...	8 6	10 0	10 10½	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	14 0	...	...	7 6	8 0	...	80 0	10 5	10 0
Dacca	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 0	9 0	...	13 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																												
Khulna	10 0	10 0	8 6	8 4	10 12	10 12	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	12 4	12 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 4	11 4	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 8	15 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 8	13 5	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 7	106 0	105 0	10 10½	10 13
Calcutta	11 7	11 8	14 8	15 8	7 14	7 14	10 12	10 11	15 3	15 2	11 13	12 15	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 4	14 9	...	...	15 3	15 8	85 0	85 0	11 4	11 4
Hooghly	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	12 0	12 1	18 13	19 6	10 5	10 7½	11 7	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9½	15 9½	...	...	17 8½	17 8½	...	...	10 10	10 10½
Jessore	10 0	10 0	...	..	9 8	10 0	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	120 0	130 0	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	10 0
Central—																												
Bankura	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 8	13 8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	280 0	280 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	11 0½	11 0½	...	...	10 14	10 14	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	100 0	100 0	11 1	11 1
Birbhum	10 8	10 8	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 3	10 3	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 0	...	...	17 4	18 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 15	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 9	9 9
Rajshahi	12 0	12 12	19 8	19 8	9 12	9 12	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	18 8	18 8	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 8	13 0	...	...	9 8	10 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																												
Rangpur	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Dinajpur	10 8	10 13	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 12	11 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																												
Puri	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 8	9 3	10 8	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13†	13 13†	...	...	13 13	13 13	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8
Cuttack	9 3	9 3	...	...	8 8	8 3	11 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12†	14 7†	...	...	13 2	13 2	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Balasore	10 12	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0§ { 12 0* / 16 0§ }	}	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																												
Singhbhum	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 8	11 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	9 14
Lohardaga	{ 7 12 to 10 0	8 4 to 11 0	12 0 to 13 0	} 11 0	12 0	12 0	{ 13 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 15 0	} ...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	...	...	{ 12 0 to 13 0	} 12 0	18 0	17 0	{ 12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	} 140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Palámau	12 6	13 8	20 4	16 14	13 8	12 6	14 1	13 8	...	...	...	...	20 4	16 10	...	...	14 1	14 1	18 9	20 4	20 4	16 14	200 0	200 0	7 15	7 14
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Biri. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. § Chana. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	14 3	13 8	13 10	16 0	9 7	9 5	11 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	16 0	16 13	16 8	15 12	15 0	17 5	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 10
Gaya	12 8	13 0	16 8	18 0	10 0	9 0	11 8	11 12	13 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	15 8	...	18 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 8 to 14 8	13 12 to 15 0	18 8	19 8	10 8	9 8	12 0	12 8	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	18 8	19 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8
Shahabad	14 0	13 8	16 0	15 12	8 0	9 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	12 0	16 0	17 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	11 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	16 6	16 6	10 1	10 1	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	15 12	16 6	15 2	15 12	17 10	17 10	151 8	164 8	10 [illegible]	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	13 3	17 10	18 2	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	17 10	18 0	17 10	12 0	17 10	18 2	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	176 0	168 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	17 8	17 0	19 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Saran	13 12	13 8	17 12	19 4	8 8	8 8	11 6	11 2	...	...	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 6	18 0	18 8	17 10	18 0	20 0	20 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	12 8	12 8	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	...	...	16 8	17 0	17 8	17 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	10 8	12 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	10 0
Benares	12 9	12 9	16 10½	16 10½	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 7½	16 10½	16 11	...	..	9 7½	9 3	16 13	17 4		...	20 7½	20 10	125 0	130 0	9 10	9 12
Ghazipur	13 8	13 8	16 12	16 12	6 7	6 7	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 1	16 1	21 14	21 14	10 5	10 5	18 10	18 10	19 5	19 5	21 4	21 4	154 8	154 8	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	12 8	14 0	19 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	19 8	19 8	...	...	19 8	20 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Allahabad	11 8	11 8	18 0	18 8	8 0	8 0	9 12	11 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 8	...	..	20 8	22 8	92 8	95 0	9 0	9 8
Central—																										
Bánda	15 12	16 8	23 0	23 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	23 0	.	21 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	24 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	9 8	9 12
Fatehpur	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	21 4	21 4	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpur	16 4	16 0	.	...	9 0	9 0	10 4	10 0	20 12	20 8	...	...	...	...	..	..	20 12	20 12	...	...	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Jalaun	17 0	17 8	21 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	..	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 8	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 8
Cawnpore	13 8	14 8	18 8	19 8	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 8	22 0	22 0	19 8	21 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 0	14 6	19 4	19 15	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	19 8	20 2	18 8	19 4	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	21 2	20 13	22 0	22 0	23 9	24 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 4
Farukhabad	13 8	13 5	17 14	17 11	5 4	5 7	8 0	8 3	13 2	20 7	15 8	16 5½	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 1	...	...	19 12	19 12	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 14½
Mainpuri	14 4	15 8	19 12	19 8	4 8	4 8	10 0	12 8	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	..	19 4	19 4	17 0	17 0	23 4	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	10 0
Etah	15 4	15 12	21 4	21 8	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	14 8	14 8	21 8	21 8	11 4	10 4	26 8	25 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 4½	17 2	24 4	25 1½	7 8	7 4	12 0	12 0	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	21 9½	...	...	25 4	25 14	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	14 4	20 8	21 4	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	17 8	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	20 0	21 0	...	...	14 0	14 8	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Muttra	14 0	14 8	22 8	23 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	21 8	21 8	19 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 8	...	...	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Aligarh	14 0	14 8	23 0	22 8	5 4	5 4	9 8	9 8	16 0	20 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	13 8	12 8	23 0	23 8	16 0	19 0	27 0	26 0	140 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	15 2	15 10	22 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	9 11	17 0	14 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	22 4	23 0	18 0	17 0	16 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Submontane—																										
Ballia	13 12	14 12	17 8	18 4	9 0	9 8	11 4	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 8	...	...	19 0	18 4	115 0	115 0	11 0	10 8
Azamgarh	12 8	13 4	16 4	17 0	8 14	8 14	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	...	...	13 4	15 8	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 8	12 8	18 0	19 5	9 0	9 0	11 10	12 8	...	...	...	...	14 6	18 0	13 8	14 5	18 0	19 5	...	...	20 10	21 3	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0½	8 12	8 12	22 0½	22 0½	8 0	9 0	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	14 0	14 8	20 8	21 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 10	19 8	20 8	...	...	18 8	21 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 4
Budaun	15 4	15 12	21 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 8	22 8	19 0	20 0	23 8	26 4	192 0	192 0	10 8	11 0
Pilibhit	13 5	14 6	22 8	25 0	10 10	11 4	11 14	12 8	13 12	23 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	19 6	20 8	17 8	17 8	25 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	10 6	9 14

Bareilly	13 3½	12 14¼	19 6	18 12	7 10½	7 10½	10 11¼	10 13¾	15 3¾	15 3¾	16 7¾	15 3¾	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 11¾	18 3¼	18 12	15 3¾	20 8¾	19 15	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 0
Moradabad	14 0	15 0	22 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	4 0	4 0	19 4	20 4	...	..	22 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	10 12	11 0
Naini Tal	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	7 0
Almora	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	7 4	7 4	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	10 12	11 4	...	...	9 0	9 0†	160 0	200 0	7 0	7 0
Bijnor	14 1	14 10	21 6	22 12	10 2	10 11	11 4	11 13	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4½	19 2	...	...	20 4	21 6	135 0	135 0	10 14	10 11
Muzaffarnagar	15 0	14 13½	24 3	25 5	6 9	11 8	11 8	6 0	16 8	11 8	14 5	14 5	9 4	9 14½	6 9	6 9	21 8	22 13	13 3	13 3	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	10 0	11 0
Meerut	14 0	15 0	22 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	13 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	15 0	15 0	12 12	12 12	21 8	21 8	12 12	12 12	19 0	21 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dún	13 4	14 8	21 8	22 0	6 0	5 8	9 8	6 8	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 12	18 0	...	...	18 2	18 8	18 12	19 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	9 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	...	..	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Sultanpur	14 8	14 8	21 8	24 0	8 8	8 0	14 8	14 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	23 8	26 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	14 3	14 0	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 8	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 8	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lucknow	13 2	13 6	19 0½	20 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	21 8	24 0	19 1½	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 6½	20 4	22 0	22 0	20 8	20 6	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8
Hardoi	15 4	15 8	21 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 0	13 8	18 9½	19 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 8	15 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	...	...	20 2	21 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	12 12	13 0	19 6	20 9	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	17 8	21 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	13 0	23 12	23 0	20 8	23 0	20 3	21 0	125 0	130 0	10 8	11 0
Gonda	14 14	15 0	22 0	23 8	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 13	19 8	20 0	..	...	8 0	8 0	20 12	21 8	20 8	21 13	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Bahraich	15 0	15 8	22 4	23 8	9 8	10 8	11 8	12 8	21 8	23 8	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	23 8	20 0	22 8	23 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	14 8	15 0	22 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	20 0	‡	‡	‡	16 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	‡	20 8	20 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	14 12	15 8	24 0	25 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	30 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	25 0	30 0	22 0	23 4	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 12	13 12	20 0	19 6	9 6	9 6	10 10	10 10	16 4	17 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 2	20 0	17 12	18 2	25 0	25 0	...	...	15 10	15 13
Bánswara	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	8 12	8 9	13 12	13 12	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	30 0	27 8	27 8	27 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 8¾	11 2	14 7¼	14 1	7 13	7 13	8 3¼	8 9½	15 3¾	15 10	10 2½	12 8	*Nil*	*Nil*	13 10¾	14 1	12 8	12 8	14 1	14 1	9 12¼	10 8¾	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6
Sirohee	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	10 14½	11 13½	15 4	15 12	...	.	8 0	8 0	14 6	16 4	13 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 2	17 12	.	...	...	...	230 0	220 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	12 3	12 3	16 15	16 12	5 0	5 0	9 10	9 14	15 13	15 13	13 13	13 10	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 11	15 13	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 0	11 14½
Abu	9 9	9 9	13 4	12 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	..	.	11 8	12 0	..	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	14 0	14 0	9 8	9 0	...	.	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 4	12 4	15 8	16 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 4	14 4	14 4	13 12	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 4	16 0	15 0	16 4	‡	‡	*	*	12 12	12 12
Boondee	17 0	17 4	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 12	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8
Kotah	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	..	21 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	9 8
Jhailawar	16 11	16 4	23 14	23 6	7 13½	7 13½	10 3	10 3	22 12	22 4	15 12½	15 12½	...	...	24 5	24 5	20 3	19 4	22 2	24 1	13 6	14 2½	175 0	175 0	8 14	9 5½
Tonk	14 6	14 9	17 5	17 10½	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	21 14	21 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 10	...	...	...	...	105 0	110 0	10 12	11 4
Jeypore	13 12	13 12	18 8	18 4	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	17 0	19 0	15 8	16 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	18-0 to 20 0 / 18-4 to 20 8	19 8	20 12	22 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 15	16 4	20 5	21 4	11 4	11 4	11 14	11 14	20 10	20 10	17 8	17 8	...	...	14 6	14 6	20 10	21 9	...	...	27 8	28 12	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 10
Dholpur	15 11¼	16 0½	22 11	24 3¾	8 7	8 7	9 9	9 9	18 2	19 12¼	18 2	19 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	22 15	24 4	...	...	28 12	30 1/16	90 0	90 0	11 2	10 11½
Bhurtpore	15 14	16 10	22 13¼	23 12	6 2½	6 2½	6 15	6 15	21 8	22 4	19 8	19 8	...	...	10 4	10 4	23 2½	23 12	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	12 4
Ulwur	15 0	15 10	21 1	22 2	8 0	7 5	8 11	8 10	21 7	22 2	19 9	20 5	...	...	12 12	12 12	21 0	22 5	21 0	21 14	26 14	27 4	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 7
Deoli Cantonment	13 13	14 4	16 13½	17 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	17 15	18 6	16 8	16 8	...	...	.	.	15 0	15 8	..	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	11 8	12 0	16 0½	16 5¼	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	15 10½	17 0	14 8	15 12	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	15 10½	17 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	11 13¼	12 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	12 8	17 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	11 0
Balmer	9 12	10 2		..	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 4	10 9	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	..	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anadra	10 8	10 10	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	12 12	13 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	12 2	13 2	14 6	16 9	8 4	8 4	9 9	9 12	16 0	16 12	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	15 9	16 4	14 4	15 5½	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	9 13½ and 11 5	9 13½ and 11 12	15 10	15 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 2 and 14 6	12 13 and 14 6	11 14 and 13 2	11 14 and 12 8	...	...	...	...	15 7½	15 0	13 2	13 2	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 6	6 4	8 0	7 12	10 12	10 10	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 8	10 8	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	14 4½	...	...	9 13	9 8	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	11 12	11 12	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Neemuch Cantonment	12 5	12 14	17 15	18 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	17 14	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 8	18 7	18 8	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 4
Goona	18 0	18 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	15 4½	16 7½	14 15½	25 8	6 14½	6 6	9 0½	9 0½	20 7½	21 5	18 0	21 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	17 0	17 8½	19 2	25 8	17 0	17 8½	170 0	170 0	11 11	11 6½

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat		Barley		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	22 0	23 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 4
Ferozepore	14 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	13 0	14 0	‡	‡	14 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	*	12 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	16 0	20 0	10 0	8 0	300 0	280 0	12 8	12 8
Central—																										
Gurgaon	16 0	17 0	22 0	24 0	..	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	22 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	*	24 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	9 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	15 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	19 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	15 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	12 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	‡	†	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	16 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 8	12 8
Ludhiána	15 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	15 0	16 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 4
Gurdáspur	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	†	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	‡	†	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	14 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	11 0	12 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Kangra	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	14 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	16 0	19 0	‡	†	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	13 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	13 8	13 12
Gujrát	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	*	*	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	80 0	75 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	†	†	‡	‡	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	108 0	107 0	38 0	41 0
Kohát	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	130 0	130 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 8
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	12 0	‡	‡	115 0	115 0	36 0	36 0
Muzaffargarh	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	24 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	11 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 12	11 0	15 8	15 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	17 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	160 0	11 8	12 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 8	12 8		...			12 8	11 6	...	...	12 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 6	15 0	18 0	18 6	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 12	11 12	17 12	19 6	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	13 12	14 8	16 6	17 2	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	128 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	11 12	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	...	...	8 10	8 10	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	11 8	11 4	18 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	9 8	9 8	‡	‡	‡	7 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	65 0	64 0	8 0	8 0

Bombay—																												
Konkan—																												
Karwar	8 8	8 8	*	*	5 8	5 8	11 3	11 8	12 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	11 8	12 0	*	*	9 8	9 12	213 5	213 5	12 0	12 0
Ratnágiri	7 15	8 9	*	*	7 13	8 9	9 14	9 14	14 5	13 0	9 13	10 7	15 4	16 7	*	*	12 10	12 10	*	*	8 3	8 14	105 0	120 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 6	11 2	12 2	12 2	10 5	11 4	...	..	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 3	10 2	103 0	103 0	12 0	12 0
Bombay	8 13	8 13	15 1	15 11	6 13	6 9	10 8	10 10	14 6	14 6	13 1	12 3	14 3	16 0	13 2	14 7	13 12	13 15	15 10	16 9	8 3	8 4	62 6	62 6	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 6	8 0	*	*	8 3	7 8	10 0	9 0	*	*	12 0	12 0	18 10½	18 10½	*	*	11 7	11 7	*	*	8 13	8 0	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	8 2	9 5	*	*	8 11	9 11	9 8	10 7	15 6	15 6	14 3	14 3	15 9	17 4	*	*	9 13	10 5	*	*	11 4	11 4	89 10	80 0	10 5	10 5
Belgaum	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	*	*	11 0	11 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	95 0	92 0	13 0	12 8
Sátara	8 11	8 11	13 1	13 1	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	12 10	12 10	12 4	12 5	14 0	14 0	14 9	14 9	9 12	9 12	15 2	15 2	8 4	8 15	120 0	120 0	12 2	12 2
Sholapur	11 10	11 10	*	*	9 4	9 12	9 13	10 5	18 11	14 1	16 6	16 14	*	*	*	*	12 2	12 2	*	*	10 3	10 3	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	8 7	8 7	*	*	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	15 12	15 12	14 0	14 0	*	*	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	*	*	7 5	7 5	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Poona (City)	9 3	9 3	10 3	10 3	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	14 2	14 2	12 10	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	..	...	12 0	12 0	67 7	67 7	12 4	12 4
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 4	10 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 4	16 4	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	91 0	91 0	13 0	13 0
Násik	12 15	12 15	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 13	14 13	19 2	19 2	...	...	13 8	13 11	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 4	12 4	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	22 8	23 12	18 2	18 2	*	*	*	*	10 9	11 6	*	*	16 14	16 14	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	*	*	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	*	*	7 10	7 10	8 4	8 4	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	13 0	13 0	*	*	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	10 0	10 5	21 0	21 5	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	18 10	18 13	15 0	15 5	18 13	18 13	*	*	12 5	12 5	*	*	*	*	107 0	107 0	12 13	12 13
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9½	8 9½	12 9	12 9	6 4½	6 4½	8 0	8 0	17 2	17 2	14 4½	14 4½	17 2	17 2	*	...	11 7	11 7	*	...	9 2	9 2	73 2	73 2	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	10 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máháls (Godhra)	9 0	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	11 13	12 0	14 5	15 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	13 5	13 8	12 13	13 0	*	...	*	...	13 13	14 0	*	...	11 0	11 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 6	12 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 4	16 0	16 0	13 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	...	...	7 0	7 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	52 8
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 6	18 0	18 13	18 0	18 13	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 8	11 14	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	12 10	13 0	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 6	10 6	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	11 5	11 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	10 2	11 11	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 14	10 0	12 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	13 13	...	...	6 9	8 0	120 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	11 14	13 2	...	...	9 6	10 0	10 0	11 4	17 8	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 4	...	...	10 0	11 4	95 0	95 0	9 1	10 7
Wardha	11 7	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	11 7	11 7	120 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 6	12 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	...	...	18 14	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	11 12	11 12	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	...	...	16 13	14 13	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 7	11 7	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 10	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	8 13	8 13
Jubbulpore	13 8	13 4	...	...	9 8	10 0	12 8	13 12	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	110 0	100 0	9 0	9 8
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	17 0	17 8	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 8	21 0	...	...	25 8	24 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 0
Mandla	16 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 2	9 2	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Balaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 8
Chanda	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	15 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 8	11 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	14 7	14 7	...	...	11 4	12 5	16 15	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 14	18 11	...	...	10 14	12 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 8
Raipur	14 13	14 3	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 13	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 15	10 15	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	11 6	11 13	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 1	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 4	...	...	8 0	8 8	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 10	13 0	...	...	8 5	8 0	10 5	10 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 5	14 13	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 13
Akola	11 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	96 0	96 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 8	8 0	8 8	10 0	17 0	17 10	13 8	13 14	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	93 0	81 0	9 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 2	9 11	*	*	6 12	6 12	7 12	7 14	14 2	13 13	*	...	22 3	21 7	*	*	10 11	11 4	*	*	12 11	13 3	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 0
Boláram	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 4	7 4	7 14	7 11	15 10	16 2	*	*	...	*	*	*	11 15	12 3	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	9 0	9 0	*	*	7 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	16 8	...	*	*	*	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thûr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 14	9 14	*	*	*	*	17 8	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	11 5	*	*	*	*	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	13 2	14 13	14 5	15 14	15 10	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 3	11 11
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 3	13 2	11 14	13 5	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	9 3	7 6
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	15 8	15 8	14 3	14 3	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221 2	221 2	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 10	8 10	14 6	14 3	12 3	12 3	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 11	6 11	...	...	8 0	7 8	8 10	8 10	14 14	14 11	12 3	12 3	15 8	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	8 8	8 2	...	...	7 13	7 6	8 5	8 5	15 0	14 10	13 2	13 2	18 13	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 5	9 5	15 2	15 2	13 13	13 13	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	15 6	*	*	*	16 6	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 2	119 2	10 11	10 11
Vizagapatam	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 8	8 8	12 3	11 14	14 14	14 14	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	7 3	7 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 8	10 8	15 6	14 6	14 2	14 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162 0	162 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 8	6 8	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 8	10 8	14 3	13 11	*	*	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	5 13	7 11	...	...	8 3	8 0	9 0	9 0	12 14	12 6	11 5	11 5	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	6 11	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 11	10 14	10 14	14 10	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 11	8 11	*	*	*	*	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 13	9 6	14 10	13 11	11 10	11 10	15 6	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163 3	163 3	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 14	11 6	*	*	16 3	16 3	15 2	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 0	10 0	*	*	13 13	13 13	17 6	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 5	6 5	...	...	8 13	9 0	9 2	9 6	15 6	14 11	14 0	14 0	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 11	9 2	9 3	9 10	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 2	10 2	14 10	14 10	14 11	14 11	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 4	7 8	8 4	8 8	19 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	13 0	9 12	9 12	...	...	11 0	10 12	108 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	8 3	8 6	7 10	7 5	7 2	7 1	7 12	7 5	14 8	14 2	...	...	17 0	16 12	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	21 8	17 8	...	...	9 4	8 12	10 0	11 0	9 4	9 4	130 0	130 0	9 8	8 0
Tûmkûr	8 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 8	8 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	6 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	72 0	72 0	8 8	9 0
Kadur	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	10 0
Shimoga	6 13	6 13	7 6	7 6	7 14	7 14	9 7	10 8	18 14	18 14	...	...	21 8	22 9	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	8 8	8 4	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 12	8 8	21 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	6 8	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 8	8 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, July 30th, 1892.

There has been no important change in the weather during the week under review. The monsoon has blown strongly throughout the greater part of the Indian region and from the normal directions. The distribution of pressure has been regular, and such as is associated with general monsoon weather; but the barometric difference between the north and south has been less than usual on most days. It will be remembered that during the previous week North-Western India even relatively to the average was less under the influence of the monsoon current than other parts of India. This condition was entirely changed during the week under review. The cyclonic storm which had appeared over Bengal last week advanced north-westward during the present week, and reached North-West India by the 25th. From that date till the close of the week it hung about the Western desert, and was accompanied with most exceptional rain over the extreme north-west of India.

The chart of Sunday, July 24th, showed that the depression which had appeared over Bengal at the close of the preceding week had commenced a west-north-westerly advance. The centre at 8 A.M. was close to Sutna, and a well-marked cylonic circulation of the wind existed around the depression. Northerly winds prevailed in the Punjab, but, except in the Punjab and in the neighbourhood of the depression, the wind directions were fairly normal.

Rain was very general, except over a large part of North-West India and of the centre of the Peninsula, where there was either no rain or only scattered falls. At Pachmarhi 7 inches of rain had fallen, and generally in the Central Provinces and the North-West Provinces the amounts recorded were between 2 inches and 3 inches, but in other parts of India the falls were small or moderate. The chart of the 25th showed that the depression previously noticed had continued to advance west-north-westward, and that the centre was close to Jeypore. Light variable winds were reported from the Punjab, and some other slight changes in the wind direction were introduced by the north-westerly movement of the depression, but on the whole the circulation was little changed. Rain had extended into Rajputana, but the greater part of the Punjab, of Sind, and of the centre of the Peninsula was without rain. Elsewhere rain was general, the fall being moderately heavy in parts of the Central Provinces, of Malabar, and of Burma. By the morning of the 26th the depression had reached the Indus Valley, while at the same time a second and very slight depression had appeared over the head of the Bay. Variable and light breezes prevailed over North-East India and westerly to southerly winds over the Bay and Burma, while a massive south-westerly current blew across the West Coast and into the central parts of the country and the Gangetic plain, where it met with a south-easterly current blowing along the foot of the hills. Rain had been very general, and had been heavy in Rajputana, and rather heavy in parts of Guzerat and of Malabar. On the 27th both depressions were still shown—one over the Indus Valley and Western desert, and the other over the head of the Bay. The barometer was, however, rising everywhere—most in the north—and gradients were slighter. A well-marked cyclonic circulation of the winds prevailed over North-West India, and an irregular cyclonic circulation over the Bay. Elsewhere the directions were fairly normal. Rain had again fallen very generally. The amounts were on the whole moderate, but were heavier than usual in the extreme north-west. On the morning of the 28th the depression noticed over the Bay on the preceding day had advanced over the land, and the barometer was falling over the Central Provinces. There was no other change. Rain was reported from nearly all parts of the country. The amounts were moderate generally, but were heavier than usual in the extreme north-west, and at Multan the fall amounted

to the exceptional amount of 6·87 inches. The chart of the 29th showed that the depression which was crossing the Orissa Coast on the preceding day had reached the North-West Provinces and Bundelkhand, but beyond this movement there had been no important change. The wind directions were somewhat irregular over part of North-Western and Central India, but were from the normal monsoon quarters elsewhere. The rainfall was again exceedingly general, the amounts being exceptionally large in the Indus Valley, fairly large on the West Coast, and moderate elsewhere. On the 30th the chart showed a slight depression over the Western desert, an area of relative depression over the Gangetic plain, and an area of high pressure in the extreme south. Gradients were moderate and the monsoon was about normal, except at the head of the Bay, where the wind force was light. Rain had to a great extent ceased in North-West India, in Madras, and in other parts of India. Though the fall was general, the amounts were light.

Temperature.—Owing to the steady and continuous rainfall the mean temperature has been low, the average diurnal deficiency for the whole of India being 0·8°.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

PROVINCE.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—0·5	—0·7	—1·2	—1·5	—0·2	+0·8	+0·1	—0·5
Bengal and Assam . .	—1·3	—0·4	—0·5	+0·5	+2·0	+0·7	+0·5	+0·2
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	—1·9	—0·8	—2·2	—2·1	—0·2	+0·6	+2·1	—0·6
Punjab	—3·7	—0·6	+0·1	—5·1	—6 6	—8·0	—3·6	—3·9
Bombay	+1·0	—0·1	0	+0·3	—0·2	—0·8	—0·5	0
Berar and Central Provinces	—1·7	—3·8	+0·1	+1·7	+2·0	+1·4	+1·5	+0·2
Guzerat and Central India .	+1·0	—0·7	—2·1	—0·9	+0·1	+0·3	+1·5	—0·1
Sind and Rajputana . .	+1·6	+0·6	—2·9	—3·6	—2 5	—2·3	—0·3	—1·3
Madras	+0·5	+0·4	+0·4	+1·0	—1·1	—2·1	—1.0	—0·3
Mean for whole India . .	—0·6	—0·7	—0·9	—1 1	—1·2	—1·0	0	—0·8

On the last two days of the week, when the amount of rainfall began to fall off somewhat, the mean temperature rose above the normal average over North-Eastern and Central India, and the mean temperature of the whole country was normal on the 30th. On all the other days the mean temperature was lower than usual. On the 29th and 30th the maxima recorded in the Punjab were exceptionally low.

Rain—During the week under review rain has fallen in each one of the Indian rainfall divisions. In the actual distribution the rainfall ranges from 13·11 inches in Malabar, about 9 inches in Coorg, the Konkan, and Tenasserim, and about 7 inches in Assam (Surma) to about ½ an inch in Madras and Khandeish. According to the normal distribution, the rainfall should range from 10 inches in Tenasserim and Arakan and 7 inches in Coorg and the Konkan to about ¾ inches in Madras, Sind, and the west of the Punjab. The principal differences between the normal and actual distribution are then the excess in Malabar, Sind, and the Punjab and the deficiency in Arakan. The main body of the monsoon

current appears to have entered the Indian region on the West Coast and passed into the central and north-western parts of the country, while the Bay current was abnormally weak; hence the east of India, including Madras, Bengal, and Arakan, had less rain than usual, while the West Coast, the Central divisions, and the North-West divisions had more. The third column of the table shows that twenty of the rainfall divisions received excessive and twenty-nine deficient rainfall, while one received exactly the normal amount, and in another no comparison is possible The greatest actual excess was 7·19 inches in Malabar, followed by 4·40 inches in the Punjab (West), while the greatest actual deficiency was 7·20 inches in Arakan. Relatively to the normal the greatest excess was in the Indus Valley, the division of Punjab (West) having received over seven times and Sind nearly six times the normal amount. In the Assam Valley, Bengal, the Gangetic plain, and a large part of Madras the deficiency relatively to the average was considerable.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the actual and normal rainfall for the two months from May 29th to July 30th. In no less than seventeen divisions the rainfall for that period has been normal, *i.e.*, the variation is less than 10 per cent.; in twenty the rainfall has been excessive, that is, has varied by 10 per cent. or more from the normal; and in thirteen it has been deficient. In the Punjab (West) and in Sind the variation shows a very large excess. The deficiency is nowhere very large, but in Rajputana (West) it amounts to 47 per cent., in Guzerat and Kathiawar to 22 per cent., in the Hill districts of the Punjab to 28 per cent., and in East Bengal to 26 per cent.

The following is a statement of the principal large totals during the week in the different divisions:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thatôn	11·19 inches.
Burma	Shwegyin	Kyaikto	11·19 "
Assam	Sylhet	Sudder	14·51 "
Bengal	Tipperah	Agartala	5·10 "
	Darjeeling	Kurseong	8·53 "
Behar	Shahabad	Bhabhua	3·83 "
North-West Provinces	Jaunpur	Mariahu	7·78 "
	Dehra Dun	Kalsi	7·52 "
Punjab	Kangra	Sudder	13·03 "
	Dera Ismail Khan	Bhakkar	14·25 "
Malabar	Calicut	Tellicherry	27·63 "
Mysore	Shimoga	Nagar	34·10 "
Konkan	North Kanara	Honawar	14·56 "
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	23·30 "
Central Provinces	Hoshangabad	Sohagpur	14·81 "
Guzerat	Surat	Pardi	9·16 "
Kathiawar	Cutch	Sudder	4·42 "
Sind	Karachi	Kotri	9·76 "
Central India	Bhopal	Sudder	12·51 "
Rajputana	Ajmir	Harmara	8·59 "
Madras	Vizagapatam	Sudder	7·51 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending July 30th, 1892.			Rainfall data from May 29th to July 30th, 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to July 30th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	9·58	10·68	— 1·10	86·70	87·16	— 1
	Lower Burma	4·27	5·04	— 0·77	44·15	43·12	+ 2
	Central Burma	4·53	4·17	+ 0·36	30·62	29·49	+ 4
	Upper Burma	2·20	?	?	12·39	?	?
	Arakan	2·52	9·72	— 7·20	96·15	102·83	— 6
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·22	4·09	— 1·87	28·32	38·14	— 26
	Assam (Surma)	6·99	6·47	+ 0·52	77·06	70·66	+ 13
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·63	3·72	— 2·09	29·27	31·88	— 8
	Deltaic Bengal	1·14	2·94	— 1·80	19·52	22·22	— 12
	Central Bengal	1·67	2·53	— 0·86	22·48	22·06	+ 2
	North Bengal	2·16	4·11	— 1·95	47·77	46·90	+ 2
	Orissa	1·30	3·11	— 1·81	21·03	20·89	+ 1
	Chota Nagpur	1·00	3·31	— 2·31	23·80	20·35	+ 17
	Behar (South)	1·11	3·03	— 1·92	14·68	16·77	— 12
	Do. (North)	1·04	2·64	— 1·60	22·66	20·48	+ 11
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	2·87	2·96	— 0·09	18·06	14·80	+ 22
	Oudh (South)	1·46	2·66	— 1·20	15·20	13·83	+ 10
	Do. (North)	0·89	2·68	— 1·79	16·28	16·04	+ 1
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	2·12	2·83	— 0·71	15·07	12·84	+ 17
	North-Western Provinces (West).	2·83	2·55	+ 0·28	11·38	11·01	+ 3
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	1·66	3·31	— 1·65	16·03	18·06	— 11
Punjab	Punjab (South)	2·34	1·03	+ 1·31	6·39	5·26	+ 21
	Do. (Central)	2·19	1·73	+ 0·46	6·77	8·70	— 22
	Do. (Submontane)	1·47	1·98	— 0·51	9·93	10·77	— 8
	Do. (Hill Districts)	5·11	6·12	— 1·01	21·16	29·47	— 28
	Do. (North-West)	3·50	1·40	+ 2·10	8·21	6·27	+ 31
	Do. (West)	5·10	0·70	+ 4·40	7·72	2·78	+ 178
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	13·11	5·92	+ 7·19	65·86	66·83	— 1
	Madras (South Central)	0·62	1·15	— 0·53	10·51	11·07	— 5
	Coorg	9·74	7·68	+ 2·06	67·00	53·00	+ 26
	Mysore	1·58	1·64	— 0·06	14·67	12·24	+ 20
	Konkan	9·09	7·62	+ 1·47	60·49	68·66	— 12
	Bombay Deccan	1·11	1·47	— 0·36	18·99	12·59	+ 51
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·48	1·05	— 0·57	11·29	10·27	+ 10
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·74	1·74	0	18·95	17·20	+ 10
	Central Provinces (West)	3·97	2·84	+ 1·13	18·84	19·26	— 2
	Ditto (Central)	5·04	4·44	+ 0·60	23·75	25·01	— 5
	Ditto (East)	3·74	4·02	— 0·28	37·55	23·63	+ 59
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	2·79	3·89	— 1·10	18·04	23·66	— 24
	Kathiawar	2·85	1·90	+ 0·95	8·89	11·28	— 21
	Sind	3·59	0·62	+ 2·97	6·56	2·55	+ 157
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	3·33	2·76	+ 0·57	15·71	19·40	— 19
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	3·95	1·87	+ 2·08	11·06	12·88	— 14
	Rajputana (West)	2·34	1·41	+ 0·93	3·19	6·06	— 47
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·04	1·21	+ 0·83	13·40	11·02	+ 22
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	3·15	2·99	+ 0·16	23·70	25·53	— 7
	Hyderabad (South)	1·05	0·99	+ 0·06	9·95	9·51	+ 5
	Madras (Central)	0·41	0·69	— 0·28	9·57	6·22	+ 55
	East Coast (Central)	0·47	0·73	— 0·26	8·10	6·68	+ 21
	Ditto (South)	0·76	0·79	— 0·03	7·24	5·04	+ 44
	Madras (South)	0·12	0·29	— 0·17	1·84	2·28	— 19

SIMLA, *4th August, 1892.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 30th July.*—Rainfall very heavy on the West Coast; good in the Circars, parts of the Karnatic and Central districts, and in the Tanjore and Bellary districts; light scattered showers elsewhere. The July rainfall, though light for the last three weeks, except on the West Coast and the Circars, is generally in excess of the average, except in the South and in Trichinopoly and Coimbatore, where the fall is always moderate. Rainfall to date is generally sufficient, though more rain is now wanted in the Deccan, Central, South, and parts of Nellore. Agricultural operations are proceeding briskly, and standing crops are generally doing well. Water-supply is sufficient. Pasturage and condition of cattle in affected parts are improving. General prospects are favourable. Prices are nearly stationary; slightly easier in the Central and Karnatic; rather high in the South and Deccan. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works:*—Deccan 25,489, Karnatic 12,861, and Central 2,959: *Total* 41,309 against 42,789 last week. Increase of 2,586 in Nellore owing to the resumption of works in one taluk temporarily suspended last week. *On gratuitous relief:*—Deccan 420, Karnatic 121, and Central 102: *Total* 643 against 687 last week. Loans for wells disbursed:—Deccan Rs. 8,66,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,42,000, and Central Rs. 12,25,000: *Total* Rs. 25,33,000. Wells completed—611, 2,160, and 1,321: wells under construction—6,598, 2,033, and 7,738 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans—Rs. 93,000, Rs. 99,000, and Rs. 68,000: *Total* Rs. 2,60,000 disbursed.

Bombay.—*For week ending 3rd August.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper and Sind, except Karachi; good in Sind, Konkan, Gujarat, and Kathiawar; moderate or slight in Deccan and Karnatic. More rain wanted urgently in parts of seven districts. Young crops are thriving, except in parts of three districts. Sowing and transplantation of early crops are progressing. Preparations for late crops in parts of four districts. Fodder is scarce in parts of three and cattle distressed in parts of two districts. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works:*—Bijapur 53, Belgaum 553, Dharwar 140, and Kolhapur 86: *Total* 832 against 4,143 last week.

Bengal.—*For week ending 2nd August.*—Rainfall this week has been light in most places. The fine weather has benefited the early-rice crop, and the prospects of all crops continue generally satisfactory. More rain is wanted in parts of four divisions to assist transplantation of winter rice, which is being pushed on. Early-rice and jute are being harvested in many districts, and the manufacture of indigo is in progress. Telegraphic reports have been received of floods in Cuttack and Puri. Some damage has been caused in Cuttack to crops and houses, and several breaches in canal

embankments and roads have occurred. Full details not yet to hand. No further information received about the distress reported last week. Prices continue generally stationary, with a slight tendency to fall in some districts. Fodder and water supplies are plentiful and cattle are in good condition. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bhagalpur 2,147. *On gratuitous relief*:—Monghyr 229 and Bhagalpur 948: *Total* 1,177 against 1,384 last week. Numbers relieved in Bhagalpur diminishing. In Darbhanga all works closed and gratuitous relief stopped.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 3rd August.*—The continued moderate rainfall has greatly benefited the crops, and prospects are everywhere favourable. In Almora the early crops are coming into ear, and in Garhwal one of the smaller millets is expected to ripen in a fortnight. Sowings are practically finished. Weeding and transplanting of rice are in progress. Supplies are ample and prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 3rd August.*—Good rain has fallen in all but three districts as well as in the Simla Hill States, but more rain is still wanted at Umballa for rice sowings. All canals are flowing well. Sowings of autumn crops are in progress in most districts, and have been completed in some. Prospects of crops are much improved by the recent rain Condition of sugarcane and cotton is good. In the Hill States of Simla people continue distressed, and will be so till the maize crop ripens. Many States have supplied grain or cash to their subjects, while some have suspended the collection of revenue. Heavy rains have damaged the crops throughout the Dera Ismail Khan district, and the embankments there have been washed away. Cattle are generally in fair condition. Fodder is scarce in several districts, but grass has now sprung up, and prospects have improved by the recent rainfall. In other districts fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in three districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 3rd August.*—Rainy weather has continued, and the deficiency on account of its late commencement has everywhere been nearly, if not quite, made good. Hoshangabad and Bilaspur have received more and Sambalpur much more than the average; but the weather has not been unfavourable for weeding, and prospects continue excellent, save in part of one district, where the rice has been injured by heavy rain, and fields are being resown.

Burma.—*For week ending 30th July.*—LOWER BURMA: Rain during the week general and sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are in progress, and crop prospects are everywhere favourable. Slight damage from insects is reported from one district.

UPPER BURMA: There has been general rain during the week, but more is still required in some districts. In Mandalay. dry-weather paddy is being reaped, and in all districts ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of wet-weather paddy are in progress. Rice, cotton, sesamum, and *jowar* are generally progressing favourably, but beans, sesamum, and maize are withering in parts. Nurseries in the north of the Southern Shan States destroyed from want of rain. Maize in large quantities is coming into the market in Yamethin. The price of paddy has risen largely in three districts; elsewhere fluctuations are

small. The price of rice has decreased in three districts, while it has risen in five others. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Shwebo 1,415.

Assam.—*For week ending 2nd August.*—Weather warm. Harvesting of summer paddy and transplanting of late rice continue. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water abundant.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 3rd August.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good in two districts. Standing crops good, except in parts of one district, where more rain is still wanted. No material change in prices. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*.—Bangalore 45.

COORG: Rainfall good. Transplanting of rice is in progress. *Ragi*, coffee, and cardamoms are in good condition. Prices are stationary. Forage and water for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 23rd July*—BERAR: Average rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Standing autumn crops are in good condition. Weeding operations continue throughout the Province. Fodder is insufficient in one taluk and water in another Cattle are in good condition. Land is under preparation for spring crops in two districts. Prices stationary.

HYDERABAD: Report not received.

Central India.—*For week ending 3rd August.*—Rainfall in Central India is sufficient for agricultural purposes, except in parts of the Nimuch district. Standing crops are generally good, except in Bhopawar. Agricultural stock continues weak in Bhopal, but is in good condition elsewhere. Fodder is sufficient. Prices of food-grains are high in Nimuch; steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 3rd August.*—Rainfall general and good. The Ajmere district had over 4 inches. Agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily, and standing crops and harvest prospects are favourable throughout Rajputana. Agricultural stock is improving generally, except in two Agencies, but many deaths of cattle are still reported in Ajmere-Merwara. Pasturage or fodder prospects are improving Prices generally steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 26,018 (including 3,055 home labour), Marwar 4,282, Kishengarh 1,086, and Bikanir (report not received): *Total* 31,386 against 36,601, excluding Marwar and Bikanir. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 5,861, Marwar 2,036, Kishengarh 157, and Bikanir (report not received): *Total* 8,054 against 7,352, excluding Marwar and Bikanir. The decrease of 9,950 in Ajmere-Merwara compared with the last report is chiefly in the Ajmere Collectorate, and is mainly attributable to good rain. The figures for home labour are subject to revision.

Nepal.—*For week ending 28th July.*—Weather seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Note on Agricultural Conditions and Prospects in India for the month of June.

1. In the earlier part of the month the continued weakness of the monsoon current caused anxiety regarding the prospects in Behar, the Punjab, Ajmere, and Rajputana. But conditions changed towards the end of the month, and agricultural prospects are now satisfactory throughout India.

Under these circumstances it is considered sufficient to publish the usual conspectus of the relief operations in each Province during June :—

Province.	Number of affected districts.	Area, square miles.	Population.	Affected area, square miles.	Population of affected area.	Number on relief works on last day of June 1892.	Number on gratuitous relief on same date.
Madras	8	59,216	11,311,000	17,645	2,571,000	77,668	1,059
Bombay	3	12,343	2,199,000	8,169	1,240,000	3,035	...
Bengal	6	23,640	13,081,000	4,493	1,432,000	36,813	4,004
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	3	12,077	875,000	(a) 942½	427,000	...	...
Burma ...	7	25,158	1,391,000	3,382	173,000	(b)9,805	1,835
Ajmere-Merwara ...	2	2,711	542,000	2,702	494,000	32,672	8,049
Rajputana ...	4	76,650	3,598,000	45,825	1,798,000	9,314	4,390
Mysore	...	27,936½	4,944,000	622	106,000	1,579	206
Hyderabad ...	11	82,694	11,537,000	...	957,000	3,657	...
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.	9	6,740	1,600,000	2,519	471,000	7,767	...
Tehri (Garhwal) ...	...	4,180	241,000	400	30,000	...	..
TOTAL ...	53	333,345½	51,319,000	86,699½	9,699,000	182,310	19,535

(a) Affected area of two districts (Almora and Dehra Dun) only.
(b) Including numbers on certain Government irrigation works not now classed as relief-works.

2. The following table shows the programme of works available for relief purposes; the expenditure on relief-works, gratuitous relief, and advances to cultivators; and the amount of revenue suspended :—

Province.	Number of districts.	Maximum number for whom relief is expected to be required in case of serious famine.	Number for whom relief was provided in gazetted programme of relief works for 3 months.	Number for whom relief can be provided by works remaining on programme on date of report.	Expenditure on relief-works and gratuitous relief since 1st April 1891 to end of month under report.	Advances since 1st April 1891 to end of month under report.	Revenue suspended since commencement of scarcity.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	8	1,131,100	1,710,300	1,266,100	13,72,000	26,40,000	30,98,000
Bombay	3	180,000	68,319	79,658	69,000	6,12,000	18,000
Bengal	6	398,431	2,976,069	2,196,531	3,83,093	1,24,472	...
Burma	9	679,354	250,172	241,802	14,23,513	4,23,744	(a) 7,90,000
Ajmere-Merwara ...	2	85,000	91,465	82,690	8,60,000	5,01,000	8,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	3	60,000	...	...	...	35,707	6,000
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 4,00,000

(a) Thathameda or house-tax actually remitted.
(b) Rough estimate.

3. The abnormal character of the death-rate in one district in Bengal is attributable mainly to fever and cholera, and is in no case directly traceable to famine. A rise in the death-rate in the hill districts of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab was distinctly due to cholera.

E. C. BUCK,

SIMLA, *the 5th August, 1892.* *Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XV OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92	Week ending 25th July 1891.			Week ending 23rd July 1892.			Earnings from 1st April to 25th July 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 23rd July 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	604	1,577	7,84,580	498	1,582	7,13,169	451	1,68,28,078	1,65,64,171	...	2,63,907
Patna-Gya	197	57	8,698	153	57	7,973	140	1,76,196	1,55,976	...	20,220
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	65,793	79	831	65,606	79	24,57,893	20,80,344	..	3,77,549
Indian Midland (*a*)	127	752	63,517	84	752	62,854	84	16,37,378	18,16,122	1,78,744	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	3,36,384	201	1,674	2,83,000	169	74,59,654	78,47,469	3,87,815	...
South Indian	150	901	1,28,723	143	1,106	1,40,063	127	24,02,804	24,26,242	...	36,562
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	85,510	82	1,044	75,235	72	16,55,507	14,50,551	...	2,04,956
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	712	82,301	116	755	75,640	100	18,80,570	19,82,166	95,596	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	157	7,941	51	199	10,033	50	1,95,391	2,25,085	29,694	...
TOTAL	250	7,703	15,63,447	203	8,000	14,33,553	179	3,47,59,471	3,45,48,126	...	2,11,345
State lines worked by the state.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,395	6,02,835	252	2,450	3,72,778	152	1,03,71,210	83,03,703	...	20,67,507
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,14,439	165	692	1,17,983	170	31,99,564	30,83,657	...	1,15,907
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,74,427	224	777	1,89,800	244	32,90,158	28,36,130	...	4,54,028
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	13,600	109	125	11,770	94	2,39,491	2,30,288	...	9,203
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	87,540	144	715	90,957	127	17,42,942	21,16,912	3,73,970	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,654	66	25	1,416	57	19,286	21,041	1,755	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	311	39	8	288	36	5,177	5,301	124	...
TOTAL	251	4,631	9,94,806	215	4,792	7,84,992	164	1,88,67,828	1,65,97,032	...	22,70,796
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,485	4,61,539	311	1,492	4,35,818	292	1,73,25,256	1,42,64,052	...	30,61,204
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	1,78,299	387	461	1,50,000	325	53,72,253	56,54,541	2,82,288	...
Madras	216	840	1,74,699	208	840	1,71,183	204	30,62,123	28,97,936	...	1,64,187
TOTAL	468	2,786	8,14,537	292	2,793	7,57,001	271	2,57,59,632	2,28,16,529	...	29,43,103
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,120	33,72,790	223	15,585	29,75,546	191	7,93,86,931	7,39,61,687	...	54,25,244
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	18,009	117	162	17,467	108	3,56,136	3,30,119	...	26,017
Tárakeshwar	258	22	5,678	258	22	4,568	208	1,05,604	98,254	...	7,350
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	5,632	84	67	7,644	114	1,38,326	1,61,089	22,763	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	11,175	143	78	11,999	154	1,66,585	1,70,254	3,669	...
TOTAL	135	329	41,394	126	329	41,678	127	7,66,651	7,59,716	...	6,935
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state (*g*)	154	354	38,107	108	354	50,796	143	8,36,687	8,58,342	21,655	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,070	82	13	710	55	22,625	22,801	176	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	29,229	99	311	27,723	89	4,15,874	4,09,453	...	6,421
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	89	3,026	34	93	2,920	31	66,487	98,400	31,913	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,729	60	29	1,446	49	(*h*) 24,360	27,234	2,874	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	2,642	37	72	2,520	35	78,904	96,168	17,264	...
TOTAL	107	853	75,803	89	872	86,115	99	14,44,937	15,12,398	67,461	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	17,825	165	108	10,372	96	2,47,573	1,68,146	...	79,427
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	15,588	47	334	16,898	51	5,27,666	6,45,132	1,17,466	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	188	9,445	50	292	13,100	45	1,71,144	3,26,407	1,55,263	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	4,680	50	94	4,359	46	1,19,471	1,14,478	...	4,993
TOTAL	76	616	29,713	48	720	34,357	48	8,18,281	10,86,017	2,67,732	...

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 33.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th August, 1892.

No. 22.—The following Statutes, namely, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 19 (with so much of the schedule as extends to repeal in India Statutes in force there) and c. 40 are published for general information:

THE STATUTE LAW REVISION ACT, 1892.

[55 & 56 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 19.]

An Act for further promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing Enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.

[20TH JUNE, 1892.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain enactments which may be regarded as spent, or have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express specific repeal by Parliament, or have, by lapse of time or otherwise, become unnecessary, should be expressly and specifically repealed:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Enactments in schedule repealed.

1. The enactments described in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed, subject to the provisions of this Act and subject to the exceptions and qualifications in the schedule mentioned; and every part of a title, preamble, or recital specified after the words "in part, namely," in connexion with an Act mentioned in the said schedule may be omitted from any revised edition of the statutes published by authority after the passing of this

Act, and there may be added in the said edition such brief statement of the Acts, officers, persons, and things mentioned in the title, preamble, or recital as may in consequence of such omission appear necessary:

Provided as follows:

The repeal of any words or expressions of enactment described in the said schedule shall not affect the binding force, operation, or construction of any statute, or of any part of a statute, whether as respects the past or the future;

and where any enactment not comprised in the said schedule has been repealed, confirmed, revived, or perpetuated by any enactment hereby repealed, such repeal, confirmation, revivor, or perpetuation shall not be affected by the repeal effected by this Act;

and the repeal by this Act of any enactment or schedule shall not affect any enactment in which such enactment or schedule has been applied, incorporated, or referred to;

nor shall such repeal of any enactment affect any right to any hereditary revenues of the Crown, or affect any charges thereupon or prevent any such enactment from being put in force for the collection of any such revenues, or otherwise in relation thereto;

and this Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect, or consequences of anything already done or suffered,—or any existing status or capacity,—or any right, title, obligation, or liability already acquired, accrued, or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, —or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim, or demand,—or any indemnity,—or the proof of any past act or thing;

nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law or equity, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice, or procedure, or the general or public nature of any statute, or any existing usage, franchise, liberty, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office, appointment, payment, allowance, emolument, or benefit, or any prospective right, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognised, or derived by, in, or from any enactment hereby repealed;

nor shall this Act revive or restore any jurisdiction, office, duty, drawback, fee, payment, franchise, liberty, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure, form of punishment, or other matter or thing not now existing or in force;

and this Act shall not extend to repeal any enactment so far as the same may be in force in any part of Her Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom, except where otherwise expressed in the said schedule.

Application of repealed enactments in local courts.

2. If and so far as any enactment repealed by this Act applies, or may have been by Order in Council applied, to the court of the county palatine of Lancaster or to any inferior court of civil jurisdiction, such enactment shall be construed as if it were contained in a local and personal Act specially relating to such court, and shall have effect accordingly.

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as the Statute Law Revision Act, 1892.

SCHEDULE.

This schedule is to be read as referring to the Revised Edition of the Statutes prepared under the direction of the Statute Law Committee in all cases of Statutes included in that edition; and as referring in the case of all Statutes not so included and passed before the reign of George the First, to the edition prepared under the direction of the Record Commission.

A description or citation of a portion of an Act includes the words mentioned or referred to as forming the beginning or as forming the end of the portion comprised in the description or citation.

Enactments which have been already repealed are, in a few instances, included in the schedule, in order to avoid the necessity of reference to previous Statutes.

Reign and Chapter.	Title.
* *	* *
9 Will. 3, c. 44 .	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act for raising" and ends with the words "East Indies." Repealed as to all Her Majesty's Dominions.
* *	* *
13 Geo. 3, c. 63 .	An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe. In part, namely,— Section nine, from "and constantly," where those words first occur, to "united company," where those words next occur, and from "and the court of directors" to the end of the section.

Reign and Chapter.	Title.
	Section ten, from "and shall not be removeable" to "remaining and surviving."
	Section twelve.
	Section sixteen.
	Sections eighteen and nineteen.
	Sections thirty-three to "seventy-four."
	Section thirty-six.
	Section thirty-eight.
	Section forty-six.
	Repealed as to all Her Majesty's Dominions.
* *	* *
21 Geo. 3, c. 70	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act to explain" and ends with the words "Supreme Court."
	In part, namely,—
	Sections nine to sixteen.
	Sections nineteen to the end.
	Repealed as to all Her Majesty's Dominions.
* *	* *
26 Geo. 3, c. 57	An Act the title of which begins, with the words "An Act for the further" and ends with the words "Britain or India."
	In part, namely,—
	Sections twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-nine as to all Her Majesty's Dominions.
	Section thirty-eight, from "and the like difficulties" to "Great Britain," where those words next occur, and from "and in like manner" to "Great Britain," where those words last occur. So far as the said provisions extend to British India.
* *	* *
33 Geo. 3, c. 52	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act for continuing" and ends with the words "and Bombay."
	In part, namely,—
	Section thirty-two, from "that when the office" to "Fort William; and" and the words "Governor-General or."
	Section one hundred and fifty-seven.
	Repealed as to all Her Majesty's Dominions.
* *	* *

Reign and Chapter.	Title.
37 Geo. 3, c. 142	An Act for the better administration of Justice at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and for preventing British subjects from being concerned in Loans to the Native Princes in India.
	In part, namely,—
	Preamble from "And whereas it may be expedient" to end of preamble.
	Section one.
	Section two, from "from and after" to "directed, that."
	Sections three to ten.
	Sections fifteen to twenty-six.
	Section thirty.
	Repealed as to all Her Majesty's Dominions.
39 & 40 Geo. 3, c. 79	An Act for establishing further Regulations for the government of the British territories in India, and the better Administration of Justice within the same.
	In part, namely,—
	Section four.
	Section five to "whatsoever; and," and from "shall cease" to "but the same."
	Section six.
	Section eight, from "Provided always" to the end of the section.
	Sections ten and eleven.
	Section twelve, so far as relates to the Governor-General and the Council of Fort William.
	Sections seventeen to nineteen.
	Section twenty to "eight hundred and one."
	Sections twenty-one to twenty-four.
	Repealed as to all Her Majesty's Dominions.
* *	* *

Reign and Chapter.	Title.
16 & 17 Vict., c. 48 .	An Act for the punishment of Offences in the Colonies in relation to the Coin. In part, namely,— Preamble, and to "authority of the same, as follows." Section two, the words "at the discretion of the court" and from "or for any term" to the end of the section. Repealed as to all Her Majesty's Dominions.
16 & 17 Vict., c. 49 .	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act to extend" and ends with the words "and Ireland." In part, namely,— To "contrary" and the words "have been or hereafter." Repealed as to all Her Majesty's Dominions.
* *	* *
16 & 17 Vict., c. 95 .	An Act to provide for the government of India. In part, namely,— Preamble, and to "authority of the same as follows." Section one. Section sixteen, the words "after the passing of this Act" occurring twice, from "and from and after" to "shall cease," and from "and to declare" to the end of the section. Section twenty-eight. Section thirty-two, from "at any" to "Act, and." Repealed as to all Her Majesty's Dominions
* *	* *
18 & 19 Vict, c 93 .	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act to amend" and ends with the words "in India" Repealed as to all Her Majesty's Dominions.
* *	* *
21 & 22 Vict., c. 106 .	An Act for the better government of India. In part, namely,— Preamble, and to "as follows, that is to say." Section four, to "this Act." Section nine. Section sixteen, from "the Order" to "fifty-five, or" and the word "other." Section thirty-two, to "of this Act." Section thirty-four, to "this Act." Section fifty. Sections sixty to sixty-two. Section seventy-four. Repealed as to all Her Majesty's Dominions.
* *	* *
22 Vict., c. 11 . .	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act to enable" and ends with the words "of India." In part, namely,— Preamble, and to "as follows." Section ten. Repealed as to all Her Majesty's Dominions.
* *	* *
23 & 24 Vict., c. 130	An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India. In part, namely,— Preamble, and to "as follows." Section thirteen. Repealed as to all Her Majesty's Dominions.
* *	* *
24 & 25 Vict., c. 54 .	An Act to confirm certain Appointments in India, and to amend the Law concerning the Civil Service there. In part, namely,— Preamble, and to "as follows." Section one. Repealed as to all Her Majesty's Dominions.
* *	* *

Reign and Chapter.	Title.
24 & 25 Vict., c. 67 .	The Indian Councils Act, 1861. In part, namely,— Preamble, and to "as follows." Section two to "repealed; and." Section four, the words "on the passing of this Act." Section sixteen. Section seventeen, the word "other." Section thirty-five. Section thirty-six, the word "subsequent." Repealed as to all Her Majesty's Dominions.
* *	* *
24 & 25 Vict., c. 104 .	An Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India. In part, namely,— From "Be it", to "as follows." Section one. Section eight to "abolished," where that word thirdly occurs. Repealed as to all Her Majesty's Dominions.
* *	* *

THE SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1892.

[55 & 56 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 40.]

An Act to amend the Acts relating to Superannuation Allowances and Gratuities to Persons in the Public Service so far as respects the computation of successive Service in different Offices where not all subject to the Superannuation Acts, 1834 to 1887, and as respects the application of Section Six of the Superannuation Act, 1887, to Employments of Profit under the Government of India.

[27TH JUNE, 1892.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Reckoning of service in one or more public offices.

1. (1) The Treasury may, within one month after the passing of this Act, frame rules regulating the superannuation allowance or gratuity which may be granted to persons who have served continuously and successively in two or more public offices as defined by this Act, but are not entitled to reckon for such grant service in all those offices.

(2) The said rules shall provide for reckoning service according to the rules under the Superannuation Acts, 1834 to 1887, and subject to such reckoning of service, for granting the same superannuation allowance or gratuity to any person as might have been granted to him if his whole service had been in the public office from which he ultimately retires.

(3) The Treasury may determine in each case the funds or accounts out of which the superannuation allowance or gratuity is to be paid, and where it is to be paid out of more than one fund or account, may apportion the amounts to be paid out of each fund or account: Provided that in cases affecting the revenue of India, the Secretary of State in Council of India shall determine the amount to be paid therefrom.

Extension to Indian employments of rules under 50 & 51 Vict., c. 67, s. 6.

2. The Treasury may, within one month after the passing of this Act, frame rules for the purpose of extending to employments of profit under the department of the Secretary of State in Council of India, or the Government of India, such of the existing rules under section six of the Superannuation Act, 1887, as do not extend to those employments, and may consolidate the existing rules with the rules so framed.

Rules to be laid before Parliament.

3. A copy of any rules made under this Act shall forthwith be laid before Parliament, and the rules shall not come into operation until three months after such copy is so laid, nor if within those three months either House passes a resolution objecting to them; but if such resolution is passed, the Treasury may frame new rules, and this section shall apply as if the passing of the said resolution were substituted for the passing of this Act, and so on as often as occasion may require.

Definitions.

4. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

The expression "public office" means any office or employment (other than any office or employment in Her Majesty's naval or land forces) service in which qualifies for the grant of a superannuation allowance or gratuity, and the remuneration of which is paid out of—

(a) the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom; or

(b) moneys provided by Parliament, or dealt with as appropriations in aid; or

(c) the revenue of India; or

(d) the revenue of the Isle of Man; or

(e) any fund which, from its being administered by a public department, the Treasury may determine to be a public fund;

and includes the office of any existing prison officer within the meaning of the Prisons Act, 1877, the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, and the Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1877:

40 & 41 Vict., c. 21.
40 & 41 Vict., c. 49.
40 & 41 Vict., c. 53.

The expression "superannuation allowance" includes any pension or superannuation or other retiring allowance.

Commencement of Act.

5. This Act shall take effect as from the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Short title and construction.

6. This Act may be cited as the Superannuation Act, 1892.

This Act shall be read as one with the Superannuation Acts, 1834 to 1887, and those Acts and this Act may be cited together as the Superannuation Acts, 1834 to 1892.

4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 24.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 8th August, 1892.

No. 345.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased, in accordance with the rules issued under section 6 of the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, to confirm Agha Abu Turab Khan in the office of Assistant Commissioner to which he was nominated by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

SANITARY.

The 10th August, 1892.

No. 168.—Surgeon-Major C. L. Swaine, M.D., Madras Establishment, Medical Officer, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the absence on furlough on medical certificate of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. Little, M.D., or until further orders.

PORT BLAIR.

The 8th August, 1892.

No. 690.—Lieutenant E. A. Gayer, Executive Commissariat Officer at Port Blair, is appointed to be *ex-officio* an Assistant Superintendent in the Settlement.

The 11th August, 1892.

No. 692.—*Erratum.*—In Home Department Notification No. 860, dated the 9th October 1890, granting Muhammad Ashik Ali Khan, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, Port Blair, privilege leave, *for* "one month and twenty-one days" *read* "one month and twenty-three days."

No. 693.—Muhammad Ashik Ali Khan, Officiating 7th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-two days, with effect from the 14th July 1892.

JUDICIAL.

The 9th August, 1892.

No. 1046.—The services of Lieutenant E. Waller, 19th Bengal Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Cawnpore.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 9th August, 1892.

No. 230.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Ven'ble F. R. Michell, Archdeacon of Calcutta, to retire from the service, with effect from the 12th August 1892.

EDUCATION.

The 8th August, 1892

No. 238.—Under section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Rangoon College to the Calcutta University in Law.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Simla, the 11th August, 1892.

No. 1715—146.—Captain H. M. Jackson, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, is granted furlough for one year, under Articles 343 and 354 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th July 1892.

FORESTS.

The 12th August, 1892.

No. 1037-*F*.—The following transfers are made in the interests of the public service:

Mr. H. A. Hoghton, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, to the Central Provinces.

Mr. H. B. Anthony, Deputy Conservator, Central Provinces, to Burma.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th August, 1892.

No. 1394-*G*.—Major A. Masters, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent in Western Malwa, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel H. M. Buller.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 11th August, 1892.

No. 3328-*A*.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under Section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts, Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B the list of Securities previously advertised.

N.B.—Under Section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of six years from (*a*) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (*b*) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

A.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	₹					
049509 4% 1854-55	500	Kader Nath Bhattacharjee, administrator of Prosonnomoyee Dabee.	Dec. 31, 1887 .	Kader Nath Bhattacharjee.	Order No. $\frac{57}{D}$, dated 21-4-92	July 1892.
051711 " "	1,000	W. W. Bell and the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson.	Dec. 31, 1881 .	The Union Bank of London, Limited.	" $\frac{199}{D}$, dated 26-5-92	Ditto.
111853 4% 1865 .	500	Abhoy Churn Guho .	Nov. 1, 1881 .	Sreemutty Shoshee Mookhee Debya, administratrix of Seetul Nath Mookerjee.	" $\frac{1102}{D}$, dated 27-1-92	Ditto.
081095 " "	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.				
221373 " "	500	Surendra Nath Banerjee .	May 1, 1886 .	Surendro Nath Banerjee.	" $\frac{1296}{D}$, dated 19-3-92	Ditto.
209883 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal .				
259379 " "	1,000	Umbica Churn Banerjee .	Nov. 1, 1888 .	Umbica Churn Banerjee.	" $\frac{226}{D}$, dated 1-6-92	Ditto.
*088800 " "	5,000	Dr. John Ince . .	May 1, 1888 .	Manshanker Vijashanker.	" $\frac{93}{D}$, dated 2-5-92	Ditto.
060886 Red. 4% 1879	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Jan. 16, 1885 .	Sashipodo Bandopadhya, guardian of Sreemutty Sukhtara Bandopadhya.	" $\frac{1265}{D}$, dated 7-3-92	Ditto.
†001593 4½% "	500	Jugobundho Chatterjee .	Sep. 15, 1888 .	Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces.	" $\frac{1302}{D}$, dated 21-3-92	Ditto.

B.

	₹					
002134 4% 1832-33	500	Bykant Nath Mookerjee	Nov. 1., 1882 .	Bykant Nath Mukerjee and Kailas Chunder Mukerjee, administrators to the estate of their father, Fatick Chunder Mukerjee.	Letter No. $\frac{1200}{D}$, dated 26-1-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
005783 4% 1835-36	600	Nobokissory Dassee .	Sep. 30, 1872 .	Sreemutty Nobokissory Dassee.	" 2306, dated 27-7-77	Jan. 28, 1888.
001262 " "	1,000	Sreenath Mookerjee .	Mar. 31, 1871 .	Doyal Chand Seal	" 4315, dated 5-10-77	Ditto.
009710 " "	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee .	Mar. 31, 1875 .	Rajnarain Chatterjee.	" 1510, dated 13-6-78	Ditto.
008612 " "	1,000	Kudumbini Dabee .	Sep. 30, 1874 .	R. Braunfeld .	Order No. 3, dated 8-2-82 .	Ditto.
011382 " "	1,000					
008595 " "	1,000	Prem Chand Bose .	Sep. 30, 1870 .	Sham Chand Bose	" 15, dated 7-7-82 .	Ditto.
002614 " "	500	Nobin Chander Paul .	Sep. 30, 1871 .	Sreemutty Jodoomohinee Dabee, administratrix, estate of Rohoram Banerjee.	" 21, dated 30-10-82 .	Ditto.

* Half note. Duplicate has been issued.

† Duplicate has been issued at once as a special case.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
014514 4% 1835-36	1,000	Mohima Chunder Mozumder, executor, estate of Opendro Chander Mozumder.	Sep. 30, 1880	Soorendro Chunder Mozumder, executor, estate of Mohima Chunder Mozumder.	Order No. 24, dated 6-7-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
Ct. 6627 " "	500	Captain Christopher	Mar. 31 1860	Raghubuns Rai	" $\frac{637}{D}$, dated 31-7-89	Jan. 25, 1890.
019383 " "	1,500	Biddomoney Dassee	Mar. 31, 1887	Srimotti Biddomoney Dassee.	" $\frac{798}{D}$, dated 9-10-90	Jan. 31, 1891.
017045 " "	500	Bykant Nath Mookerjee	Sep. 30, 1882	Bykant Nath Mookerjee and Kailas Chunder Mookerjee, administrators to the estate of their father, Fatick Chunder Mookerjee.	" $\frac{1200}{D}$, dated 26-1-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
029914 4% 1842-43	1,000	Tara Sundary Dabee	Aug. 1, 1874	Sreemutty Tara Sundary Dabee.	Letter No. 6032, dated 9-2-77	Jan. 28, 1888.
Ct. 14914 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1871	Doyal Chand Seal	" 4315, dated 5-10-77	Ditto.
18998 " "	1,000	Petumber Dhur				
040876 " "	5,000	Bipro Dass Dass	Aug. 1, 1877	Bipro Dass Dass	" 2602, dated 20-6-80	Ditto.
075291 " "	10,000	Penumatcha Sitaramaraga	Ditto.	Penumatcha Sitaramaraga Gara.	" 6592, dated 27-12-80	Ditto.
029160 " "	4,000	Mothoora Nath Sircar	Feb. 1, 1878	Nilcunto Pal	" $\frac{180}{D}$, dated 3-6-81	Ditto.
019889 " "	5,400	Kadumbini Dabee	Feb. 1, 1875	R. Braunfeld	Order No. 3, dated 8-2-82	Ditto.
047000 " "	1,000	Mohesh Chunder Sen	Feb. 1, 1877	Mohesh Chunder Sen	" 32, dated 29-12-82.	Ditto.
047001 " "	1,000					
047002 " "	1,000					
047003 " "	1,000					
089923 " "	500	Collector of Allahabad	Aug. 1, 1879	Subadar Boghaul Sing.	" 47, dated 10-8-83	Ditto.
038637 " "	500	Bank of Bengal				
052900 " "	5,000	E. D. J. Ezra	Feb. 1, 1878	Indromony Dassee, administratrix, estate, Gunga Narain Sircar.	" 48, dated 28-8-83	Ditto.
056251 " "	5,000	Chartered Mercantile Bank.				
001129 " "	1,000	Ram Rutten Bose	Aug. 1, 1874	Sreemutty Drobomoye Dabee.	" 52, dated 13-9-83	Ditto.
086068 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1879	C. G. D'Souza	" 70, dated 17-12-84.	Ditto.
089582 " "	4,000	Debnath Sreemany	Feb. 1, 1881	Sriram Chunder Ghosal.	" 81, dated 15-7-85	Ditto.
088401 " "	1,000	Nobogopal Mitter	Feb. 1, 1882	Srimoti Durgamoney Dassee.	" 83, dated 11-9-85	Ditto.
08-943 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1882	Nolini Nath Mitter	" 85, dated 17-9-85	Ditto.
050117 " "	500	Oriental Bank Corporation.	Feb. 1, 1880	Sreemutty Durga Monee Dabee	" 12, dated 28-2-87	Ditto.
051414 " "	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co.	Feb. 1, 1878	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	" 13, dated 19-3-87	Ditto.
099752 " "	1,500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	Aug. 1, 1881	Burn & Co.	" 19, dated 13-6-87	Ditto.
078500 " "	2,000	Mohima Chunder Mozumder, executor, estate of Opendro Chunder Mozumder.	Aug. 1, 1880	Surendro Chunder Mozumder, executor, estate of Mohima Chunder Mozumder.	" 24, dated 6-7-87	Ditto.
142763 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1885	Bholanath Banerjee	" 28, dated 15-12-87.	Ditto.
103833 " "	1,000	Prosonno Coomar Mitter	Ditto.	Opendro Kissen Mitter and Bepin Behari Mitter, administrators, estate of P. C. Mitter.	" 30, dated 15-12-87.	Ditto.
090867 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1879	Netto Moyee Dassee, administratrix, estate of Akhoy Coomar Mullick.	" 31, dated 15-12-87.	Ditto.
092215 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1884	Lalla Bhola Nath	" $\frac{820}{D}$, dated 25-9-88	Jan. 19, 1889.
051063 " "	100	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Aug. 1, 1882	Panna Lall Dass	Letter No. $\frac{886}{D}$, dated 24-10-88	Ditto.
047153 " "	500	Mohamed Ali Rogay	Aug. 1, 1884	Dwarka Nath Raghoba Tarkhedkar.	Order No. $\frac{1289}{D}$, dated 3-1-89.	July 27, 1889.
134185 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal				
059378 " "	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Feb. 1, 1881	Konoji Rao Bin-Deojee Goond.	" $\frac{1638}{D}$, dated 13-3-89	Ditto.
086093 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal				
C. 121042 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Feb. 1, 1885	Hormusjee Sorabjee Metha.	" $\frac{46}{D}$, dated 10-4-89	Ditto.
124996 " "	1,000	Hira Lall TribhubanDass	Feb. 1, 1884	Jose Joas Maria Moniz.	" $\frac{190}{D}$, dated 10-5-89	Ditto.
124997 " "	1,000					
132109 " "	1,000	Bonomally Chatterjee	Feb. 1, 1886	Mohendro Nath Sett	" $\frac{1118}{D}$, dated 17-12-89	Jan. 25, 1890.
135261 " "	2,000	Icharam Ramdial	Feb. 1, 1886	Lalla Benarasee Dass.	" $\frac{1259}{D}$, dated 30-1-90	Aug. 2, 1890.
172340 " "	1,000	Benarasee Doss	Feb. 1, 1887			
042261 " "	2,000	Chede Lall	Aug. 1, 1885	Bishumbher Nath Pundit.	" $\frac{872}{D}$, dated 4-11-90	Jan. 31, 1891.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
162825 4% 1842-43	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1886	Framjee Aderjee Mistry.	Order No. 985/D, dated 29-11-90	Jan. 31, 1891.
133088 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	Aug. 1, 1884	Srish Chunder Chuckerbutty	" 1046/D, dated 16-12-90	Ditto.
078549 " "	1,000	Radha Nath Dutt	Feb. 1, 1887	Radha Nath Dutt	" 358/D, dated 29-6-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
078550 " "	1,000	Raja Babu Dutt	Ditto	Raja Babu Dutt		
170948 " "	1,600	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.	Ditto	M. La Bouchardiere	" 493/D, dated 28-7-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
087061 " "	500	Omesh Chunder Dutt	Feb. 1, 1886	Mathura M. Ghose	" 620/D, dated 1-9-91	Ditto.
000478 3½% 1853-54	5,000	Shama Sundary	Feb. 29, 1878	Sreemutty Shama Sundry Chowdhoorany.	" 13, dated 23-6-82	Jan. 20, 1888.
000589 " "	500	Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.	Feb. 28, 1881	Moolraj	" 10, dated 5-2-87	Ditto.
43985 4% 1854-55	1,000	Petumber Dhur	June 30, 1871	Doyal Chand Seal	Letter No. 4315, dated 5-10-77	Ditto.
019182 " "	500	Prem Chand Bose	Dec. 31, 1870	Sham Chand Bose	Order No. 15, dated 7-7-82	Ditto.
Ct. 10299 " "	1,000	Administrator General, Bengal.	June 30, 1868	Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Tarini Chunder Banerjee.	" 24, dated 30-10-82	Ditto.
011859 " "	500	Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons	June 30, 1877	Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons.	" 44, dated 31-7-83	Ditto.
42809 " "	600	A. M. Sutherland	June 30, 1879	C. J. Vencatasoobiah.	" 56, dated 22-2-84	Ditto.
022431 " "	900	Bank of Madras				
019741 " "	2,500	The Collector of Kistna District.				
034039 " "	2,000	Pundit Ambica Proshad	June 30, 1883	Pundit Ambica Proshad.	" 6, dated 23-9-86	Ditto.
33693 " "	1,000	Abdul Rahman	Dec. 31, 1855	Mussummat Ammeeran, administratrix, estate of Abdul Rahman.	" 25, dated 5-10-87	Ditto.
048510 " "	1,000	Dwarka Nath Raghoba and Roghaba Pandurang.	June 30, 1884	Dwarka Nath Raghoba Tarkhedkar.	" 1289/D, dated 3-1-89	July 27, 1889.
047894 " "	1,000	Luchman Proshad	June 30, 1886	Lalla Benarasee Dass.	" 1259/D, dated 30-1-90	Aug. 2, 1890.
018438 " "	1,000	The Collector of 24-Pergunnahs.	Dec. 31, 1885	Bykant Nath Mukerjee.	" 1200/D, dated 26-1-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
036975 " "	3,000	Bykant Nath Mookerjee				
1305 4% 1865	500	Tulsey Das Mullick	May 1, 1873	Wooma Churn Chuckerbutty.	Letter No. 6427, dated 3-3-77	Jan. 28, 1888.
082310 " "	3,000	Joggon Mohini Dabee	May 1, 1876	Sreemutty Joggon-Mohini Dabee.	" 4439, dated 16-8-79	Ditto.
060464 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Nov 1, 1874	Octavius Steel	" 7196, dated 10-12-79	Ditto.
059217 " "	900					
060053 " "	600					
002175 " "	2,000	Brojo Nath Mullick and others, executors of Taruck Nath Mullick.	May 1, 1876	Sheik Nazir Mundle and Sheik Syed Mundle.	" 6590/D, dated 27-12-80	Ditto.
5256 " "	500	E. E. Petrocochino & Co.	May 1, 1868	Sreemuty Bama Sundary Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Tarini Churn Banerjee.	" 24, dated 30-10-82	Ditto.
000208 " "	500	Kartick Chundra Bural				
075629 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	Nov 1, 1875	Nilmoni Ghose	" 26, dated "	Ditto.
048219 " "	500	Mooltan Chand	May 1, 1876	Chuna Lal	" 31, dated 29-12-82	Ditto.
032266 " "	1,000	Mohesh Chunder Sen	Nov. 1, 1876	Mohesh Chunder Sen	" 32, dated "	Ditto.
032267 " "	1,000					
032268 " "	1,000					
032269 " "	1,000					
050218 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	May 1, 1880	Sreemutty Kadumbini Dassee.	" 33, dated "	Ditto.
106688 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Nov. 1, 1879	C. J. Vencatasoobiah	" 56, dated 22-2-84	Ditto.
106686 " "	1,000					
036554 " "	2,000	Bank of Madras				
067785 " "	2,000					
053583 " "	500	Nobo Coomar Acharjee	Nov. 1, 1877	Lakhan Chunder Acharjee.	" 62, dated 5-6-84	Ditto.
114368 " "	500	Jogo Mohun Lahiri	Nov. 1, 1882	Jogo Mohun Lahiri	" 72, dated 19-1-85	Ditto.
116716 " "	500					
089755 " "	1,000	Deb Nath Sreemany				
123866 " "	500	Jogo Mohun Lahiri	Ditto	Sreemutty Bhobo Sundary Dabee.		
150377 " "	1,000					
150385 " "	500					
150386 " "	1,000					
026520 " "	1,100	J. R. Duxbury	May 1, 1878	Pir Ali Behehijji	" 73, dated 21-1-85	Ditto.
036874 " "	2,000	Pundit Kishen Lal	May 1, 1877	Pundit Kishen Lall	" 76, dated 24-1-85	Ditto.
064391 " "	1,000	Ram Chand Seal	Nov. 1, 1880	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal.	" 81, dated 15-7-85	Ditto.
073233 " "	2,000	Modhubun Dass Dwarka Dass.	May 1, 1881	Mussummat Kasee Dayee.	" 82, dated 10-8-85	Ditto.
112316 " "	500	Ramjeebun Ghosh	Nov. 1, 1880	R. C. Gunning	" 86, dated 12-11-85	Ditto.
080663 " "	500	Debnath Sreemany				
038264 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	May 1, 1876	Srimutty Brojocoomaree Dassee.	" 87, dated 10-12-85	Ditto.
102595 " "	500	Ramjeebun Ghosh	May 1, 1878	Chundi Churn Sen	" 3, dated 28-4-86	Ditto.
038522 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Nov. 1, 1871	Omrito Kumari Dasi	" 4, dated 29-5-86	Ditto.
037713 " "	500	Petrocochino Brothers				

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
161053 4% 1865	1,000	The Comptroller General	Nov. 1, 1882	Panna Lall	Order No. 7, dated 16-10-86	Jan. 28, 1888.
161054 " "	1,000					
096652 " "	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Nov. 1, 1877	The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited, Madras.	" 8, dated 28-10-86	Ditto.
134064 " "	500	The Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.	May 1, 1881	Moolraj	" 10, dated 5-2-87	Ditto.
103146 " "	500	Luchmee Chand Radha Kissen.	Nov. 1, 1877	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose. Ditto	" 13, dated 19-3-87	Ditto.
105488 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1878			
163257 " "	500	Kanye Lall Sein	Nov. 1, 1882	Bunkoo Lall Dhur	" 17, dated 26-4-87	Ditto.
108437 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.	May 1, 1878	P. Namasevoyam Modelier.	" 18, dated 22-4-87	Ditto.
110825 " "	2,000	P. Namasevoyam Modelier				
091402 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov 1, 1880	Burn & Co.	" 19, dated 13-6-87	Ditto.
142787 " "	1,000	Bistu Das Ghose	Nov. 1, 1881	Sreemutty Adya Suckty Dassee and Debendro Nath Ghose.	" 21, dated 27-6-87	Ditto.
142785 " "	500	Bistu Das Ghose, administrator of Brindabun Ghose.			" 22, dated 27-6-87	Ditto.
142786 " "	500					
104201 " "	500	Mohima Chunder Mozumdar, executor, estate of Opendra Chunder Mozumdar.	Nov. 1, 1880	Surendro Chunder Mozumdar, executor, estate of Mohima Chunder Mozumdar.	" 24, dated 6-7-87	Ditto.
104234 " "	500					
193015 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1885	Mrs. Maria de Vizitacao E. Souza.	" 1640/D, dated 13-3-89	July 27, 1889.
191278 " "	500					
163941 " "	500	Tarini Churn Ghose	May 1, 1886	Sreemuty Kadumbini Dassee.	" 230/D, dated 17-5-89	Ditto.
205192 " "	500					
173492 " "	1,000	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.	Ditto	Doyal Chand Chuckerbutty, Seromoni.	" 273/D, dated 25-5-89	Ditto.
173493 " "	1,000					
173255 " "	500					
208422 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.				
212692 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal				
212693 " "	1,000					
188802 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Jogendra Chunder Sen.	" 275/D, dated 25-5-89	Ditto.
008407 " "	500	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Rawalpindi.	Nov. 1, 1870	Kamta Pershad and Ambica Pershad.	" 371/D, dated 10-6-89	Ditto.
128853 " "	500	Omar Chand Pal	Nov. 1, 1884	Miss F. M. Templeton.	" 584/D, dated 19-7-89	Jan. 25, 1890.
077369 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Ditto	Nilmoney Mitter	" 834/D, dated 16-9-89	Ditto.
121965 " "	500	Nilmoney Mitter	May 1, 1881			
089640 " "	1,000	Deb Nath Sreemany	May 1, 1879	Ram Lall Mitter	" 1053/D, dated 2-12-89	Ditto.
227104 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1886	T. Luchman Pillai	" 1473/D, dated 25-3-90	Aug. 2, 1890.
227105 " "	1,000		Ditto			
227106 " "	1,000		Ditto			
227107 " "	1,000		Ditto			
234771 " "	1,000		Nov. 1, 1886			
234772 " "	1,000		Ditto			
234773 " "	1,000		Ditto			
203914 " "	500	Toolsiram	Nov. 1, 1884	Toolsiram	" 299/D, dated 19-6-90	Ditto.
047269 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.	May 1, 1883	Sreemutty Rajballa Dabee.	" 701/D, dated 19-9-90	Jan. 31, 1891.
150770 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	May 1, 1888	Koylash Chunder Sircar.	" 747/D, dated 29-9-90	Ditto.
103275 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	May 1, 1878	Suresh Chunder Ghose and Sreemutty Kristnamoney Dassee.	" 945/D, dated 8-11-90	Ditto.
112331 " "	500	Ramjeebun Ghosh	May 1, 1879			
244329 " "	1,000	Rustomjee Ardaseer Daver	Nov. 1, 1887	Framjee Aderjee Mistry.	" 985/D, dated 29-11-90	Ditto.
189247 " "	1,000	Girisa Chandra Bisvas	Nov. 1, 1883	Girisa Chunder Bisvas.	" 171/D, dated 18-5-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
127766 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany.	Nov. 1, 1880	Sreemutty Tripoora Dassee.	" 291/D, dated 18-6-91	Ditto.
128336 " "	500					
247858 " "	500	Sreemutty Hurro Soondary Dassi.	May 1, 1887	Sreemutty Hurro Soondary Dassi.	" 360/D, dated 29-6-91	Ditto.
225114 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1886	Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy and Peroshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy.	" 481/D, dated 27-7-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
247700 " "	5,000	Kanhya Lall Pundit	May 1, 1888	Pundit Kanhya Lall	" 548/D, dated 12-8-91	Ditto.
194173 " "	2,000					
236645 " "	1,000					
B. 156736 " "	500	Charles DaCosta	May 1, 1887	Charles DaCosta	" 555/D, dated 14-8-91	Ditto.
146611 " "	500	Poolin Behary Dey and Gosto Behary Dey.				
161977 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto	T. R. Stokoe	" 737/D, dated 3-10-91	Ditto.
191011 " "	1,000	Deb Nath Sreemany				
153252 " "	1,500	Deb Nath Sreemany	May 1, 1882	Purna Chunder Ghose.	" 943/D, dated 14-12-91	Ditto.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
078956 4% 1865	1,000	Rai Dhunput Singh Bahadur.	May 1, 1886 .	Bhoobonesh Chuckerbutty	Order No. 949/D, dated 15-12-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
093425 " "	1,000	Madhuban Dass Dwarka Dass.	May 1, 1877 .	Gones Dass . .	" 974/D, dated 18-12-91	Ditto.
093426 " "	1,000					
087717 " "	5,000	Bolaki Dass . .	May 1, 1876 .	Bolaki Dass . .	" 975/D, dated 18-12-91	Ditto.
087764 " "	2,000					
009719 4½% 1870	500	Major R. Monks . .	Jan. 15, 1881 .	Major R. Monks .	" 88, dated 14-1-86	Jan. 28, 1888.
011450 " "	2,500	Mohima Chunder Mozumder, executor, estate of Opendro Chunder Mozumder.	July 15, 1880 .	Surendro Chunder Mozumder, executor, estate of Mohima Chunder Mozumder.	" 24, dated 6-7-87	Ditto.
009706 " "	3,500					
011458 " "	500					
011459 " "	500					
007874 " "	800	Henry Sevestre . .	Jan. 15, 1872 .	Henry Sevestre .	Letter No. 1089/D, dated 23-11-88	Jan. 19, 1889.
004367 4½% 1878	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Sep. 15, 1879 .	C. J. Vencatasoobiah.	" 862/D, dated 5-2-84 .	Aug. 2, 1890.
015116 " "	1,000	Nandi Bai, administratrix of Thakoor Pershad.	Sep. 15, 1887 .	Siddessur Bose .	" 516/D, dated 12-8-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
023973 4% 1879 .	5,000	Beetal Pershad . .	July 16, 1873 .	Mussummat Laitmina, administratrix, estate of Beethal Pershad.	" 2305, dated 27-7-77	Jan. 28, 1888.
007068 " "	500	Mooktamoni Dabee .	Jan. 16, 1872 .	Sreemutty Mooktamoni Dabee.	" 4876, dated 8-11-77	Ditto.
032999 " "	1,000					
034511 " "	500					
013984 " "	500	Denonath Gangooly .	Ditto .	Denonath Gangooly.		
008776 " "	500	Bunsi Lall Abeerchand .	July 16, 1874 .	P. Durgachellum Modelier.	Order No. 1, dated 8-2-82 .	Ditto.
043475 " "	4,000	Jose Francisco de Piedade Pereira.	Jan. 16, 1872 .	Jose Andre Pereira .	" 9, dated 2-3-82 .	Ditto.
034522 " "	500	Rupnanti . . .	Jan. 16, 1874 .	Rupnanti . .	" 23, dated 30-10-82 .	Ditto.
034523 " "	500			Pundit Hurshohoy .		
027710 " "	1,000	Mohesh Chunder Sen .	Jan. 16, 1887 .	Mohesh Chunder Sen	" 32, dated 29-12-82 .	Ditto.
027711 " "	1,000					
061360 " "	500	T. Alamalamamah, administratrix of T. Sreenevasa Carryar.	July 16, 1880 .	Mysore Streenivasa Rao.	" 604/D, dated 22-2-84	Ditto.
A006468 " "	500	Seeta Nath Mytee .	July 16, 1879 .	Seeta Nath Mytee .	" 53, dated 19-10-83	Ditto.
059007 " "	500	Dr. John Meane .	Jan. 16, 1879 .	Dr. John Meane .	" 54, dated 19-10-83 .	Ditto.
059008 " "	500					
059009 " "	1,300					
029091 " "	600	C. A Amchi . . .	July 16, 1879 .	C. J. Vencatasoobiah	" 56, dated 22-2-84 .	Ditto.
A002748 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal .	July 16, 1881 .	Sancata Churn Mitter	" 68, dated 14-11-84 .	Ditto.
064279 " "	2,000	Dorabjee Dassabhai .	Jan. 16, 1881 .	Dorabjee Dassabhai .	" 71, dated 8-1-85 .	Ditto.
036894 " "	500	Pandurang Gopal Pandhe Gurjar.	Jan. 16, 1878 .	Rakhmabai or administrator.	" 75, dated 24-1-85 .	Ditto.
036895 " "	1,000					
036896 " "	1,000					
A012497 " "	4,000	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal	Jan. 16. 1881 .	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal.	" 81, dated 15-7-85 .	Ditto.
012498 " "	2,000					
006943 " "	500	Major R. Monks .	Jan. 16, 1881 .	Major R. Monks .	" 88, dated 14-1-86 .	Ditto.
A007588 " "	1,000	J. E. Sherlock . .	July 16, 1880 .	Burn & Co. . .	" 19, dated 13-6-87 .	Ditto.
063502 " "	1,000	Mohima Chunder Mozumdar, executor, estate of Opendro Chunder Mozumdar.	Ditto . .	Surendro Chunder Mozumdar, executor, estate of Mohima Chunder Mozumdar.	" 24, dated 6-7-87 .	Ditto.
055431 " "	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Jalkot.	Jan. 16, 1876 .	Bhogoan Dass . .	" 29, dated 15-12-87 .	Ditto.
A027480 " "	10,000	Harmookraj Fool Chand .	July 16, 1884 .	Bissen Dyal Hur Dyal.	" 1068/D, dated 20-11-88	Jan. 19, 1889.
A020723 " "	1,000	Jwala Pershad, administrator of Kaniji Sahai	Jan. 16, 1885 .	Jwala Pershad . .	" 599/D, dated 22-7-89	Jan. 25, 1890.
A034705 " "	1,000	Kanhya Loll Pundit .	July 16, 1888 .	Pundit Kanhya Loll .	" 548/D, dated 12-8-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
056857 " "	5,000	Ram Loll Budreedass .	July 16, 1876 .	Gones Dass . .	" 974/D, dated 18-12-91	Ditto.
006896 4½% 1879 .	6,000	The National Bank of India.	Mar. 15, 1879 .	The Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta.	Letter No. 454/D, dated 27-9-82	Aug. 2, 1890.
011397 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.				
011398 " "	1,000					
011399 " "	1,000					
011400 " "	1,000					
025798 " "	500	Moongamoor Nursinha Row.	Mar. 15, 1880 .	Moongamoor Nursinha Row.	" 219/D, dated 25-6-83	Ditto.
024498 " "	3,000	C. J. Vencatasoobiah .	Mar. 15, 1879 .	C. J. Vencatasoobiah.	" 862/D, dated 5-2-84 .	Ditto.
044752 " "	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Mar. 15, 1880 .			
044753 " "	1,000					
027496 " "	500	E. D Evezard . .				
029625 " "	5,000	C. J. Vencatasoobiah .	Mar. 15, 1879 .			
037271 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay .	Mar. 15, 1880 .	Sonabai and Cursetbai.	" 982/D, dated 7-3-84 .	Ditto.
008482 " "	8,000	Rev. Dr. T. C. Smyth .	Mar. 15, 1879 .	Rev. Dr. T. C. Smyth	" 814/D, dated 23-9-86	Ditto.
031829 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Mar. 15, 1882 .	Mrs. E. Sarstedt .	" 887/D, dated 11-10-87	Ditto.
031830 " "	2,000					
027256 " "	1,000	D. F. Lobo . . .	Mar. 15, 1888 .	D. F. Lobo . .	" 1303/D, dated 19-2-91	Aug. 1, 1891.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
060173 4½% 1879 Non-transferable Treasury Note.	500	Major E. B. Corbyn	Mar. 15, 1885	Siddessur Bose	Letter No. 546/D, dated 12-8-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
000062 5%	500	Gopika Bai, manager of Mandir Vital Rookhmai of Ramtek.	Mar. 16, 1883	Gopika Bai, manager of Mandir Vital Rookhmai of Ramtek.	Order No. 11, dated 5-2-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
000019 4% Muttra and Hattras Light Railway Debenture.	5,000	Koer Sham Pershad	April 1, 1883	Koer Sham Pershad.	" 26, dated 3-12-87	Ditto.
*10084 4% 1832-33	sic. 500	Shibnarain Roy	May 1, 1842	Shibnarain Roy	Letter No. 7540, dated 20-3-78	Ditto.
†14663 " "	5,000	Moti Khanum	Nov. 1, 1856	Bisheshar Pershad	Order No. 55, dated 15-11-83	Ditto.
*002205 " "	500	Opium Agent, Benares	May 1, 1882	Opium Agent, Benares.	" 84, dated 15-9-85	Ditto.
*001565 " "	2,000	M. Amoorthlingum	May 1, 1878	P. Rama Swamy Modelier.	" 362/D, dated 7-6-89	Ditto.
*001566 " "	3,000					
*000936 " "	2,000	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	Nov. 1, 1873	Kali Prosonno Ghuttuck, administrator, estate of Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	Letter, No. 1010/D, dated 4-1-92.	Ditto.
*Ct. 12380 4% 1835-36	1,000	Deputy Commissary General, Central Circle.	Mar. 31, 1871	Shama Churn Ghose.	" 6508, dated 5-12-73	Ditto.
*Ct. 6737 " "	500	Boly Chand Dutt	Mar. 31, 1866	Boly Chand Dutt	" 3154, dated 17-8-75	Ditto.
*006752 " "	1,100	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharji.	Sep. 30, 1872	Rakhal Chunder Bhattacharji.	" 2960, dated 24-8-76	Ditto.
*006814 " "	500	Tara Churn Bhuttacharji	Ditto	Tara Churn Bhuttacharji.		
†2709 " "	1,000	Moti Khanum	Ditto	Bisheshar Pershad	" 55, dated 15-11-83	Ditto.
*020690 " "	1,000	The Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs of Calcutta.	Sep. 30, 1882	Suburban Municipality, Alipur.	Order No. 57, dated 15-12-83	Ditto.
*000671 " "	2,000	Ladlipershad	Sep. 30, 1873	Ladlipershad	" 74, dated 19-1-85	Ditto.
*016103 " "	5,000	Unnodapershad Banerjee	Sep. 30, 1880	The Bank of Bengal.	" 79, dated 15-4-85	Ditto.
*016139 " "	1,000	Opium Agent	Sep. 30, 1882	Opium Agent	" 84, dated 15-9-85	Ditto.
*005940 " "	2,800	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	Sep. 30, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay.	" 323/D, dated 3-6-89	Ditto.
*Ct. 8339 " "	500	Kristo Mohun Mitter	Mar. 31, 1863	Madhub Chunder Chatterji	Letter No. 719/D, dated 23-8-89	Ditto.
*Ct. 3981 " "	1,000	Raja Indo Bhusan Deb Roy.	Mar. 31, 1861	Poorno Chunder Gangooly.	" 362/D, dated 7-7-90.	Ditto.
015719 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 31, 1877	Heera Lall	" 546/D, dated 19-8-90	Ditto.
*003254 " "	2,500	Nobotroy Jowallahnath	Mar. 31, 1868	Mussamat Umabai, administratrix, estate of N. B. S. Wayaker.	" 760/D, dated 22-10-91	Ditto.
*006592 " "	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	Mar. 31, 1873	Kali Prosonno Ghuttuck, administrator, estate of Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	" 1010/D, dated 4-1-92	Ditto.
*006296 " "	500		Sep. 30, 1873			
*10948 " "	500	James English	Mar. 31, 1868	Madho Mistry	" 1180/D, dated 18-2-92	Ditto.
*Ct. 13365 " "	4,000	Rajchandra Soor	Mar. 31, 1879	Haridhone Soor and Sreemoti Hari Dassi.	" 95/D, dated 2-5-92.	Ditto.
*Ct. 13367 " "	1,000					
*8186 4% 1842-43	500	D. Dorabji	Feb. 1, 1861	Shama Churn Chatterji.	" 5564, dated 25-10-73	Ditto.
*Ct. 8475 " "	500	Brojo Gobind Shaha	Feb. 1, 1869	Brojo Gobind Shaha.	" 8770, dated 10-3-74	Ditto.
*11380 " "	700					
*16245 " "	5,000	Nobokristo Ghose, deceased.	Aug. 1, 1869	Monemohun Ghose and Sreemutty Saroda Soondary Dassee.	" 6721, dated 25-1-75	Ditto.
*Ct. 8653 " "	3,000					
*6024 " "	500	Kasee Nath Dhur	Aug. 1, 1859	Sreemutty Shiboo Soondary Dassee.	" 565, dated 28-4-75	Ditto.
*017871 " "	500	Kadumbini Dassee	Feb. 1, 1873	Sreemutty Kadumbini Dassee.	" 2399, dated 13-7-75	Ditto.
*000254 " "	1,000					
*020284 " "	500					
*011009 " "	2,000					
*021705 " "	1,000	Unnoda Churn Bhattacharji.	Aug 1, 1872	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharji.	" 2960, dated 24-8-76	Ditto.
*Ct 18856 " "	500	Modhoosoodon Chunder	Ditto	Ditto		
*21611 " "	600	Nobin Chunder Dass	Aug. 1, 1870	Nobin Chunder Dass.	" 3819, dated 12-10-76	Ditto.
*022862 " "	500	Modhoosoodon Chowdhry	Aug. 1, 1873			
*038336 " "	1,000	W. T. Lindsay	Feb. 1, 1875	John Lindsay, administrator of W. T. Lindsay.	" 4507, dated 16-10-78	Ditto.
*049945 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1878	Mahomed Wujhoollah Khan.	" 9146/D, dated 13-1-80	Ditto.
*056370 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Aug. 1, 1878	V. Kristnama Chetty	" 3142/D, dated 19-7-80	Ditto.
*056453 " "	2,000					
*056371 " "	1,000					
*056372 " "	1,000					
*080125 " "	1,000	The Agra Bank, Limited.				
*063895 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay				
*059414 " "	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.				

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued.

† Renewed on bond.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
*016542 4% 1842-43	10,700	H Palmer	Aug. 1, 1878	The Rev. Robert Milford Taylor, R. M. Taylor, Jr., and Alicia Mary Taylor	Letter No. 3689/D, dated 5-8-80	Jan. 28, 1888.
*Ct. 14713 " "	500	Anup Chunder Moolchund.	Aug. 1, 1858	Bajoonjee Furdongjee.	" 5111/D, dated 7-10-80	Ditto.
*058152 " "	100	The Bank of Bombay	Feb. 1, 1879			
*065207 " "	100	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.				
*065211 " "	100					
*1133 " "	500	Kallypodo Mookerji, deceased.	Feb. 1, 1862	Surgeon H. D. Mussani.	" 185/D, dated 3-6-81	Ditto.
*6970 " "	1,000	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Fort William.		Sreemutty Sowdamini Dabee.	" 614/D, dated 27-10-81	Ditto.
*17528 " "	500	Digamburry Dassee	Aug. 1, 1874	Sreemutty Digamburry Dassee.	" 168/D, dated 15-6-82	Ditto.
*077070 " "	500	Sita Nath Mytee	Feb. 1, 1879	Sita Nath Mytee	Order No. 18, dated 10 8-82	Ditto.
*112962 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1882	Collector of Bulandshahr.	" 36, dated 9-3-83	Ditto.
*017477 " "	5,000	Wuzeeroonnissa Khanum.	Aug. 8, 1881	Jaffar Ali Khan	" 45, dated 31-7-83	Ditto.
*017479 " "	2,000					
*3166 " "	500	Bama Kali Dabee	Feb. 1, 1874	Sreemutty Bama Kali Dabee.	" 51, dated 13-9-83	Ditto.
*077312 " "	500	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Aug. 1, 1881	Suburban Municipality, Alipur.	" 57, dated 15-12-83	Ditto.
*066820 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1880			
*052975 " "	100	Sodasook, Woodaymull, Sobhagmull.				
*051136 " "	100	The Oriental Bank Corporation.				
*110251 " "	500	The Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs of Calcutta.	Aug. 1, 1882			
*069450 " "	100	Wooma Churn Soor	Feb. 1, 1878			
*057135 " "	100	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Feb. 1, 1879			
*057133 " "	100					
*090485 " "	2,000	The National Bank, Ld.	Aug. 1, 1882			
*077377 " "	300	Roma Nath Mannah				
*032555 " "	5,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1882	J. L. Gallot	" 69, dated 13-11-84	Ditto.
*24731 " "	2,000	Ramlal Buddredoss	Feb. 1, 1854	Moonshi Newal Kissore.	" 1020/D, dated 4-12-86	Ditto.
*016383 " "	500	Balcrustna Myaram	Aug. 1, 1870	Balcrustna Myaram	" 125/D, dated 20-5-89.	Ditto.
*007603 " "	3,500	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	Aug. 1, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay.	" 323/D, dated 3-6-89	Ditto.
*20822 " "	500	Horri Nath Mookerjee	Feb. 1, 1861	Behary Bhusan Mookerjee.	Letter No. 434/D, dated 19-6-89	Ditto.
*21200 " "	500					
*135234 " "	1,000	Parus Das	Feb. 1, 1885	Bhajan Lal	" 562/D, dated 12-7-89	Ditto.
*034182 " "	1,000	Jevanjee Bomanjee, Hormusjee Pestonjee, and Fukerjee Lunjee.	Aug. 1, 1874	Fukerjee Lunjee, survivor of Hormusjee Pestonjee and Inkerjee Lunjee.	" 596/D, dated 22-7-89	Ditto.
*024259 " "	1,000	Bholanath Mitter	Feb. 1, 1873	Sreemutty Bama Soondary Dassee, administratrix to the estate of Bholanath Mitter.	" 779/D, dated 3-9-89	Ditto.
*024261 " "	1,000					
*002540 " "	1,000	Peary Mohun Ghosamy	Aug. 1, 1866	Gunga Gobind Chuckerbutty, administrator to the estate of Guru Churn Chuckerbutty.	" 873/D, dated 28-9-89	Ditto.
*011852 " "	1,000	Nety Churn Bysack	Feb. 1, 1873	Juggobundho Sen	" 1091/D, dated 11-12-89	Ditto.
*045164 " "	1,000	Mungamur Lakshminarshoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	Aug. 1, 1879	Mungamur Lakshminarshoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	Order No. 172/D, dated 22-5-90	Ditto.
*000248 " "	1,000	Executive Commissariat Officer, Kasauli.	Feb. 1, 1866	Jowala Persad	" 415/D, dated 18-7-90	Ditto.
*009974 " "	300	Audit Chunder Addy	Aug. 1, 1880	Gopal Chunder Ghose	" 515/D, dated 13-8-92	Ditto.
*039090 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1879	Mrs. S. J. Stuart	" 707/D, dated 22-9-90	Ditto.
*039487 " "	500	S. T. Moysey				
*131409 " "	500	Mohan Lal Dichit	Aug. 1, 1883	Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, Jhansi.	" 318/D, dated 22-6-91	Aug. 1, 1891.

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	R					
*013697 4% 1842-43	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	Feb. 1, 1873	Kali Prosonno Ghuttuck, administrator, estate of Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	Order No. $\frac{1010}{D}$, dated 4-1-92	Jan. 28, 1888.
*013698 " "	500		Ditto			
*013699 " "	1,000		Feb. 1, 1874			
*023259 " "	1,000		Aug. 1, 1873			
*014164 " "	1,000		Ditto.			
*013431 " "	500		Feb. 1, 1873			
*014326 " "	500		Aug. 1, 1873			
*089468 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1881	Goshy Churn Das	" $\frac{1100}{D}$, dated 27-1-92	Ditto.
*067609 " "	500					
*Ct. 19146 " "	500	Chandi Pershad Dinonath	Aug 1, 1869	Bhola Nath, son of Makhun Lall.	" $\frac{1197}{D}$, dated 22-2-92	Ditto.
*056608 " "	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Feb. 1, 1878	Sreemutty Degambery Dabee.	" $\frac{1144}{D}$, dated 11-2-92	Ditto.
*035874 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1877	Sreemutty Bhoobunessurry Dabee		
*490 3½% 1853-54	10,000	Shama Soondary	Feb. 28, 1867	Sreemutty Shama Soondary.	Letter No. 947, dated 5-5-73	Ditto.
*491 " "	10,000					
*492 " "	3,000					
*164 " "	600	Soolayman Mirza	Feb. 29, 1856	Soolayman Mirza	" 1456, dated 3-6-75	Ditto.
*000078 " "	1,600	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	Aug. 31, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay.	" $\frac{323}{D}$, dated 3-6-89	Ditto.
*026294 4% 1854-55	50,000	H. B. Goodall	Dec. 31, 1873	H. B Goodall	" 5500, dated 30-11-74	Ditto.
*024455 " "	10,000					
*024456 " "	1,000					
*026295 " "	4,000					
*022758 " "	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation				
*027593 " "	2,000	The Allahabad Bank, Limited.				
*022887 " "	5,000	Major J. W. Hogan	Dec. 31, 1873	The Delhi and London Bank, Limited.	" 5789, dated 12-12-74	Ditto.
*38714 " "	4,000	Nobokristo Ghose, deceased.	Dec 31, 1865	Monomohun Ghose and Sreemutty Saroda Soondary Dassee.	" 6721, dated 25-1-75	Ditto.
*17950 " "	1,500					
*20762 " "	500	Cossi Nath Dhur	June 30, 1859	Sreemutty Shiboo Soondary Dassee.	" $\frac{565}{D}$, dated 28-4-75	Ditto.
*Ct.2830 " "	500					
*7532 " "	500	Rugghoonath Sucaba, deceased.	Dec. 31, 1867	Morabha Saccaram	" 2473, dated 15-7-75	Ditto.
*Ct.772 " "	1,000	Boly Chand Dutt	June 30, 1866	Boly Chand Dutt	" 3154, dated 17-8-75	Ditto.
*001886 " "	1,000	Moolchand Premjee & Co.	June 30, 1875	Captain F J. Palmer	" 1088, dated 23-5-76	Ditto.
*008379 " "	500	Greesh Chunder Mitter	June 30, 1872	Unnoda Churn Bhattacharjee. Rakhal Chunder Bhattacharjee. Obhoy Churn Bhattacharjee.	" 2960, dated 24-8-76	Ditto.
*016140 " "	500	Rakhal Doss Bhuttacharjee				
*016138 " "	1,000	Obhoy Churn Bhuttacharjee.				
*009231 " "	1,000					
*Ct. 10927 " "	500	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Gwalior.	June 30, 1865	Rebecca Johnston	" 4526, dated 17-11-76	Ditto.
*Ct.9815 " "	500	The Administrator General, administrator to the estate of H. Randolph.	June 30, 1874	Tara Kissur Mukerjee.	" 6806, dated 17-3-77	Ditto.
*36507 " "	2,000	Bullakedass Khemchand	Dec. 31, 1863	Veejachand Keekachand.	" 2227, dated 12-6-79	Ditto.
*39958 " "	1,000	Ditto	Dec. 31, 1862			
*Ct.6392 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
*011009 " "	1,000	The Administrator General, Bengal.	Dec. 31, 1877	The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, administrator of G D. E. Doris.	" $\frac{6}{D}$, dated 4-4-82.	Ditto.
*Ct. 1868 " "	500	The Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle.	Dec. 31, 1861	Sreemutty Sowdamini Dabee.	" $\frac{641}{D}$, dated 27-10-81	Ditto.
†33666 " "	4,100	Motee Khanum	Dec 31, 1856	Bisheshur Pershad	" 55, dated 15-11-83	Ditto.
*027795 " "	1,000	Khandoss Muncharan	Dec. 31, 1877	Gurdhunbhai Doyaram.	" $\frac{1200}{D}$, dated 13-12-88	Ditto.
*034705 " "	1,000	J. H. Belchambers, W. L. Wenger, J. S. Sykes, and R Williamson.	June 30, 1878	Survivors of the holders.	" $\frac{1366}{D}$, dated 8-1-89	Ditto.
*25289 " "	2,000	Mootoo Swami Pillay	June 30, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	" $\frac{323}{D}$, dated 3-6-89	Ditto.
*Ct 401 " "	1,000	Gopal Chunder Seal & Co.	Dec. 31, 1862	Madhub Chunder Chatterjee.	" $\frac{719}{D}$, dated 23-8-89	Ditto.
*021160 " "	500	Khetter Gopal Sen	June 30, 1873	Sreemutty Motimohiny Ghose, administratrix to Khetter Gopal Sen.	" $\frac{1392}{D}$, dated 26-2-90	Ditto.
*035982 " "	1,800	Mungamur Laksminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	June 30, 1879	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	Order No. $\frac{1^{-2}}{D}$, dated 22-5-90	Ditto.
*012572 " "	500	Gundappa Row	June 30, 1875	I. G. Vijendra Row, J. Vinkoba Row, S. Raghabendra Row, and Vuvaraha Row, administrators to the estate of Gundappa Row.	Letter No. $\frac{312}{D}$, dated 23-6-90	Ditto.
*012559 " "	500					
*012560 " "	1,000					
*012561 " "	1,000					
*012562 " "	1,000					
*012563 " "	1,000					
*012564 " "	1,000					
*012565 " "	1,000					
*012566 " "	1,000					
*012567 " "	1,000					
*012568 " "	1,000					
*012569 " "	1,000					
*012570 " "	2,500					
*012571 " "	1,500					

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued. † Renewed on bond.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
*018972 4% 1854 55	4,600	Moongamoor Nursimharaw.	June 30, 1878	Moongamoor Nursimharaw.	Letter No. 1252/D, dated 7-2-91	Jan 28, 1888.
*012558 " "	500	Gundappa Row	Aug. 31, 1875	Raghabendra Row	" 229/D, dated 2-6-91	Jan. 25, 1890.
*012573 " "	500					
*012574 " "	500					
*014423 " "	1,000	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttack.	Dec. 31, 1873	Kali Prosonno Ghuttack, administrator, estate of Hurrish Chunder Ghuttack.	" 1010/D, dated 4-1-92	Jan. 28, 1888.
*024588 " "	1,000					
*013121 5% 1859-60	500	Captain G. B. Tyrwhitt	Nov. 30, 1868	Framji Cowasjee Marker.	" 1263/D, dated 31-1-90	Aug. 2, 1890.
*044056 " "	1,000	The New Bank of Bombay.	Dec. 1, 1876	Pirojbaie, wife of Merwanjee Nusseerwanjee Eyechee.	" 891/D, dated 6-11-90	Ditto.
*044057 " "	1,000					
*040930 " "	10,000	E. M. Sidden	May. 30, 1878	Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras	" 1183/D, dated 21-1-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
*Ct.6979 " "	3,500	Tripasore Sashagerow	May. 31, 1871	Tripasore Sashagerow.	" 842/D, dated 21-1-86	Feb. 20, 1892.
*011620 4% 1865	1,000	J. W. Smyth	Nov. 1, 1869	J. W. Smyth	" 3393, dated 20-8-74	Jan. 28, 1888.
*011621 " "	1,000					
*011622 " "	1,000					
*011623 " "	1,000					
*011624 " "	1,000					
*055948 " "	2,000	Bevole Nath Haldar	May 1, 1873	Bevole Nath Haldar.	" 5535, dated 2-12-74	Ditto.
*2009 " "	1,000	The Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Limited.	May 1, 1865	Kheter Mohon Nag	" 1739, dated 16-6-75	Ditto.
*020899 " "	500	Jebon Kristo Mullick	Nov. 1, 1869	Doorga Charan Mullick.	" 3508, dated 2-9-75	Ditto.
*030158 " "	500	Doyal Chand Saboye	Nov. 1, 1870	James Brown	" 5188, dated 30-11-75	Ditto.
*1802 " "	500	Cosi Nath Mookerjee	May 1, 1873	Sreemutty Luckee Money Dassee.	" 7292, dated 11-3-76	Ditto.
*035154 " "	500	Meher Lall Shamunto	May 1, 1873	Meher Lall Shamunto.	" 573, dated 2-5-76	Ditto.
*058157 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	May 1, 1874	Opendro Nath Mitter	" 3626, dated 20-9-76	Ditto.
*068458 " "	1,000	W. T. Lindsay	May 1, 1875	John Lindsay, administrator of W. T. Lindsay.	" 4507, dated 16-10-78	Ditto.
*068459 " "	1,000					
*095149 " "	500	Tariney Churn Ghose.	May 1, 1877	Chotay Lall	" 2125, dated 9-6-79	Ditto.
*099158 " "	500	Gourang Chunder Sircar	Ditto	Gourang Chunder Sircar.	" 4201, dated 7-8-79	Ditto.
*099159 " "	500					
*107375 " "	700	Nogur Mull	Nov. 1, 1878	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Umballa.	" 5073, dated 11-9-79	Ditto.
*086879 " "	1,000	Bullvudder Doss	Ditto	The Uncovenanted Service Bank, Limited.	" 5819, dated 10-10-79	Ditto.
*097595 " "	1,000	H. L. Tonnochee	May 1, 1876	H. L. Tonnochee	" 6947/D, dated 1-12-79	Ditto.
*099542 " "	1,000	The Joint Administrators of Bhownagar State.	Nov. 1, 1878	V. Kristnama Chetty	" 3142/D, dated 19-7-80	Ditto.
*014095 " "	800	The Administrator General, Bengal.	Nov. 1, 1877	The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, administrator of G D E. Doris.	" 6/D, dated 4-4-81	Ditto.
*018419 " "	800					
*055526 " "	1,000	The New Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1873	Mrs. Tabitha Forester.	" 275/D, dated 31-7-82	Ditto.
†094140 " "	900	Tarincy Churn Ghose	Nov. 1, 1878	Dwarka Nath Pyne	" 507/D, dated 14-10-82	Ditto.
*027720 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Nov. 1, 1877	Lieutenant-Colonel A. Copland.	Order No. 22, dated 6-11-82	Ditto.
*027942 " "	500	Byramji Nussurwanjee Seh	May 1, 1878			
*094745 " "	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Morar.				
*124757 " "	500	The Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs of Calcutta.	Nov. 1, 1882	Suburban Municipality, Alipur.	" 57, dated 15-12-83	Ditto.
*124758 " "	500					
*124759 " "	1,000					
*124760 " "	500					
*124761 " "	500					
*124762 " "	1,000					
*124763 " "	10,000					
*124771 " "	500					
*124772 " "	500					
*124773 " "	1,000					
*124774 " "	1,000					
*124775 " "	1,000					
*124776 " "	2,000					
*111627 " "	500					
*151974 " "	500					
*056847 " "	500	Ditto	Nov. 1, 1877			
*056848 " "	500					
*049461 " "	500	Connoy Lall Laha	Nov. 1, 1882			
*109021 " "	2,000	D. W. Madge				
*131234 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal				
*153422 " "	1,000	Hara Kisore Sen				

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued. † Renewed on bond.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
*041413 4% 1865	500	Golab Shunkar Doobey	Nov. 1, 1872	Golab Shunkar Doobey.	Order No. 1033/D, dated 31-3-84	Jan. 28, 1888.
*094817 " "	3,500	Officer in charge of the Treasury, Indore.	Nov. 1, 1875	Officer in charge, Residency, Indore.	" 61, dated 14-4-84	Ditto.
*198933 " "	2,000	Controller of Military Accounts.	May 1, 1884	Controller of Military Accounts.	" 77, dated 19-1-85	Ditto.
*185016 " "	1,000	The Comptroller General	Nov. 1, 1883	Joogul Kishore Lall and Rash Behary Lall.	" 1, dated 26-4-86	Ditto.
*072841 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1875	Shama Kanth Chatterjee.	" 9, dated 16-11-86	Ditto.
*200570 " "	1,000	Ditto	Nov. 1, 1884	Sreemutty Kristo Kaminee Rudra.	" 14, dated 2-4-87	Ditto.
*093935 " "	500	J. H. Belchambers, W. L Wenger, J. S. Sykes, and R. Williamson.	May 1, 1878	Survivors of the holders.	" 1366/D, dated 18-1-88	Ditto.
*203852 " "	500	Mutty Lall Bural	Nov. 1, 1887	The Delhi and London Bank, Limited.	" 1433/D, dated 30-1-89	July 27, 1889.
*099215 " "	1,000	Baroda Prasad Mookerjee	May 1, 1879	Ishan Chunder Bose	" 1614/D, dated 6-3-89	Jan. 28, 1888.
*107595 " "	500	Ramjeebun Ghose				
*045261 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1873	Byramjee Hormusjee	" 1705/D, dated 26-3-89	Ditto.
*090048 " "	500	Luchmeechand Radhakisen	May 1, 1879	Soobol Chunder Sen	" 1718/D, dated 28-3-89	Ditto.
*205064 " "	2,000	Issur Dass and Banarasi Dass.	Nov. 1, 1884	Bhajan Lall	" 562/D, dated 12-7-89	Ditto.
*086119 " "	500	Troylucko Mohinee Dassee	Nov. 1, 1877	Sreemutty Troylucko Mohinee Dassee.	" 586/D, dated 19-7-89	Ditto.
*052804 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	May 1, 1873	Ram Gopal Pal and Deno Nath Ruckhit.	" 685/D, dated 15-8-89	Ditto.
*055837 " "	500	Bijraj Ingram				
*063409 " "	5,000	Dheer Chand Pal	Nov. 1, 1877	Dheer Chand Pal	" 862/D, dated 26-9-89	Ditto.
*063410 " "	5,000					
*063411 " "	2,000					
*063412 " "	500					
*063413 " "	500					
*063618 " "	1,500					
*066944 " "	500	Bissanath Bakchee	May 1, 1878	Sreemutty Bhabatarini Dabya, administratrix to B. N. Bakchee.	" 940/D, dated 30-10-89	Ditto.
*078693 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	May 1, 1880	Ramkumar Chooramoney	" 973/D, dated 8-11-89	Ditto.
*066583 " "	1,300	The Administrator General, Bengal.	Nov 1, 1877	C. Doris, administrator of G. D. E. Doris.	" 1014/D, dated 22-11-89	Ditto.
*036859 " "	1,000	E. E. J. Tweedie	Nov. 1, 1875	Prosono Coomar Bose.	" 1022/D, dated 23-11-89	Ditto.
*003330 " "	2,000	Netye Churn Bysack	Nov. 1, 1872	Juggobundhu Sen	" 1091/D, dated 11-12-89	Ditto.
*059314 " "	500	Shamjee Jadoji	Nov. 1, 1875	Framji Cowasji Marker.	Letter No. 1263/D, dated 31-1-90	Jan. 19, 1889.
*059315 " "	500					
*024219 " "	500	The New Bank of Bombay, Limited.				
*028408 " "	500	Khetter Gopal Sen	Nov. 1, 1873	Sreemutty Motimohiny Ghose, administratrix to K. G. Sen	" 1392/D, dated 26-2-90	Jan. 28, 1888.
*037871 " "	500	Doyal Chunder Saboojee.	May 1, 1873	Brojendro Coomar Sen.	" 215/D, dated 30-5-90	Ditto.
*037506 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1875	Comul Churn Endro	" 261/D, dated 10-6-90	Ditto.
*106893 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India.	May 1, 1878	Natha Laljee Kothra, executor of Golal Chund Heerjee Kothra.	" 418/D, dated 18-7-90	Ditto.
*106894 " "	1,000					
*106895 " "	1,000					
*106896 " "	1,000					
*095796 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1877	Heera Lall	" 546/D, dated 19-8-90	Ditto.
*205819 " "	1,000	Ditto	Nov. 1, 1886	Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, Jhansi.	" 318/D, dated 22-6-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
*205820 " "	1,000					
*236782 " "	500	Ditto	May 1, 1887	General Dumber Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur of Nepal.	" 357/D, dated 29-6-91	Ditto.
*236783 " "	500					
*087736 " "	5,000	Modhuban Dass Dwarka Dass.	Ditto	Jadob Chunder Pal	" 382/D, dated 4-7-91	Jan. 28, 1888.
*085045 " "	5,000	Dr. Charles J. Jackson and William M. Souter.	May 1, 1877	Sreeram Chunder Pal.	" 384/D, dated 4-7-91	Ditto.
*001015 " "	2,000	Modhuban Dass Dwarka Dass.	May 1, 1868	Mussummat Umabai, administratrix, estate of N. B. S. Wayaker.	" 760/D, dated 22-10-91	Ditto.
*115472 " "	500	Helen T. Schumacher	Nov. 1, 1879	Mrs. H. J. Macgregor, administratrix, estate of Mrs. Helen T. Schumacher.	Order No. 875/D, dated 21-11-91	Ditto.
*115473 " "	500					
*115474 " "	500					

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
*129949 4% 1865	800	Binod Lall Sen	May 1, 1889	Chunder Kishore Sen	Order No. 735/D, dated 3-10-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
*017194 " "	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	May 1, 1873	Kali Prosonno Ghuttack, administrator, estate of Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	" 1010/D, dated 4-1-92	Jan. 28, 1888.
*2766 " "	500	Modhosoodun Bose	May 1, 1867	Saroda Churn Bose	Letter No. 307, dated 21-6-92	Ditto.
*005806 4½% 1870	700	The Bank of Madras	Jan. 15, 1872	Lalladhur Zavir Chand.	" 4478, dated 27-12-75	Ditto.
*000996 " "	500	Chundy Churn Ghose	July 15, 1873	Chundy Churn Ghose	" 1480, dated 14-6-76	Ditto.
*048736R 4% 1879	1,000	Shumboo Pundoorung	Jan. 16, 1879	The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat.	Order No. 1358/D, dated 15-5-80	Ditto.
*056565 " "	10,000	The Bank of Madras	Jan. 16, 1876	V. Thavasumatha Nadan.	" 7283/D, dated 24-1-81	Ditto.
*A009862 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	July 16, 1880	The Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. Provinces.	Letter No. 216/D, dated 11-6-81	Ditto.
*A005090 " "	5,000	The Agra Bank, Limited.				
*025359 " "	5,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	July 16, 1877	Davidas Pranjeevandas.	" 767/D, dated 13-12-81	Ditto.
*060633 " "	2,500	Narsing Dass	July 16, 1881	The Treasury Officer, Lahore, on behalf of Narsing Dass.	" 131/D, dated 5-6-82	Ditto.
*008825 " "	500	J. W. Fordham	Jan. 16, 1879	Seeta Nath Mytee	" 18, dated 10-8-82	Ditto.
*065269 " "	3,000	Aspinwall & Co.	July 16, 1878	Aspinwall & Co.	" 29, dated 29-11-82	Ditto.
*033562 " "	1,000	P. Valloida Chetty	Jan. 16, 1878			
*033563 " "	1,000					
*033564 " "	1,000					
*034126 " "	4,000	Tripasore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	Sep. 15, 1885	Tripasore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	" 842/D, dated 2-1-86	Ditto.
*056278 " "	500	Charcoondah Rama Chundriah.	July 16, 1876	Charcoondah Rama Chundriah.	" 1286/D, dated 5-3-87	Ditto.
*021728 " "	700	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	July 16, 1883	Dewan of Mysore	" 1174/D, dated 10-12-88	Jan. 19, 1889.
*049224 " "	1,000	Khandas Muncharam	Jan. 16, 1878	Gurdhunbhai Doyram.	" 1200/D, dated 13-12-88	Jan. 28, 1888.
*049225 " "	1,000					
*005172 " "	1,000	Bhooban Mohinee Dassee	Jan. 16, 1877	Sreemutty Bhooban Mohinee Dassee.	" 141/D, dated 26-1-89	Ditto.
*012607 " "	1,000	Pundit Sheo Churn	Jan. 16, 1872	Pundit Sheo Churn	" 1583/D, dated 1-3-89	Ditto.
*A009538 " "	1,000	Nund Kishore	Jan. 16, 1889	Nundo Kishore	" 366/D, dated 10-6-89	July 27, 1889.
*041272 " "	1,000	C. M. H. Day	Jan. 16, 1875	Vullub Dass Heera Chund.	" 892/D, dated 16-10-89	Jan. 28, 1888.
*004614 " "	800	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Jan. 16, 1872	Khetter Nath Moostophi and Chundergutty Moostophi.	" 1133/D, dated 21-12-89	Ditto.
*027398 " "	1,000	Nowrojee Bazanji Fukerjee	Jan. 16, 1877	Merwanjee Framjee Moody and Jarbi Jamsetjee Ratnagar.	" 1363/D, dated 20-2-90	Ditto.
*024163 " "	1,000	Dhunjeebhoy Nanobhoy				
*028833 " "	1,000	J. W. Chisholm				
*028834 " "	1,000					
*057055 " "	3,000	Bhawanji Khossal Chand	July 16, 1876	Devidas Pranjeevandas.	" 324/D, dated 25-6-90	Ditto.
*049515 " "	500	S. T. Moysey	Jan. 16, 1879	Mrs. S. J. Stewart	" 707/D, dated 22-9-90	Ditto.
*054501 " "	1,000	Ram Taruck Mookerji	July 16, 1877	Sreemutty Kadumbini Dabee.	" 867/D, dated 20-11-91	Ditto.
*A018755 " "	1,000	Eduljee Hormasjee Bai	Jan. 16, 1887	Eduljee Dorabjee and Bai Avabai (daughter of Byramjee Bapu Ooker).	" 1181/D, dated 21-1-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
*A011498 " "	5,000	Ram Lall Badree Dass	Jan. 16, 1881	Registrar, High Court, Allahabad.	" 1314/D, dated 26-2-91	Jan. 28, 1888.
*005235 " "	500	Rajkristo Banerjee	July 16, 1874	Omesh Chunder Banerjee.	" 95/D, dated 29-4-91	Jan. 28, 1892.
*065878 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Jan. 16, 1880	Mrs. H. J. Macgregor, administratrix, estate of Mrs. Helen T. Schumacher.	" 875/D, dated 21-11-91	Ditto.
*A029771 " "	500	Surbessur Mitter	Jan. 16, 1887	Surbessur Mitter	" 530/D, dated 7-8-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
*004407 " "	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	Jan. 16, 1874	Kali Prosonno Ghuttuck, administrator, estate of Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	" 1010/D, dated 4-1-92	Jan. 28, 1888.
*004534 " "	1,000		July 16, 1873			
†033891 4½% 1879	1,000	Jumnadoss Burma Dutt	Sep. 16, 1881	J. A. Campbell	" 627/D, dated 17-9-84	Ditto.
†052357 " "	2,000	Russick Lall Ghose	Sep. 15, 1885	Russick Lall Ghose	" 16, dated 19-4-87	Aug. 2, 1890.
*000010 Non-transferable 5% Treasury Note.	500	Gopika Bai, manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai.	Sep. 16, 1874	Gopika Bai, manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai.	" 2053, dated 29-6-75	Jan. 28, 1888.

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued. † Half-note. Duplicate has been issued.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
*003488 5% Debenture Loan of 1867.	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	June 1, 1878 .	Moonsee Purbhudial	Letter No. 8832, dated 5-2-80	Jan. 28, 1888.
*000017 Nagpur-Raipur Railway Provincial Debenture Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent.	200	Bewa Pershad . . .	July 1, 1880 .	The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore on behalf of the Debenture-holders specified opposite.	" 17, dated 12-8-82 .	Ditto.
*000097	500	Nirunjan Pershad Sukul				
*000098	500	Nirunjan Pershad Sukul				
*000050	500	Doorga Pershad . .				
*000167	500	Raja Mohip Singh . .				
*000178	500	Sheodat Ram Sukul .				

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Lights and Light Dues.

The 9th August, 1892.

No. 3265-*S. R.*—In accordance with the provisions of section 16 of Act IX of 1879 (an Act to amend the Law relating to coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal), the Governor General in Council has directed the publication of the following statement of receipts and expenditure on account of the Burma coast-lights during the year ending 31st March 1892:

Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Expenditure.	Rs. a. p.
Gross receipts	2,63,104 6 6	1. Alguada Reef .	17,780 0 0
Refunds .	940 14 0	2. Oyster Island .	1,44,071 0 0
		3. Table Island (Cocos) . .	9,256 0 0
		4. Eastern Grove .	4,529 0 0
		5. China Buckeer.	6,751 0 0
		6. Reef Island (Tavoy) .	2,884 0 0
		7. Double Island .	5,857 0 0
		8. Savage Island .	6,536 0 0
		9. Light Vessel *Krishna* .	27,458 0 0
		10. Light Vessel *Colombo* .	7,296 0 0
		11. Relief Establishment .	7,417 0 0
		12. Allowance to Inspector and Medical Officer . .	1,500 0 0
Net receipts .	2,62,163 8 6	TOTAL .	2,41,335 0 0

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 11th August, 1892.

No. 3330-*A.*—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st July 1892 published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta .	11,38,11,020	3,99,63,834	75,46,649	4,75,10,483
Allahabad .	1,24,40,525	1,61,31,010	...	1,61,31,010
Lahore .	1,65,72,710	1,45,37,205	...	1,45,37,205
Bombay .	9,53,19,705	6,29,48,634	2,13,08,298	8,42,56,932
Kurrachee .	76,30,925	63,86,695	...	63,86,695
Madras .	2,62,38,245	1,58,09,105	25,000	1,58,34,105
Calicut .	14,21,730	8,95,650	...	8,95,650
Rangoon .	1,11,70,960	1,90,53,740	...	1,90,53,740
Total .	28,46,05,820	17,57,25,873	2,88,79,947	20,46,05,820
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 8,15,95,000 held under section 19 of the Act				8,00,00,000
			GRAND TOTAL .	28,46,05,820

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th August, 1892.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 778.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Cooke, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class;

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Harvey-Kelly, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class;

Captain W. C. H. Mackintosh, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class;

Captain C. C. Tennant, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class,—

with effect from the 9th June 1892, *vice* Colonel E. A. Bruce, Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, and officiating Commissary-General, confirmed in the latter appointment.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 779.—*2nd Infantry*—

Lieutenant A. G. Davidson, Indian Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, with effect from the 25th July 1892.

No. 780.—*3rd Infantry*—

Lieutenant J. R. Kennedy, Bedfordshire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from the 19th July 1892.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 781.—Surgeon-Major K. M. Downie, M.D., 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India, (m. c.) for six months, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave having effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, and the specified period counting from the date of leaving India. Pension service—20th year commenced 1st April 1892.

No. 782.—The undermentioned warrant officer is granted furlough out of India:

Sub-Conductor J. A. Archbold, Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Office, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 783—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Captain J. A. Bell, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, (p. a.) for forty-five days.

Lieutenant T. Jermyn, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 2nd (or Hill) Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for three months.

Lieutenant E. M. J. Burn, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for four months.

No. 784.—Lieutenant C. Finch, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, is granted an extension of leave for the 12th February 1892 under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

JUDICIAL.

No. 785.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased specially to extend article 166 of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869) to the following frontier posts at which troops are stationed, namely:

Fort Sandeman.

New Chaman.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 786.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 19th July, 1892, pages 4127, 4128, and 4129.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 19th July, 1892.

* * * * * * * * *

Colonel (Brigadier-General) E. Stedman, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Staff Corps, to be Quartermaster-General in India, with the local and temporary rank of Major-General whilst so employed, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, *vice* Major-General Sir J. Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., Royal Engineers, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 12th March 1892.

* * * * * * * * *

The following officers to command second class districts in India with the rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army:

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel F. Lance, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, *vice* Major-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B, C.S.I., Bengal Infantry. Dated 6th April 1892.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel A. P. Palmer, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, *vice* Colonel (Brigadier-General) Sir R. C. Low, K.C B. Dated 16th April 1892.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel H. G. Waterfield, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Colonel on the Staff in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, *vice* Colonel F. Lance, C.B., Indian Staff Corps. Dated 6th April 1892.

* * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list:

Lieutenant-General Harry H. Lyster, C.B., V.C. Dated 1st July 1892.

Major-General Lionel H. Planta de Hochepied Larpent. Dated 1st July 1892.

Colonel Archibald A. Johnson. Dated 3rd July 1892.

Colonel Henry C. B. Tanner. Dated 30th June 1892.

Major-General Clement J. Smith to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 1st July 1892.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals. Dated 1st July 1892:

Lionel H. Planta de Hochepied Larpent.

George C. Hodding, C.B.

The undermentioned Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals on the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 1st July 1892:

Henry Moore, C.B., C.I.E.

Lionel D'A. Dunsterville.

Charles D. Clementson.

Thomas Lamb.

Hastings Fraser, C.B.

William Munro.

Charles A. McMahon.

Jervis Harpur.

Thomas E. Webster.

John B. Cox.

Rowland R. Wallace.

Octavius L. Smith.

John D. Hall.

Thomas W. Stansfeld.

Clements R. Shaw.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals on the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 1st July 1892:

Thomas B. E. Tennant.

Archibald E. Campbell.

Henry C. B. Barnett.

INDIA OFFICE,
19th July, 1892.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Pelham James Maitland. Dated 2nd May 1892.

To be Majors.

Captain Edward Capel Currie Sandys. Dated 2nd May 1892.

Captain William Caldwell Faure Field. Dated 8th May 1892.

Captain Charles Withers Ravenshaw. Dated 8th May 1892.

To be Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant John Holberton Whitehead from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 13th January 1890.

Lieutenant George Sidney Sheppard from the 4th Dragoon Guards. Dated 31st October 1890, but to rank from 26th February 1890.

Second-Lieutenant William Derington Turner from the Royal Fusiliers. Dated 17th September 1890.

Second-Lieutenant John Charles Digby Pinney from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 25th September 1890.

BENGAL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Apothecary, first grade.

Senior Apothecary, second grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenant, Robert Johnson. Dated 8th March 1892.

To be Senior Apothecaries, second grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenants.

Apothecary, first grade, Henry Johnson. Dated 7th January 1892.

Apothecary, first grade, Richard Michael Blaker. Dated 8th March 1892.

* * * * * * * * *

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

Lieutenant-Colonel Mansel Armstrong, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 22nd April 1892.

Colonel Hatley Frere Woodcock, Bengal Infantry. Dated 15th July 1892.

Colonel Henry Elliott Dashwood Bayley, Madras Infantry. Dated 5th June 1892.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Kenneth McLeod, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 16th April 1892.

* * * * * * * * *

ERRATUM.

The admission of Second-Lieutenant H. A. V. Cummins to the Indian Staff Corps was "from the Royal Fusiliers" and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of the 24th June 1892.

PENSIONS.

No. 787.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Golding, Military Works Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 788.—Major-General Edward Christian Griffin, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 29th May 1892, *vice* General Henry Hamilton Maxwell, C.B., deceased.

No. 789.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the dates specified:

Colonel Frederick John Keen, C.B.,—4th August 1892.

Colonel William Wheler Hume,—5th August 1892.

Colonel William Henry Mackesy,—11th August 1892.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 790.—In G. G. O. No. 762 of 1892, Sub-Conductor Edwin Lean should have been described as Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, "North-Western Railway," and not "North-Western Provinces and Oudh."

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 791.—*8th Bengal Cavalry*—

Risaldar Muhammad Azam Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Diwán Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Mir Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Chand Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mathura Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1892.

No. 792.—*16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar-Major Jagat Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 177 of 1892, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 1st January 1892.

No. 793.—*28th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Amir Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Abdul Ghani to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulami Khan, transferred to the pension establishment;

Jemadar Dewa Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Dewa Singh, transferred to the pension establishment,—

with effect from the 1st July 1892.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 794.—Colonel John Barnes Sparks, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 17th May 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 795.—Colonel Arthur John Tregonwell Welchman, General List, Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 16th August 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 796.—The grant of the good service pension conferred upon Colonel (Brigadier-General) Sir H. Collett, K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps, in G. G. O. No. 588 of 1892, will have effect from the 22nd February 1892, in place of Lieutenant-General E. Kaye, C.B., Retired List (Bengal Artillery), deceased, instead of from the 6th March 1892, in place of Colonel (local Major-General) Sir R. C. Low, K.C.B., Bengal Cavalry, succeeded to the colonel's allowance, as previously notified.

No. 797.—It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:

In place of Colonel (local Major-General) Sir R. C. Low, K.C.B, Bengal Cavalry, who succeeded to the colonel's allowance on the 6th March 1892—

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES EDWARD NAIRNE, C.B., ROYAL (LATE BENGAL) ARTILLERY.

Dates of Commissions.

Second-Lieutenant	7th December 1855.
Lieutenant	27th April 1858.
Captain	24th March 1865.
Major	2nd November 1872.
Lieutenant-Colonel	1st May 1880.
Colonel in the Army	1st May 1884.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, Bengal Artillery	1856-58.
Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Campbell, C.B., Commanding the Dinapore Division, July to October	1858.
Regimental duty, Royal Artillery	1860-69.
Adjutant, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery	1869-70.
Regimental duty, Royal Artillery	1870-82.
Commanding the Royal Horse Artillery during the campaign in Egypt	1882.
Regimental duty, Royal Artillery	1882-85.
Commandant and Superintendent of Experiments, School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness	1885-87.
Inspector-General of Artillery in India with the rank of Brigadier-General	1887-92.

War Services.

India, 1857.—Peshawar Valley,—(Medal).

North-West Frontier, 1863.—Second Eusafzai Expedition.

Afghanistan, 1878-79.—With the Peshawar Valley Field Force,—(Medal).

Egypt, 1882.—Action of Kassassin, battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and occupation of Cairo. (Mentioned in despatches; medal and clasp; Khedive's star; 3rd class of the Order of the Medjidie; C.B.)

No. 798.—It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:

In place of Major-General A. G. F. Hogg, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, who succeeded to the colonel's allowance on the 4th January 1892—

COLONEL WILHELM LUCKHARDT, C.B., INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Lieutenant	30th July 1862.
Brevet Captain	12th September 1871.
Captain	9th June 1873.
Major	27th September 1878.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	22nd November 1879.
Lieutenant-Colonel	27th September 1884.
Colonel in the Army	22nd November 1883.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 109th Foot, July 1862 to November 1867.

On special duty with the Commissariat Department in Abyssinia, November 1867 to February 1869.

Probationer, Commissariat Department, March 1869 to March 1870.

Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, March 1870 to November 1871.

Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, November 1871 to September 1879.

Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, September 1879 to June 1885.

(Principal Commissariat Officer, Quetta Division, May to November 1881.)

(Principal Commissariat Officer, Indian Contingent, Egyptian Expedition, August to November 1882.)

Assistant Commissary-General, June to December 1885.

Commissary-General, Bombay, January 1886 to December 1890.

War Services.

Arabia, 1873.

Afghanistan, 1878-80,—(Twice mentioned in despatches; medal; brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel.)

Egypt, 1882.—Battle of Tel-el-Kebir,—(Mentioned in despatches; medal and clasp; bronze star; C.B.; 3rd class of the Order of the Medjidie.)

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 799.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions in, and admissions to, the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified:

BOMBAY.

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

SUBADAR JAGAN-NATH DUBE, *Bahadur*, 28th Bombay Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Shaikh Asman, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased, —21st March 1892.

RISALDAR ABDULLAH KHAN, *Bahadur*, Aden Troop, *vice* Subadar Baloji Moray, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—16th February 1892.

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."

SUBADAR-MAJOR NÁRÁYAN, 27th Bombay Infantry, *vice* Subadar Jagan-nath Dube, *Bahadur*, promoted,—21st March 1892.

RISALDAR-MAJOR ABDULLAH KHAN, 7th Bombay Lancers, *vice* Risaldar Abdullah Khan, promoted,—16th February 1892.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 800.—*South Andaman Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Alexander Brown to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 29th April 1892, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 801.—*Calcutta Naval Volunteers*—

Sub-Lieutenant Owen Brockwel Griffiths to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 802.—The following promotions and reversion are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	Date.
Lieutenant A. G. Craven, R.E.	Temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Attached	Reversion . .	14th June 1892.
Lieutenant A. Walpole, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Permanent . .	28th June 1892.
Lieutenant F. W. Saunders, R.E.	Temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent . .	28th June 1892.
Lieutenant A. G. Craven, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary . .	28th June 1892.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 48.—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave under Marine Circular No. 7, dated the 26th April 1892.

Captain W. H. W. Searle, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for six months.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th August, 1892.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 16th July and the 12th August 1892.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Humphrey Thomas Elliott Sandwith. (a)	2nd-Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers.	8th January 1892.	Testate, but will not witnessed.	502 15 0	...	11th October 1892.
Edward Henry Frederick Brown. (b)	2nd-Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers.	24th March 1892.	Intestate .	1,863 9 1	...	
Alfred John Huleatt (c)	Lieutenant.	Royal Engineers.	28th April 1892.	Intestate .	324 13 1	...	
Carey Caledon Augustine Clavering .	Conductor .	Bengal Unattached List.	21st November 1892.	Will left .	223 5 6	...	
Richard Francis (d) .	Conductor .	Bengal Ordnance Department.	21st May 1892	No will found.	487 11 7	...	11th October 1892.

(a) *Next-of-kin*—Father—Thomas B. Sandwith.
Mother—Clara Agnes Sandwith.
Address—Manor House, Hore Street, West Brighton, England.

(b) *Next-of-kin*—Mother—Mrs. E. O. Wade Brown.
Address—No. 49, Uxbridge Road, London, W.

(c) *Next-of-kin*—The Revd. Huleatt, Clerk in Holy Orders, Shalford, Guilford, Surrey.

(d) *Next-of-kin*—Son—George James Francis (minor, four and-a-half years of age).
Address—Care of Superintendent, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th August, 1892.

No. 275.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 253, dated the 14th July 1892, *for* "D. E. Keatinge" *read* "Douglas Egerton Keatinge."

No. 276.—Mr. D. Morris, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is, at his own request, permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th August 1892.

No. 277.—Mr. S. B. Pritton, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Class III, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government.

No. 278.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 248, dated the 13th July 1892, *for* "H. S. M. Cole" *read* "Seymour Hamilton Maule Cole."

The 10th August, 1892.

No. 279.—Mr. J. S. Beresford, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to that Government in the Buildings and Roads Branch, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st August 1892, during the absence of Mr. T. H. Wickes on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 280.—Under section 16 (*1*) of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling-stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the following sections of line now under construction by the South Indian Railway Company, namely:

(i) the section between Dharmavaram and the Mysore Frontier;
(ii) the section between Mayavaram and Mutupet.

No. 281.—Messrs. W. G. G. Bayly and K. Balarama Iyer, Apprentice Examiners of Accounts, in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras and Burma, are promoted to Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 20th and 22nd July 1892 respectively.

The 12th August, 1892.

No. 282.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Knapp, C. C. B. . . .	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	.....	1st May 1892.
Crampton, A. C. . . .	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	.....	1st May 1892.
Harriott, G. M. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	.....	1st May 1892.
Wyatt, J. C. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	.....	1st May 1892.
Henderson, J. P. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	.....	1st May 1892.
Litster, D. M. . . .	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary . .	1st May 1892.
Toozs, J. W. L. . . .	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary . .	1st May 1892.
Mukhopadhya, Trilokh Nath	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	.....	1st May 1892.
Dhondoo Sakharam Sathaye	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	.....	1st May 1892.
Donnan, J.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	.....	1st May 1892.
Mitchell, E. J. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary . .	6th May 1892.
Clark, C. C. S. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* . .	23rd May 1892.
Jagdis Rai	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary . .	23rd May 1892.
Foy, W. R.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	.....	23rd May 1892.
Crampton, A. C. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* . .	21st June 1892.
Henderson, J. P. . . .	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* . .	21st June 1892.
Wyatt, J. C. . . .	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* . .	21st June 1892.
Harriott, G. M. . . .	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* . .	21st June 1892.
Phillips, E. A. W. . .	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	.....	1st July 1892.
Clancey, D. J. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary . .	1st July 1892.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 6th August, 1892.

No. 274.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, XIII of 1885, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the substitution of the following rule for rule 113 of the Rules for Inland Telegrams published by Gazette Notification, Public Works Department, No. 214, dated the 10th June 1891 :

"RULE 113. *Railway Offices.*—Except in the case of such railway administrations as may be willing to accept Press messages for transmission within the limits of their respective railways when the wires are not occupied by telegrams on the business of the railways, the Press telegram rules do not apply to railway telegraph offices. *Press* messages cannot be transferred from one telegraph system to another as provided for in rule 7."

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March, 1892.

From the 2nd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

No. 512.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1892-93.	April 1891.	April 1892.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I	Land Revenue*	25,379,900	1,639,600	1,636,500	...	3,100
II	Opium	7,634,600	602,900	598,800	...	4,100
III	Salt	8,544,700	938,300	814,900	...	123,400
IV	Stamps	4,229,600	403,600	378,100	...	25,500
V	Excise	5,102,400	413,600	403,400	...	10,200
VI	Provincial Rates	3,623,100	249,900	264,400	14,500	...
VII	Customs	1,691,800	179,800	145,000	...	34,800
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,645,200	73,800	64,400	...	9,400
IX	Forest	1,567,200	57,300	66,300	9,000	...
X	Registration	392,200	32,300	30,300	...	2,000
XI	Tributes from Native States	762,100	55,200	50,500	...	4,700
XII	Interest	873,500	142,300	193,300	51,000	...
XIII	Post Office	1,498,400	128,100	127,300	...	800
XIV	Telegraph	884,300	73,100	60,700	...	12,400
XV	Mint	227,000	20,900	14,100	...	6,800
XVI	Law and Justice: Courts of Law	364,500	26,400	28,600	2,200	...
	Law and Justice: Jails	310,600	17,800	13,100	...	4,700
XVII	Police	366,500	23,800	23,200	...	600
XVIII	Marine	219,500	9,400	8,800	...	600
XIX	Education	213,500	16,100	14,300	...	1,800
XX	Medical	60,900	3,200	3,600	400	...
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	76,700	6,800	3,600	...	3,200
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	206,300	13,400	13,700	300	...
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	74,000	4,700	5,600	900	...
XXIV	Exchange	178,500	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	349,800	20,000	18,600	...	1,400
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Receipts)	15,543,600	1,359,400	1,446,200	86,800	...
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,260,000	611,500	632,500	21,000	...
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	27,500	900	1,700	800	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,323,200	34,600	30,600	...	4,000
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	189,100	13,400	12,100	...	1,300
XXXI	Military Works	42,100	3,000	3,200	200	...
XXXII	Civil Works	522,700	33,600	30,200	...	3,400
XXXIII	Army: Effective	627,400	39,200	45,200	6,000	...
	" Non-effective	54,300	3,600	3,900	300	...
		88,066,700	7,251,500	7,186,700	...	64,800
	England, including Army, Public Works, etc. £	200,800	12,200	18,000	5,800	...
	Exchange added to Revenue Rx.	100,400	5,000	10,400	5,400	...
	GRAND TOTAL	88,367,900	7,268,700	7,215,100	...	53,600

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 12th August 1892.

month of the year 1892-93, as compared with the corresponding period of 1891-92.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1892-93.	April 1891.	April 1892.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	242,700	21,300	18,700	...	2,600
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,515,700	158,200	143,200	...	15,000
3	Land Revenue	4,029,900	298,100	300,100	2,000	...
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,233,900	665,400	466,700	...	198,700
5	Salt (do. do.)	497,200	35,200	38,700	3,500	...
6	Stamps	86,900	7,500	7,100	...	400
7	Excise	206,100	9,700	9,900	200	...
8	Provincial Rates	59,500	4,600	3,700	...	900
9	Customs	142,200	11,800	11,400	...	400
10	Assessed Taxes	31,800	2,200	2,200	...	...
11	Forest	968,000	48,700	57,800	9,100	...
12	Registration	213,800	16,900	17,400	500	...
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt *	4,156,600	370,500	396,400	25,900	...
14	Do. on other Obligations	506,300	6,200	2,300	...	3,900
15	Post Office	1,410,000	99,200	100,700	1,500	...
16	Telegraph	642,700	41,700	45,900	4,200	...
17	Mint	95,800	7,500	6,800	...	700
18	General Administration	1,458,600	112,200	115,200	3,000	...
19	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,854,300	230,600	231,900	1,300	...
	Law and Justice { Jails	908,900	79,800	80,300	500	...
20	Police	3,910,000	295,900	293,300	...	2,600
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	513,600	31,200	32,100	900	...
22	Education	1,494,300	100,200	97,400	...	2,800
23	Ecclesiastical	168,700	13,600	14,000	400	...
24	Medical	918,700	71,300	71,800	500	...
25	Political	738,400	47,800	45,800	...	2,000
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	414,400	48,800	52,000	3,200	...
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	500,400	37,600	41,100	3,500	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,000	100	...	...	100
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	875,300	66,800	69,200	2,400	...
30	Stationery and Printing	506,600	33,600	29,500	...	4,100
32	Miscellaneous	203,700	24,400	20,400	...	4,000
33	Famine Relief	130,000	...	1,000	1,000	...
34	Construction of Protective Railways	1,011,700	...	...	...	...
35	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,000	12,800	10,100	...	2,700
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	301,500	4,000	11,600	7,600	...
38	State Railways (Working Expenses)	7,878,800	590,500	605,000	14,500	...
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	31,200	...	...	...	...
39	Guaranteed Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	600,000	13,900	15,400	1,500	...
	Interest	38,600	...	...	...	...
40	Subsidized Companies (Land, etc.)	44,900	700	400	...	300
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	60,000	11,600	6,100	...	5,500
42	Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses)	771,000	53,900	49,700	...	4,200
43	" Minor Works and Navigation	1,008,600	48,300	74,800	26,500	...
44	Military Works	1,126,200	37,200	50,300	13,100	...
45	Civil Works	4,606,300	270,500	258,500	...	12,000
46	Army: Effective	14,082,100	1,250,200	1,168,400	...	81,800
	" Non-effective	924,600	157,700	139,100	...	18,600
47	Special Defence Works	270,900	7,500	24,900	17,400	...
		65,457,400	5,457,400	5,238,300	...	219,100
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, etc. £	15,950,400	1,870,500	2,042,800	172,300	...
	Exchange charged as Expenditure . . . . . Rx.	7,975,200	775,200	1,185,900	410,700	...
		89,383,000	8,103,100	8,467,000	363,900	...
	Deduct—Provincial Deficits	*1,161,700*	...	...	...	...
		88,221,300	8,103,100	8,467,000	363,900	...
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
48	State Railways	1,412,000	2,100	181,900	179,800	...
49	Irrigation Works	544,500	35,400	30,700	...	4,700
	In England—					
48	State Railways £	1,382,000	37,300	65,400	28,100	...
49	Irrigation Works £	3,700	1,200	600	...	600
50	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities £	...	...	...	...	...
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue . . Rx.	692,800	15,900	38,300	22,400	...
		4,035,000	91,900	316,900	225,000	...
	GRAND TOTAL	92,256,300	8,195,000	8,783,900	588,900	...

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

R. N. RAY,
Offg. Dy. Comptroller-General.

R. LOGAN,
Offg. Comptroller-General.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st July, 1892.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th July, 1892	54,700	10,91,840	22,35,900	3,58,87,800	7,20,03,600	4,21,16,600	1,92,09,500	17,25,45,240	36,000	57,84,000	8,21,40,700	8,79,60,700	1,34,800	32,200	26,07,27,640
Add—															
Amount of 4/4 notes transferred to 6/4 in London	...	...	...	...	14,600	...	...	14,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,600
Amount of 4/4 notes transferred to 6/4 in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of 4/4 notes transferred to 6/4 in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st July, 1892	...	...	500	22,000	2,000	16,400	...	40,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,900
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st July, 1892	...	...	3,000	47,000	4,12,500	9,000	32,500	5,04,000	...	...	11,000	11,000	...	...	5,15,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st July, 1892	...	...	2,300	38,500	1,43,800	75,500	...	2,60,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,60,100
	54,700	10,91,840	22,41,700	3,59,95,300	7,25,76,500	4,22,17,500	1,92,42,000	17,33,64,840	36,000	57,84,000	8,21,51,700	8,79,71,700	1,34,800	32,200	26,15,58,240
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	14,600	2,44,500	4,09,000	5,23,000	1,14,500	13,05,600	...	1,000	22,500	23,500	...	...	13,29,100
Balance on 31st July, 1892	54,700	10,91,840	22,27,100	3,57,50,800	7,21,67,500	4,16,94,500	1,91,27,500	17,20,59,240	36,000	57,83,000	8,21,29,200	8,79,48,200	1,34,800	32,200	26,02,29,140

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st May, 1892, enfaced from India 7,911 lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,596 lakhs.
" 1st " 1892, " 15th June " ditto 12 " ditto 22 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 3 " ditto 27 "
" 1st July " " 15th July " ditto 4 " ditto 32 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 8 " ditto 13 "

7,938 lakhs. 6,690 lakhs.
6,690 "

Balance against India . 1,248 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 8th August, 1892.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64, Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Kamar . . .	Nyanagar . .	15th June, 1892 . .	Commissioner, Aimere-Merwara, 27th June, 1892.	Will left. The deceased was a native Christian. No application for probate.
Mr. A. Barnes . .	Bahraich . . .	17th June, 1892 . .	District Judge, Gonda District, 1st July, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was a Permanent Way Inspector, Bengal-North-Western Railway. The widow, Mrs. Adalphine Barnes, has applied for letters of administration.
„ F. R. Bantleman .	Ajmere . . .	28th May, 1892 . .	Officiating Commisioner, Ajmere-Merwara, 1st July, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was a Government pensioner. No application for letters of administration.
„ Stone . . .	Meiktila . . .	February last . .	Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila, 12th July, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was a Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs. The widow has taken out letters of administration in Rangoon.
„ John Swannell .	Mokamah . . .	27th June, 1892 .	District Judge, Patna, 16th July, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was Superintendent, Refreshment Room, Mokamah, in the employ of Messrs. Kellner & Co. No application for letters of administration.
Amra . . .	Goneshpurâ . .	24th June, 1892 .	Officiating Commissioner, Aimere-Merwara. 16th July 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was a native Christian. No application for letters of administration.
Miss Elizabeth E. Jackson	Hoshangabad . .	4th July, 1892 . .	Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, 20th July, 1892.	Will left. The deceased belonged to the Friends' Foreign Mission Association, and has left a will in the possession of Miss Francis Bruin who has applied for letters of administration.
Mr. F. A. Berill . .	Cawnpore . .	4th June, 1892 .	District and Sessions Judge, Rae Bareli, 20th July, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was District Superintendent of Police, Rae Bareli. No application for letters of administration.
„ James Percy .	Dufflating Tea Estate	10th April, 1892 .	Judge of the Assam Valley District, 22nd July, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was a tea planter. The widow will probably take out administration.
„ James Ogden .	Tundla . . .	29th June, 1892 .	District Judge, Agra, 27th July, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was a Guard in the East Indian Railway at Tundla in the Agra District. The widow, Mrs. Eliza Ogden, has filed an application for grant of letters of administration.
„ Peter Gordon .	Chapanhal Tea Estate	24th October, 1891 .	Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, 9th January, 1892.	Will left. The deceased's brother, who under the will is appointed sole executor, will probably apply for probate.
Revd. Adam Boldeo .	Cowiegung, Bareilly .	17th April, 1892 .	Reverend H. C. Spring, Chaplain, Bareilly, 9th May, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was a native pastor. No application for letters of administration.

F. COLLIS-SANDES,
Offg. Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 12th August, 1892.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Maps published at the Head-quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra Dun, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1892.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.
ALLAHABAD.—Curator, Government Books, North-Western Provinces.
NAGPUR.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
LAHORE.—Munshi Gulab Sing, Government Publishers and Booksellers.
MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-zincographic Department.
RANGOON.—Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press.
MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.
RAJKOT.—Mr. Narainjee Sunderjee, for maps of Kathiawar only.
AHMEDABAD.—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Gujarat only.
LONDON.—Mr. Edward Stanford, 26 and 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.
SIMLA.—Mrs. E. Corstorphan, Simla Fancy Repository.

MUSSOOREE.—The Secretary, Mussooree Book Society, Baring Institute, Mussooree.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash prepaid.

N.B.—Maps are issued on the Public Service from the Calcutta Office, and also by the above-mentioned agents. The *cost of mounting maps, packing, and postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves.* Lists of newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of Local Governments.

The cost of supplies which exceeds R50 is adjusted by book-debit for Government Departments by this Office, in communication with the Comptroller of India Treasuries, when invoices are issued in triplicate with maps supplied.

When the cost does not exceed R50, agents are authorized to sell to Civil only, and not to Military and Public Works Department officials. Payment must be made in cash in all cases, *vide* Note XI(2), Rule 22, Chapter V, of the Civil Account Code.

Cash payments to this Office include payment by Remittance Transfer Receipt or by Money Order. When Treasury Receipts or Challans and Stamps are forwarded in payment, they are returned as inadmissible.

DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF SHEETS.	Scale.	Size of Sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED.		REMARKS.
			Uncoloured.	Coloured.	
			R a.	R a.	
INDIAN ATLAS.					
Full Sheet, No. 74 (with additions to 1891)	1″= 4M.	41″×27″	2 0	2 0	
Quarter Sheets, 105-S.E. (with additions to 1891) and 130-S.E. (with additions to 1890)	1″= 4M.	27″×20″	0 12	0 12	
PROVINCIAL MAPS.					
Central Provinces, in 2 Sheets (with additions to 1891, engraved)	1″=16M.	41″×27″	4 0	4 8	
Bombay Presidency (with additions and corrections to 1891)	1″=80M.	17″×13″	0 8	*Nil.*	
Rajputana Agency (with additions and corrections to 1891)	1″=80M.	13″× 9″	0 4	*Nil.*	
Central India Agency (with additions and corrections to 1891)	1″=80M.	13″× 9″	0 4	*Nil.*	
Eastern Bengal, Sheet 14 (with additions and corrections up to March, 1892)	1″= 8M.	30″×22″	1 0	1 4	
DISTRICT MAPS.					
Monghyr, 1890	1″= 8M.	17″×13″	0 6	*Nil.*	Engraved.
Jalpaiguri, 1890	1″= 8M.	17″×14″	0 6	*Nil.*	Ditto.
Pubna, 1890	1″= 8M.	14″×13″	0 6	*Nil.*	Ditto.
Hooghly and Howrah, Sheets Nos. 1 and 2 in one (with additions and corrections of boundaries, February, 1892), Sheet 3 (with additions and corrections of boundaries, February, 1892), Sheet 4 (with additions and corrections of Railways, February, 1892), and 5 (with additions and corrections of boundaries, February, 1892)	1″= 1M.	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	
Patna (with additions and corrections up to July, 1891)	1″= 4M.	30″×22″	0 8	0 10	
Shahabad (with additions and corrections to boundaries, roads, and canals, up to December, 1891)	1″= 4M.	30″×27″	1 0	1 4	
Benares, in 3 Sheets, 1882—84	1″= 2M.	40″×25″	2 0	2 8	
Basti, in 4 Sheets, 1883—88	1″= 2M.	40″×25″	2 8	3 0	

Maps of the Survey of India Department—contd.

DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF SHEETS.	Scale.	Size of Sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Uncoloured.		Coloured.		REMARKS.
			R	a.	R	a.	
STANDARD SHEETS.							
BENGAL,—							
Sheets Nos. 1, 5, and 363	1″= 1M.	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
Sheet No. 5, District 24-Pergunnahs (with additions of Railway, April, 1892) . .	1″= 1M.	44″×30″	1	8	1	12	
BOMBAY,—							
Sheets Nos. 255 and 330	1″= 1M.	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
Sheets Nos. 279-N.E., 308-S.W., and 309-N.W.	2″= 1M.	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
LOWER BURMA,—							
Sheets Nos. 569, 567, and portion of 583 in one, and 568 and portion of 584 in one .	1″= 1M.	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
Sheets Nos. 225-S.E.—2, 272-S.W.—3, 273-N.W.—1, N.W.—3, S.W.—1, and S.W.—3	4″= 1M.	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
CENTRAL PROVINCES,—							
Sheet No. 82	1″= 1M.	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
Sheets Nos. 24-S.W.—1, N.W.—2, 25-N.E.—2, and S.W.—2	4″= 1M.	42′×28″	1	8	1	12	
MADRAS,—							
Sheet No. 151	1″= 1M.	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
N.-W. P. AND OUDH,—							
Sheet No. 3	1″= 1M.	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
PUNJAB,—							
Sheets Nos. 117, 234, 236, 254, 255, and 316 .	1″= 1M.	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER,—							
Sheet No. 22 (3rd edition)	1″= 8M.	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
PLANS OF CITIES AND CANTONMENTS.							
Kamptee, in 2 Sheets, 1890	8″= 1M.	40″×25″	2	0	2	8	
Satara, in 2 sections (with additions and corrections up to May, 1892)	8″= 1M.	40″×25″	2	0	2	8	
ADMINISTRATION REPORT MAPS.							
Upper Burma (with additions and corrections to March, 1892)	1″=64M.	14″× 9″	0	4	*Nil.*		
Gujrat States (Tributary States of Chota Nagpur)	1″=16M.	17″×13″	0	6	*Nil.*		
CHARTS.							
Chart of Triangulation of Ganjam and Orissa Topographical Survey (portions of Raipur-Bilaspur, etc.), 1863-64	1″= 4M.	40″×25″	1	0	*Nil.*		
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Ulwar State (Rajputana), with corrections to boundaries and railways to April, 1892 .	1″= 4M.	35″×26″	1	0	1	4	
Map of Afghanistan, in 2 Sheets (with hills) (with additions to railways up to March, 1892)	1″=24M.	40″×25″	3	0	3	8	

W. H. WILKINS, *Colonel, S.C.*,
Assistant Surveyor-General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA,
The 1st July, 1892.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th August, 1892.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	48,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 98,00,523 0 10)	2,10,30,608	0	5
Public Deposits at Branches (R 1,12,30,084 15 7)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	6,12,52,609	1	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,95,404	12	4
Sundries	29,01,162	15	2
RUPEES	11,02,79,784	13	7

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,18,35,486	0	0
Other authorized Investments	51,85,212	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	77,26,376	6	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	65,78,359	3	1
Bills discounted and purchased	1 58,63,250	13	4
Balances with other Banks	4,18,602	7	6
Bullion	1,58,543	9	8
Dead Stock	12,29,840	1	2
Stamps	9,988	15	1
Sundries	18,33,996	10	6
	5,08,39,656	7	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 3,12,13,660 2 4)	5,94,40,128	6	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R 2,82,26,468 4 3)			
RUPEES	11,02,79,784	13	7

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 11th August, 1892.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 69·5.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 10th August, 1892.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 3rd August, 1892	55,54,638	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	24,23,655	79,78,293
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	42	
Ditto ditto Government	1,28,239	1,28,281
		81,06,574
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	11,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	9,084	11,09,084
Balance on the evening of the 10th August, 1892	...	69,97,490
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	40,85,532	
Ditto ditto Government	29,11,958	69,97,490
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 11th August, 1892

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th August, 1892.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. Frank Brinsley Harper, of No. 15, Old Jewry Chambers, Old Jewry, E.C., in the City of London, Solicitor, a Commissioner for the purposes of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in India.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th August, 1892.

No. 929.—Mr. J. S. Pemberton, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th instant, or the subsequent date from which he avails himself thereof.

G. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th August, 1892.

No. 6.—Mr. G. T. Hall, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, has been granted privilege leave for one week in extension of privilege leave granted in Notification No. 3, dated 4th June, 1893.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Deputy Surveyor-General,

In charge, Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd August, 1892.

No. 17.—The furlough for one day in extension, granted to Mr. R. Elrington, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, in Notification No. 9, dated the 28th May, 1892, is hereby cancelled.

W. R. BROOKE,

Director-General of Telegraphs.

The 9th August, 1892.

No. 18.—Offices reported opened and closed during July, 1892 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1892.	
Akhoyapada .	Bengal . .	3rd July.	Opened.
*Borelli, East .	Assam . .	3rd ,,	Ditto.
* Ditto .	Ditto . .	28th ,,	Closed.
*Borelli, West .	Ditto . .	4th ,,	Opened.
* Ditto .	Ditto . .	28th ,,	Closed.
†Chaungkwa .	....	4th ,,	Ditto.
Jagatpur . .	Bengal . .	1st ,,	Opened.
Kendupatna .	Ditto . .	2nd ,,	Ditto.
Rampur Hat .	Ditto . .	21st ,,	Ditto.
Tiddim . .	Northern Chin Hills.	19th ,,	Ditto.
Railway Telegraph Office.			
		1892.	
Bhavnagar Bunder	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar State Railway.	5th July .	Closed.

NOTE.—The names of the following Offices have been changed :—

"Baheri N. W." changed to "Rohana N. W."

"Benares Dufferin Bridge, North Bank O. R." changed to "Benares Ganges."

* Bank Office.

† Field Office, Chin-Lushai Expedition.

W. F. MELHUISH,

Director, Traffic Branch,

for *Director-General of Telegraphs.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 4th August, 1892.

No. 4586.—Colonel G. R. Peart, I.S.C., Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, is granted thirty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th August, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 4588.—Captain E. E. Robertson, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 11th July, 1892.

No. 4590.—Lieutenant L. A. Cooke, attached 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 10th August, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

B. E. M. GURDON,

Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 4th August, 1892.

No. 2696-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Goverdhandass Runchoddass, attached to the Chomu Dispensary, was granted one month's privilege leave from 2nd May to 2nd June, 1892.

No. 2697-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Ghasi Ram returned on the forenoon of the 15th June, 1892, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1612-G., dated 23rd May, 1892, and Third class Hospital Assistant Permanand reverted to the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants.

No. 2698-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Azeemuddin, attached to the Sujangurh Dispensary in the Bikaneer State, was granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, from the afternoon of the 26th June, 1892, and Third class Hospital Assistant Parmanand, of the Native States Reserve List, was appointed to act for him.

No. 2699-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistants Allah Beli and Chunni Lall returned on the forenoon of the 23rd June and 1st July respectively, from the leave granted them in this Office Notification No. 2278-G., dated 5th July, 1892.

No. 2700-G.—The following transfers have been made in the establishment of Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana:—

Class.	NAME.	From	To	Date of transfer.
				1892.
3rd	Shira Mani Hazra.	Native States Reserve List.	Jhallawar Raj Service.	12th June.
3rd	Kishori Lall .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	12th June.
3rd	Syed Mahomed Raza.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	9th July.

The 6th August, 1892.

No. 2731-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 998-G., dated the 2nd June, 1892, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newman, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), took over charge of the office of Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana from Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel L. D. Spencer, M.D., on the forenoon of the 1st August, 1892.

The 8th August, 1892.

No. 2774-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1183-G., dated 4th July, 1892, Major A. P. Thornton, I.S.C., on return from furlough, took over charge of the Jeypore Residency from Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., on the forenoon of the 1st August, 1892.

No. 2777-G.—Lieutenant Colonel W. Loch, I.S.C., Assistant to the Resident, Western Rajputana States, is granted two months and one day's privilege leave from the 5th September, 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,

First Asst. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF MILITARY WORKS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1892.

No. 20-A.—Lieutenant A. Walpole, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 14, on the 10th July, 1892.

J. DAY, *Capt.*, *R.E.*,

for *Director-General of Military Works.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st August, 1892.

No. 35.—Mr. F. D. Couchman, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 18, on the 9th July, 1892.

No. 36.—Mr. E. G. Coutts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Professional Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 12 to 14, and the Colloquial Examination prescribed in paragraph 17 of the same Chapter, on the 21st July, 1892.

No. 37.—Rai Sahib Gopal Chundra Chattopadhyay, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months, in extension of that sanctioned in Director-General of Railways' Notification No. 29 of the 22nd June, 1892.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lt.-Col.*, *R.E.*,

Director-General.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th August, 1892.

No. 6392.—An extension of privilege leave for fifteen days from the 22nd July, 1892, is granted to Mr. H. Wooster, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 1st grade.

Mr. H. Smith, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is appointed to act in the 1st grade, during Mr. Wooster's absence on leave from the 22nd June, the date on which Mr. Wooster originally availed himself of his leave, until further orders.

The 10th August, 1892.

No. 6500.—In consequence of the appointment of Mr. R. H. Kelly, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, Eastern Bengal, the following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 6th July, 1892, or until further orders:—

Mr. S. Le M. Lord, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. H. Tulloch, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Babu Suryya Kanta Mitra, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, from the 27th July, 1892, when Mr. Tulloch went on furlough.

Babu Heramba Chandra Mukerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Babu Dwarkanath Goswami to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

The 12th August, 1892.

No. 6557.—Mr. Ratanji Jamshedji Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 1st grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month from the 15th July, 1892.

Mr. Girdhar Mahadev, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is appointed, until further orders, to act in the 1st grade, from the 14th June, 1892, the date on which Mr. Ratanji Jamshedji Lalkaka was appointed to act in that grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 9th August, 1892.

Berney, A. H.
Crawford & Co.
David, N. E.
Dennison & Co.
Deveria, T.
Herbert, Thos.
Lock, Mr.
Munroe, T. T.
Robitock, H., & Co.
Rose and Harvey, Messrs.
Shand, J. H.
Willson, G.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adie, A. E.
Adolfo, M.
Allen, C. H.
Arthur, L.
Atkinson, F. S.
Balfour, G.
Bartlett, W. E.
Baker, W. P.
Blake, R. A. G.
Braunchtein, Mons.
Brewster, Mrs.
Charlton, J. G.
Chatterson, A.
Clark, Harry.
Commandant, Malacca Police.
Conway, Esq.
Coventry, Mrs. E. M.
Currie, John.
Dannhaner, Charles.
Davies, Reginald.
Ellis, W. H.
Evezard, Genl. G. C.
Falais, Maurice.
Flemming, Herbert.
Forrester, W.
Fox, Capt. E. T. W.
Galloway, G. A. S.
Gillon, E. A.
Halle, Clifford.
Harrington, Rev.
Johnstone, J.
Kidd, C.
Klien, Wm.
Lang, Rev. A. H.
Lawrence, Miss.
Lebihan, Monsieur.
Mulley, Miss.
Murray, Slade.
Naser, Sam. E.
Newcombe, Alfred.
Paeongi, Fani.
Parker, Mr.
Parsons, John.
Patenoy, Mrs.
Patterson, E. L.
Percivall, Thomas.
Reynolds, R.
Rielly, E.
Robertson, Thomas.
Roberts, R.
Ross, W. Leith.
Sceats, Frank S.
Simpson, E.
St. John, J. M. H.
Staff, Ernest.
Scott, John.
Tambkin, S.
Typhon, Mr.
Vas, Predade.
Walker, A.
Wallace, R. E.
Wallerstein, Major.
Walton, H. E.
Watts, V. L.
Wilson, R.
Wyndham, Wm.

Registered Letters.

Maitland, C. A.
Ross, W. L.
Schoidhan, Dr. Franzis.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexander, H. M.
Abboled, W. L.
Bird, S. F.
Brighton, S. W.
Burnett, J. B.
Baumgartner.
Brantz, Reg.
Basset, E.
Buchan, S. C. F.
Barman.
Browne, Lt. Genl. H. R.
Brodbury, J. F.
Coelho, C. M.
Collins, J. O.
Copenhagen, M.
Calahan, M., Miss.
Cazemune, L.
Charles, L.
Churchward.
Clarke, F.
D'Silva, J.
Donnenberg, A.
D'Mello, J.
Dracott, W. C.
Essenhofer, K.
Fries, J.
Fanel, M.
Francis, J. M.
Greatheed, C.
Guschkavetch, O.
Greenstein, N.
Graham, E., Mrs.
Headlam, J., Capt.
Herwig, Surs.
Hill, T. C.
Jones, A. B., Surs.
Jeatt, A.
Jocmpoburg, J.
Koch, S.
King, B.
Kemerling, M.
Kinent, E.
Kelly, Capt.
King, C.
Leadon, R. H.
Lawrence, C. L., Proff.
Lousdale, W.
Limarchand, C. H.
Lopes, S. C.
McDonald, W. J.
Maria, R.
McPhee.
Mathews, J. W., Mrs.
Mackenzie, R., Capt.
Mitchell, C.
Mitchell, F. J.
Nolan, A. H., Mrs.
Norris, E. J.
Newman, H. J.
Naylor, A. M.
Owen, W. S.
Purell.
Priestly.
Ridley, Mrs.
Rosoland, C.
Richi, L.
Royal, B., Madam.
Russell, C. E. M.
Runbodo, P.
Simpson, E.
Spitzel, L.
Sestan, F. C.
Smith.
Silva, W. S.
Smith, D. M.
Silva, W. S.
Stewart, C. H.
Schnitzer, H.
Southwell & Austin.
Saunders, M. A.
Solomon, M. B., Capt.
Tomson, Maj.
Verand, E.
Von Kugelmann, H.
Vickers, W.
Walker, P. C.
Whaliz.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 8th August, 1892.

Anthony, J. R.
Collet, H.
Donnell, A. C. O.
Edwards, C. A.
Gahan, E. C.
Grant, D. W.
Jones, H.
King, F. N. A.
Myall, H. B.
Moore, G. E.
Sowear.
Thompson, H.
Wintour, G. F.

GEO. ED. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 13th August, 1892.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1892.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	16th Aug.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	15th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	22nd "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	22nd "	Ditto.
Straits, China, and Japan . .	13th "	Per Steamer *Wingsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	16th "	Per Steamer *Madura.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	19th "	Per Steamer *Palamcotta.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	17th "	Per Steamer *Kasara.*
Port Blair	16th "	*Vid* Rangoon.
Mauritius	19th "	*Vid* Tuticorin.

N. B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

GEO. ED. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The tombs erected in the Cemetery of Faridpur to the memory of the following deceased persons have fallen into disrepair :—

Josephine, wife of Mathew William Corruthers,—died 26th November, 1883.

William Thomas Burt,—died 11th May, 1831.

William Henry French,—died 9th February, 1830.

Unless the friends of the deceased undertake the restoration of the tombs, the procedure prescribed in the standing orders of the Government will be carried out (Rule XIX, Government of India Notification No. 103, dated 20th June, 1885).

E. F. GROWSE,
Magistrate of Faridpur.

FARIDPUR MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
The 2nd August, 1892.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গাডণের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২॥০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1 Pound tin, R16, or, post free, R16-12.
½ „ R 8, „ R 8-8.
¼ „ R 4, „ R 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৬৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৸০
॥ আধ „ „ ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮॥০
শিকি „ „ ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪॥০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.
„ Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1892.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

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Lost.

Upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes, No. B147686, for ₹800; No. 213118, for ₹1,000; No. 275886, for ₹1,000; No. 282915, for ₹1,000; No. 296587, for ₹1,000, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, originally standing in the names of respectively, Administrator General, Bengal; Bank of Bengal, Bank of Bengal, Bank of Bengal, and John A. Stowell, and last endorsed to the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED,

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1892.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th August, 1892, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. VII OF 1892.

THE MADRAS CITY CIVIL COURT ACT, 1892.

CONTENTS

SECTIONS.

1. Title and commencement.
2. Definitions.
3. Constitution of the City Court.
4. Appointment, suspension and removal of Judges.
5. Judge of City Court to be Judge of Small Cause Court.
6. Powers of Judges when City Court consists of more than one Judge.
7. Appointment, powers, duties and punishment of ministerial officers.
8. Questions arising in suits, &c., under Act to be dealt with according to law administered by High Court.
9. Valuation of immoveable property for jurisdictional purposes.
10. Process-fees.
11. Appointment of Receivers.
12. Amendment of Act XV of 1882, section 31.
13. Repayment of half fees on settlement before hearing.
14. Allowance for fees paid in City Court in cases removed to High Court.
15. Appeals.
16. Saving of original civil jurisdiction of High Court.
17. Seal to be used.
18. Holidays and vacations.

An Act to establish an additional Civil Court for the City of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish an additional Civil Court for the City of Madras; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras City Civil Court Act, 1892; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "City Court" means the Court established under the next following section.

(2) "City of Madras" means the area within the local limits for the time being of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court:

(3) "High Court" means the High Court of Judicature at Madras: and

(4) "Small Cause Court" means the Court of Small Causes of Madras.

Constitution of the City Court.

3. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, establish a Court, to be called the Madras City Civil Court, with jurisdiction to receive, try and dispose of all suits and other proceedings of a

The Madras City Civil Court Act, 1892.

(Sections 4-14.)

civil nature not exceeding two thousand five hundred rupees in value and arising within the City of Madras, except suits or proceedings which are cognizable—

(*a*) by the High Court as a Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty or as a Colonial Court of Admiralty, or as a Court having testamentary, intestate or matrimonial jurisdiction, or

(*b*) by the Court for the relief of insolvent debtors, or

(*c*) by the Small Cause Court.

Appointment, suspension and removal of Judges.

4. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint so many persons as it may think fit to be Judges of the City Court; and may, for any misconduct, by a like notification, suspend or remove any Judge so appointed.

Judge of City Court to be Judge of Small Cause Court.

5. (*1*) Every person appointed a Judge of the City Court shall be, by virtue of his office, a Judge of the Small Cause Court with respect to cases cognizable by that Court.

(*2*) Every such Judge shall be liable to perform any duties of a Judge of the Small Cause Court which the Chief Justice of the High Court may require him to perform.

Powers of Judges when City Court consists of more than one Judge.

6. When the City Court consists of more than one Judge,—

(*a*) each of the Judges may exercise all or any of the powers conferred on the Court by this Act or any other law for the time being in force;

(*b*) the Local Government may appoint any one of the Judges to be the principal Judge; and

(*c*) the principal Judge may, from time to time, make such arrangements as he may think fit for the distribution of the business of the Court among the various Judges thereof.

Appointment, powers, duties and punishment of ministerial officers.

7. (*1*) The Judge of the City Court, or, when the Court consists of more than one Judge, the principal Judge, may, from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, appoint as many clerks, bailiffs and other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by the Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act or any other law for the time being in force.

(*2*) The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the said Judge or principal Judge may from time to time direct.

(*3*) The said Judge or principal Judge may, subject to the control of the High Court,—

(*a*) suspend or remove any officer so appointed, or

(*b*) fine any such officer who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office.

(*4*) Any fine imposed on an officer under sub-section (*3*) may be deducted from his salary.

Questions arising in suits, &c., under Act to be dealt with according to law administered by High Court.

8. All questions which arise in suits or other proceedings under this Act in the City Court shall be dealt with and determined according to the law for the time being administered by the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

Valuation of immoveable property for jurisdictional purposes.

9. When the subject-matter of any suit or other proceeding is land or a house or a garden, its value for the purposes of the jurisdiction conferred on the City Court by this Act shall, subject to the other provisions of this Act, be fixed in manner provided by the Court-fees Act, 1870, section 7, clause v. VII of 1870.

Process-fees.

10. Fees chargeable for serving or executing processes issued by the City Court, or served or executed under its direction or control, shall be such as the High Court may prescribe with the approval of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Appointment of Receivers.

11. The powers conferred by Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure on High Courts and District Courts as to the appointment of Receivers may be exercised by the City Court or any Judge thereof. XIV of 1882.

Amendment of Act XV of 1882, section 31.

12. In clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, for the words "to the High Court" the words "to the Madras City Civil Court or the High Court of Judicature at Fort William or Bombay, as the case may be," shall be substituted. XV of 1882.

Repayment of half fees on settlement before hearing.

13. Whenever any suit or proceeding in the City Court is settled by agreement of the parties before issues have been settled or any evidence recorded, half the amount of the institution fees paid by the plaintiff shall be repaid to him by the Court.

Allowance for fees paid in City Court in cases removed to High Court.

14. When, under section 13 of the Letters Patent for the High Court, dated the twenty-eighth day of December, 1865, or under section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the High Court has removed for trial by itself any suit from the City Court, fees on the scale for the time being in force in the High Court as a Court of ordinary original civil jurisdiction shall be payable in that Court in respect of the suit and proceedings therein: XIV of 1882

The Madras City Civil Court Act, 1892.

(*Sections 15-18.*)

Provided that, in the levy of any such fees which, according to the practice of the Court, are credited to the Government, credit shall be given to the plaintiff in the suit for any fee which in the City Court he has already paid under the Court-fees Act, 1870, on the plaint. VII of 1870.

Appeals.

15. (*1*) The Court authorized to hear appeals from the City Court shall be the High Court.

(*2*) The period of limitation for an appeal from a decree or order of the City Court shall be the same as that provided by law for an appeal from a decree or order of the High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.

Saving of original civil jurisdiction of High Court.

16. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the original civil jurisdiction of the High Court:

Provided that—

(*1*) if any suit or other proceeding is instituted in the High Court which, in the opinion of the Judge who tries the same (whose opinion shall be final), ought to have been instituted in the City Court, no costs shall be allowed to a successful plaintiff, and a successful defendant shall be allowed his costs as between attorney and client:

(*2*) in any suit or other proceeding pending at any time in the High Court, any Judge of such Court may at any stage thereof make an order transferring the same to the City Court if in his opinion such suit or proceeding is within the jurisdiction of that Court and should be tried therein;

(*3*) in any suit or other proceeding so transferred, the Court-fees Act, 1870, shall apply, credit being given for any fees levied in the High Court. VII of 1870.

Seal to be used.

17. The City Court shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as may be for the time being prescribed by the Local Government.

Holidays and vacations.

18. (*1*) The Judge of the City Court, or, when the Court consists of more than one Judge, the principal Judge, shall, at the commencement of each year, draw up a list of holidays and vacations to be observed in the Court, and shall submit the same for the approval of the Local Government.

(*2*) Such list, when it has received such approval, shall be published in the official Gazette, and the said holidays and vacations shall be observed accordingly.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th August, 1892:

No. 10 OF 1892.

A Bill to annex the Estate of Porahat to the Singhbhum District, and for certain other purposes.

WHEREAS the estate of Porahat was confiscated by the British Government in the year 1858, and is now under the administration of the officer holding the appointment of Deputy Commissioner of the Singhbhum District;

And whereas the said estate has, by proclamation, been declared and appointed by the Governor General in Council to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal;

And whereas it is expedient that the said estate should be annexed to the Singhbhum District, and that the law in force therein should be the same as the law in force in the estate of the Kolhan in that district;

And whereas it is also expedient that the estate of Porahat, as forming part of the Singhbhum District, should, for the purposes of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, be declared to form part also of the district described in that Act as the Chutia Nagpur Division; XIV of 1874.

It is hereby enacted as follows:

Title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Porahat Estate Act, 1892; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Annexation of Porahat estate to Singhbhum District.

2. The estate of Porahat shall henceforth become and be part of the Singhbhum District.

Assimilation of law in force in estate to law in force in the Kolhan.

3. All enactments which are in force in the estate of the Kolhan in the Singhbhum District shall henceforth be in force in the said estate of Porahat.

Estate to become part of the scheduled district of Chutia Nagpur.

4. The said estate of Porahat, as forming part of the Singhbhum District, shall form part of the scheduled district described in Part III of the first schedule to the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, as the Chutia Nagpur Division. XIV of 1874.

Validation of acts done since the beginning of 1858.

5. All acts of executive authority, proceedings, decrees and sentences which have been done, taken or passed in or with respect to the said estate of Porahat since the beginning of the year 1858, and before the commencement of this Act, by any officer of the Government or by any person acting under his authority or otherwise in pursuance of an order of the Government, or which have been or shall be ratified by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, shall be deemed to have been done, taken and passed in accordance with law; and no suit and other proceeding shall be maintained or continued against any person whatever on the ground that any such acts, proceedings, decrees or sentences were not done, taken or passed in accordance with law.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE estate of Porahat, adjoining the Singhbhum District, was confiscated in the year 1858, and, being a tract of little importance, has hitherto, without being formally made subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, been informally administered by the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum.

I will endeavour to be as brief as possible, and I will confine myself almost exclusively to such arguments or representations as have been put forward since I addressed the Council in Calcutta. It will be remembered that a large Select Committee had then framed what appeared to be a workable scheme, but that we thought it desirable to have the details again scrutinized by the local authorities, and the persons locally interested, before it should be passed into law. A few criticisms and suggestions have since been received from the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court and the Local Government, but almost all of these have been fully dealt with in the final Report which I had the honour to present a fortnight ago, and I do not think it necessary to take up the time of the Council with any further observations regarding them. I believe my hon'ble friend Sir Alexander Miller will have something to say about the concurrent jurisdiction of the High Court, but that topic I will leave to him. It has been suggested that special provision is required to prevent Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure from applying to the new City Court, but section 360A, which was inserted at the end of that chapter by Act VII of 1888, provides that nothing in it shall apply to any Court within the limits of any of the Presidency-towns. That is sufficient in itself without any saving clause, and I shall presently move that the last section of the Bill, which is not referred to in our Report and was not intended to be retained, be struck out as superfluous.

"In the last paragraph of their letter the Judges of the High Court unanimously recommend that the Bill be passed into law at an early date, and this has always been the desire of the Local Government. It is also the view held by the native community, as hon'ble members know from the speech addressed to them at Calcutta by my hon'ble friend Mr. Chentsal Row; and I explained on the same occasion that the native community were the persons chiefly interested. The effect of the Bill will be to establish what may be briefly described as a District Munsif's Court in the city of Madras, and to transfer to it the cognizance of ordinary suits, not of the nature of small causes and not exceeding in value Rs. 2,500, which is the pecuniary limit of a District Munsif's jurisdiction in the Madras Presidency. The petty litigation with which Europeans are concerned is generally cognizable by the Court of Small Causes. It must be very rare, for instance, that any member of the Chamber of Commerce or Trades Association is a party to a suit relating to immoveable property of a less value than Rs. 2,500. Nevertheless it is right that every objection which those bodies have put forward should be fully and fairly considered.

"And this is more especially necessary because the Trades Association in their last letter have made the complaint that 'while prominence is given to communications from the Vakils Association, the Mylapore Athenæum and the Mahajana Sabha, the reports of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Trades Association have been *entirely ignored*.' I am sure, if the Association had done me the honour to read my speeches on the subject of this Bill, no such complaint would have been possible. It is based solely on the fact that the Select Committee's Reports give in the margin a list of the papers which have been considered by them, and that this list only sets out the communications addressed direct to the Legislative Department, and not their various enclosures. Thus, in the Report dated 23rd March last the letters of the Chamber and the Association appear only as 'accompaniments' to an 'endorsement from the Home Department;' and similarly the latest letters from those bodies—the letters, that is to say, to which I am now referring—are only mentioned in our final Report as enclosures in a letter from the Government of Madras to which they were addressed. Upon this slender foundation the Association has thought fit to charge the Government of India, and myself in particular, with a want 'of that fairness and impartiality which ought to characterize all proceedings in which an important public matter is concerned.'

"As a further instance of the spirit in which the Association has dealt with this 'important public matter,' and I think I may say also of the straits to which it is reduced for arguments to support its position, it states, almost in so many words, that this Council proposes to enact only that the Local Government *may* establish the new City Court, because we are afraid ourselves to assume the responsibility of establishing it. The reasons why the Bill has taken this shape are sufficiently

obvious to any unprejudiced mind: it is a mere local enactment, and the Local Government alone can decide the most convenient time for calling the new tribunal into existence.

"Next, the Association expresses in general terms its apprehension that the passing of this Bill may, in course of time, lead to the total abolition of the High Court's original jurisdiction. I dealt with this aspect of the question so fully at Calcutta that I have really nothing to add to what I then said. It would almost appear that the Association has not taken the trouble to read my remarks: at all events it has not attempted to answer them.

"Turning now to the letter of the Chamber of Commerce, I am glad to say that I only find one remark open to any such objection as I have been constrained to raise to that of the Association. The Chamber alludes to the 'hurry with which the Bill is being rushed through Council.' The misapprehension as to this point which occurred last year must have been fully cleared up by my introductory speech. Till now I have not seen the charge of hurry repeated. As a matter of fact, the Bill has been before this Council for upwards of a year, and it was again referred to Madras in March last, although it might have been passed then, because the Select Committee thought it right to avoid even an appearance of haste. We shall see presently that the matter was well known to the Chamber long before 1889.

"The Chamber 'solemnly deprecates any legislation calculated in the smallest degree to impair the dignity, independence and usefulness of the High Court,' but this only expresses my own earnest conviction.. How the dignity or independence of the Judges can be impaired by simply furnishing an auxiliary tribunal to relieve them of such petty cases as they do not think it desirable to call up for trial before themselves has not been explained, and is, as I have frequently submitted, incapable of explanation. The Hon'ble the Judges may surely be left to take care of their own dignity and independence, and we have seen that they are anxious to get the new Court established at once. The measure indeed emanated from the High Court, which shows how entirely fallacious it is to describe it as an insidious encroachment of the Executive. And as for the High Court's usefulness, this must be increased rather than diminished by enabling it to devote all its time to business really requiring for its disposal that learning, ability and experience for which its Judges are so justly esteemed. The lamentable waste of judicial power now exhibited daily in the Court was one of the chief grounds which led to the initiation of this measure.

"The other main ground, it will be remembered, was the 'practical denial of justice to a not insignificant portion of the inhabitants,' which the High Court and the Local Government had long admitted to exist. The section of the community referred to was, as I have already stated, the native inhabitants, who alone are concerned with immoveable property of small value, as well as with most other descriptions of petty litigation, not being small causes. It seems still to be doubted in some quarters whether such a denial of justice really exists, but on that point I do not wish to add anything to what I said in Calcutta. It has been suggested also that such denial of justice as exists is for the most part confined to the Black Town. Even if this were the case, the new Court would be equally needed to provide a remedy; but nothing has been advanced which leads me to think that there is not as great or a greater denial of justice to the inhabitants of the 26 square miles, more or less densely populated, outside the single square mile which constitutes Black Town. Certainly the fact, if it be a fact, that most of the petty cases which are now brought to Court come from Black Town, does not establish that the evil is confined to that area. It would indeed rather indicate the contrary, for it would seem to show that the people of Black Town are not even now backward about coming to Court, while those who are deterred by the delays and expense of a suit in the High Court live in the suburbs. Taking all the suburbs together, I should guess that their inhabitants are at least equal in number to the residents of Black Town: they certainly cannot be much fewer.

"The Chamber, however, draws 'attention to the fact that the Deputy Collector of Madras now deals with hundreds of small cases, apparently to the perfect

satisfaction of applicants.' I presume that the reference is to the Quit-Rent Registration Office. Is the Chamber aware that this is merely an office for the transmutation of names, and has absolutely no jurisdiction in disputed cases? In five-sixths of the cases coming before the Deputy Collector there is no dispute at all. He refuses certificates whenever the applicants are not in possession—the usual case in which they would be likely to come into Court—whenever the title-deeds are not produced by them, and whenever an objection is raised by any other party which is not obviously untenable. I cannot give the number of cases in which he overrules objections as untenable, but if they are at all numerous, since the only indication that the objectors are 'satisfied' is that they refrain from coming into Court, it seems pretty clear that there must be, as it is generally admitted that there is, some very strong impediment in the way of resort to the High Court.

"I think I have now dealt with all the objections raised by the Chamber and by the Trades Association. The fact, however, remains that they have both taken up a position of strong hostility to this legislation, and, if their opposition had been either consistent or based on reasonable grounds, I should have been the last to contend that their opinion is not entitled to very great weight. But I think I have shown that they have not adduced any strong reasons, and certainly they have not been consistent. On the contrary, they have twice deliberately declared themselves to be in favour of the very measure which they now oppose. It has indeed been stated that the two measures—that originally proposed and that formulated in the present Bill—are essentially different, and hard things have been said of me as if I had tried to conceal the differences. It is time that I should clear up this point, and this can best be done by quoting the very words of the correspondence. Early in 1889 the nature of the scheme was laid before the merchants and traders of Madras in the following terms:

'The proposal is to add a Judge and a regular side to the Court of Small Causes, and he effect of the changes will be that all cases not of a small cause nature, and not exceeding Rs. 2,500 in value, will be instituted in the Court of Small Causes instead of in the High Court, and ordinarily be tried by one or other of the Judges of the former Court as regular suits, and subject to the general law as to appeals and procedure. The appeal will lie to the High Court, and it has also been *suggested* that a similar right of appeal be conceded even in small causes ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 in value which are now tried summarily. The High Court will, of course, be competent to call up cases to their own file, and it is *understood* that they will readily exercise their power in all cases involving questions of mercantile law and usage.'

"For the regular side of the Small Cause Court a separate Court has now been substituted at the special request of the inhabitants of Madras assembled in public meeting. The suggestion that an appeal might perhaps be given in small causes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 in value was objected to by the Secretary of State, but will be further considered in connection with the amendment of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act: the omission of this provision is certainly not the reason for the Chamber's change of front. The High Court has power to call up cases, and I still understand that they will be ready to do this whenever sufficiently strong grounds can be made out, such as that the case involves difficult questions of mercantile law which should not be left for determination by the City Court; obviously the Executive Government could not express, nor did the Chamber understand them as expressing, more than a *belief* that the Hon'ble Judges would do this. In all other respects the proposal originally sketched is identical with the measure now under consideration. Let us now see the replies.

"The Chairman of the Trades Association wrote on the 12th February, 1889, that 'after careful consideration the members are unanimously of opinion that the change proposed would afford great relief to the High Court, and be beneficial and a great convenience to suitors.' In his last letter, dated 17th May, 1892, the Chairman has been pleased to describe this emphatic approval as a 'tacit consent' given 'under a misapprehension'; and this in the same paragraph in which he complains of a want of fairness!

"The reply of the Chamber of Commerce alluded to 'the changes referred to as having been under consideration for a long period.' They had only abstained from expressing their views on the subject because they had 'not been definitely

informed that those changes had been recommended by the Madras Government.' They then recited the actual proposals, as well as the *suggestion* about appeals in small causes above Rs. 1,000 in value and the *belief* that the High Court would still try important mercantile cases, and finally they informed the Government that the Chamber approved of the proposals, subject to a condition which has been agreed to and is now immaterial. But perhaps it will be better to give their own words, lest I should again be charged with misrepresentation. They wrote:

'It is observed that the Government of India is under some misapprehension as to the attitude of the mercantile community of Madras towards the proposal, and alludes to the circumstance that that community has not thought it necessary to make any representation against it. The changes referred to have been under consideration for a long period, but the Chamber was not definitely informed that those changes had been recommended by the Madras Government for the sanction of the Secretary of State. The Chamber trusts, therefore, that the Government of India will not suppose that the mercantile community is indifferent to a scheme which is calculated to affect the interests of commerce.

'It is gathered from the letter of the Government of India that it is proposed to add a Judge and a regular side to the Court of Small Causes, Madras, so that all cases not of a small cause nature, and not exceeding Rs. 2,500 in value, will be instituted in the Small Cause Court instead of in the High Court, and that an appeal will lie to the High Court. It is further suggested that a similar right of appeal be conceded to small causes ranging from Rs 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 in value which are now tried summarily, and the belief is expressed that the High Court will readily exercise the power conferred upon it of calling up all cases involving questions of mercantile law and usage.

'I have now the honour to inform you that the Chamber approves of the proposals, provided that the services of a sixth Judge of the High Court are not dispensed with until it is satisfactorily established that the relief afforded by the proposed change will reduce the work of that Court to dimensions that can be efficiently dealt with by a smaller number of Judges than six.'

"So much for the first occasion.

"Again, last September, the members of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Trades Association took a prominent part in calling a public meeting to discuss this Bill as it was then formulated. They were also among the most prominent speakers, and the Chairman of the Chamber, my friend Mr. Turnbull, occupied the chair at the meeting. The resolutions had to be revised, but eventually they were all carried unanimously and a Committee was appointed to submit them to this Hon'ble Council. The third resolution runs as follows:

'This meeting is of opinion that there do exist a hardship and a practical denial of justice to a not insignificant portion of the inhabitants of this city under the present system of judicial administration in the Presidency-town, but that the proper remedy should be sought in the creation of a new tribunal, presided over by Judges selected from the legal profession, and having regular jurisdiction to try suits (with certain exceptions) up to Rs. 2,500, now tried by the High Court, and suits above Rs. 1,000, now tried by the Presidency Small Cause Court.'

"Two of the points here referred to—the qualifications of the Judge and the granting of an appeal from a Small Cause Court decree for more than Rs. 1,000—are to be considered, and will, I hope, be satisfactorily met along with the amendment of the Presidency Small Courts Act. Neither of these is an essential part of the resolution, and in all other respects the Bill now on the table gives effect to everything desired by the resolution. Now, of course, I do not know whether the resolution which was submitted to us under Mr. Turnbull's signature expressed the real views of himself and his colleagues, or whether they merely agreed to it by way of compromise in order to get some other resolutions carried; but I submit with confidence that in either case they are completely bound by it, and that it no longer lies in their mouths, unless a complete change of circumstances has taken place, either to say that no hardship, no denial of justice, exists, or to oppose the creation of the new Court which the resolution declares to be the proper remedy for that evil.

"There is just one other paper, my Lord, to which I ought to refer before I bring this already long speech to a close, and that is a letter from the Secretary to the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, dated 16th April last. In my speech at Calcutta I am afraid I passed over one of their suggestions rather too curtly, as I feared I was fatiguing the Council. It was one that certainly deserved

further notice if I had not been abundantly satisfied that it would not apply to Madras, which was the only place in question. The suggestion is that the ministerial officers should relieve the Judges of some of their work, and that it would be cheaper to strengthen the ministerial staff of the High Court than to create another tribunal. This matter came under the consideration of the Madras High Court when I had the honour of being one of its Judges, and every sort of business which, in our judgment, could properly be entrusted to ministerial officers was so transferred by an order under section 637 of the Code. But from the further explanations now offered by the Association, I gather that what they really mean to suggest is that a Master or Commissioner might be appointed to take accounts and conduct enquiries into other similar matters which might be specially referred to them by the Court from time to time. Whether this would be effectual in Calcutta or Bombay is more than I can say, but such an officer is certainly not wanted in Madras. If a Barrister, as is obviously intended, he would have to be paid at least as high a salary as the Judge of the City Court, and he would have but little work and would afford the Court very much less relief. There was an officer of this description some years ago, but it was found necessary to abolish the appointment, and there has been no such change of circumstances as to render it desirable to call it again into existence."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER said:

"When this Bill was first introduced it contained a provision applying section 15 of the Civil Procedure Code to the Court about to be instituted. I confess that it appeared to me—apart from the very doubtful question whether it is or is not within the authority entrusted to this Council to interfere with the original jurisdiction of a chartered High Court—at any rate a proposition which involved very important and, as it seemed to me, very serious consequences. But my difficulty was entirely removed when my hon'ble friend Sir Philip Hutchins was willing to assent to a clause which expressly preserves all the jurisdiction of the High Court and merely establishes a Court alongside of it having a more limited jurisdiction, and to which the Judges of the High Courts may themselves, if they think fit, refer cases which otherwise come within their jurisdiction. Strange to say, the only body which has expressed itself anxious that the jurisdiction of the High Court should be taken away are the Judges of the High Court themselves. The majority of the Judges of the Madras High Court have expressed a wish that the concurrent jurisdiction should be abolished, and that this City Court should be made the sole Court to have cognizance of cases which come within the jurisdiction given to it. However, I certainly for one could not, with the views which I hold, have assented to that course; but it is rather singular that the Trades Association and the Chamber of Commerce, who now treat this Bill as an attempt to destroy the independence of the High Court, are more anxious for the retention of the High Court jurisdiction than the Judges of the High Court themselves. It seemed to the Select Committee that the criticisms which were offered by the bodies which I have mentioned were mutually destructive. The High Court Judges, as I have said, thought that it would have been better to exclude altogether the concurrent jurisdiction of the High Court in respect to suits of small value, and they say that course is preferable to an endeavour to keep them out of the High Court by what they call 'penal' clauses. They seem to think that the sole reason for not excluding the concurrent jurisdiction of the High Court was to be found in an observation, entitled to very great weight, by Sir Henry Maine, which they proceed to combat; but in point of fact, even if there had been no question of the right of this Council to interfere with the jurisdiction of the High Court—if the terms of the Act of Parliament had been so clear that no question could possibly arise—I, at any rate, should still have thought it very much better to retain the concurrent jurisdiction, because I consider that a plaintiff who is willing to pay for it has a perfect right to the services of the highest Judges in the land. I should take care that, if he chooses to go to a Court which involves more expense than the Court which might have given him the relief which he desires, he, and not his opponent, should pay for the luxury; but I have a very strong feeling that we ought not to debar any man, who is willing to incur the additional expense, from the services of the highest Judges in the

land with respect to any case, however petty. The Madras Trades Association are very strong, indeed, in their opposition to any interference, however minute, with the original jurisdiction of the High Court, and, calling attention to the last paragraph of the last Report but one, they point out that if the Indian Legislature is incompetent to abolish the original jurisdiction of the High Court, it is also incompetent 'to enact a penal clause the effect of which must be to hinder suitors from resorting to the High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction;' and they go on to say that the result of the procedure established by this Bill will be that, in course of time, the original jurisdiction of the Madras High Court will be abolished altogether, and that it will become a mere Court of Appeal. I can only say that it appears to me that they cannot have read the provisions of the Bill which they were criticising. Under the Bill, any party who pleases is at liberty to bring in the High Court any suit which he might have brought if this Bill had never been introduced, and it is entirely in the discretion of the Judge of the High Court himself, before the case is tried, to say whether it is a case which ought properly to have been brought in the High Court, or which ought to have been brought in the City Court; and what they call the penal consequences mean nothing more or less than this, that the plaintiff, if he wishes for the luxury of an expensive Court, when, in the opinion of the Judge who tries the case, he had an adequate remedy of a less expensive kind, should pay for that luxury himself; while, on the other hand, the defendant has no cause of complaint at having to pay the full costs if the Judge who tries the case thinks that it was a proper one to be brought before the High Court. So far, indeed, from interfering with the independence of the Judges, we are giving them a new and independent discretion. It is not a new thing either, for this is exactly the discretion which late County Courts Acts have given to the Judges of the High Court in England, and I have never heard it suggested that the independence of that Court has been in any way interfered with by any modern legislation.

"On the other points of the Bill I am contented to leave the matter to the speech of my hon'ble friend Sir Philip Hutchins; but I would add this, that, as regards the suggestion made in some of the criticisms for relieving the Judges of the High Court by giving judicial powers to ministerial officers of that Court, the experiment was tried in England under the Bankruptcy Act of 1869, and was a most lamentable failure. I believe that any attempt of the kind would involve one of two things—either a constant appeal to the Judges to set right the mistakes of the ministerial officers, or the appointment of men far above the requirements of their ministerial duties to do the judicial work. There would be no beneficial gain in either case: in the first case, there would be a waste of time and money; and, in the second case, it would be creating an unnecessarily expensive machinery to do the ministerial work, which ought to be done by a cheaper and totally different class of officers."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS moved that section 19 of Bill No. III (*as revised*) be omitted.

He said that he had explained in the course of his speech that the reason why this section was superfluous was because section 360A of the Civil Procedure Code distinctly stated that nothing in Chapter XX should apply to any Court within the local limits of the High Courts' original jurisdiction. The City Court was such a Court, and section 360A prevented the chapter of the Civil Procedure Code from applying to that Court. He therefore thought that the section was superfluous and should be omitted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER moved that in section 15, sub-section (2), line 3, of Bill No. III (*as revised*), after the word "for" the words "an appeal from" be inserted.

He said that the section as it stood ran as follows:

"The period of limitation for an appeal from a decree or order of the City Court shall be the same as that provided by law for a decree or order of the High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction."

He explained that the omission of the words which he proposed to insert was no doubt a printer's error, and that the meaning obviously was "an appeal from a decree or order of the High Court," &c. The insertion of the words would make the meaning of the sub-section more clear.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS said that he accepted his hon'ble friend's amendment.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LOWER BURMA TOWNS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE moved that the Bill to further provide for the Administration of Towns in Lower Burma be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller and the Mover, with instructions to report after a month.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PORAHAT ESTATE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER moved for leave to introduce a Bill to annex the estate of Porahat to the Singhbhum District, and for certain other purposes. He said :—

"The estate of Porahat is a small estate which was confiscated in 1858, and apparently has been administered by the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum ever since without any regular incorporation in the district. But Sir Charles Elliott is of opinion that it would be proper that it should be formally attached to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal and put under the Deputy Commissioner as part of his district. A proclamation has issued formally annexing the estate to the Bengal Province, and now it is necessary to introduce a Bill for the purpose of making it part of the district. The Bill is drawn on the same lines as that which was enacted in 1886 in respect to Jhansi and Morar, and it is of a purely formal character."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Calcutta Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die.*

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 12th August, 1892.

SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 6th, 1892.

During the week under review uninterrupted monsoon conditions have prevailed throughout the Indian region. There has been no cyclonic storm of any importance in any part of the country, and there have in consequence been very few cases of heavy concentrated rainfall over limited regions; but the distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds have been such as are associated with well distributed constant rainfall. Pressure has been throughout highest in the extreme south, lowest in the extreme north-west, and relatively low over the Gangetic plain. The wind has been westerly over the Peninsula and central parts of India, southerly over Burma, the head of the Bay, and Lower Bengal, and easterly up the north side of the Gangetic plain. Rain has fallen generally, and the mean temperature has been low in nearly all Provinces.

The chart for Sunday, July 31st, showed that the barometer was falling everywhere, the change being brisk in the north. A large shallow low pressure area existed over Northern Indian, whence readings steadily increased to a high pressure area in the south. The wind was westerly across the Peninsula, southerly over Burma and the head of the Bay, and very variable within the low pressure area noticed above. Rain was falling very generally, the only considerable regions where rain was absent being Orissa, the South Karnatic, and the Indus Valley. Four inches were reported from Bikanir, and several falls exceeding two inches had been measured in different parts of the country. On August 1st the barometer was still falling, except in parts of Burma, of the Peninsula, and of Behar, but the general distribution was unchanged. The normal easterly wind had re-appeared up the Gangetic plain, and elsewhere

the wind blew from the ordinary monsoon directions. The force was lighter than usual over the Bay. Rain was again very general, but over a large part of Bengal the amounts received were abnormally small. In the Western Punjab and in Sind the weather was fine. The fall was on the whole moderate, though there were a few instances of largish amounts. The chart of the 2nd showed small barometric changes, except in Bengal, where pressure had decreased briskly. The distribution was practically unaltered, and normal monsoon winds prevailed generally. Rain had continued to fall in all parts of the Indian region, except the extreme north-west. The amounts were again moderate or small, with a few scattered patches of heavier rain. On the 3rd the barometer was still falling over Northern India and Burma, but had begun to rise in the south. The general distribution and the circulation of the winds were unchanged, and the force of the monsoon was low over the Bay. There was no rain over the centre and east of the Peninsula or in the Indus Valley or Guzerat, but elsewhere the fall was general. A few scattered heavy falls were reported, but on the whole the amounts were moderate. By the morning of the 4th the rise of pressure which had commenced on the previous day over the Peninsula had extended to almost all parts of India, but there was still no change in the general distribution. The winds were also little altered. There was still no rain over the centre and east of the Peninsula, but rain had extended to the north of the Indus Valley, and a very heavy fall had occurred at Peshawar. Large falls were also reported from Jeypore and from some places in Burma. On the 5th a well defined depression had appeared over Rajputana, and the barometer had fallen there, though it had risen elsewhere. Rain was reported from all parts of the country, except the east of the Peninsula, Sind, and Guzerat. Heavyish amounts were reported from the east of Rajputana and moderate amounts elsewhere. By the morning of the 6th the depression from East Rajputana had advanced into the Indus Valley, and had carried rain into Baluchistan. Rain had also extended across the Peninsula to the East Coast, but with these exceptions the changes were very slight. The heaviest falls (between 1½ and 2½ inches) were reported from Guzerat and the north of Bengal.

Temperature.—As was the case last week, the steady and continuous rain has occasioned low temperatures throughout the country. The mean diurnal deficiency for the whole of India has been 1·3°, which is 0·5° greater than was the deficiency last week :

Province.	July.	August.						Mean variation of week.
	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·1	—0·8	—2·1	—0·9	—2·1	—2·1	—1·0	—1·3
Bengal and Assam . .	+0·8	—0·4	—1·6	—2·8	—3·0	—2·4	—2·1	—1·6
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	+0·8	—0·6	—1·2	—2·3	—3·9	—2·5	—1·6	—1·6
Punjab	—3·0	—1·9	—3·7	—5·0	—6·2	—6·8	—4·4	—4·4
Bombay	+0·2	—0·6	—1·3	+0·2	+0·1	+1·1	+0·9	+0·1
Berar and Central Provinces	+0·7	—2·4	—1·2	—3·3	—2·2	—1·8	—0·3	—1·5
Guzerat and Central India .	+0·7	—0·1	+1·3	—1·4	—3·6	—2·1	—1·3	—0·9
Sind and Rajputana . .	0	+1·3	+1·2	+0·6	—2·3	—2·4	—2·9	—0·6
Madras	+0·5	+0·3	—1·1	—0·9	+0·9	+0·5	—0·8	—0·1
Mean for whole India . .	+0·1	—0·6	—1·1	—1·8	—2·5	—2·1	—1·5	—1·3

The above table shows that only on the 31st July was the general temperature above the normal, and then only by a trifling amount. On August 1st the mean fell below the normal, and the amount of deficiency increased until the 4th, when it amounted to $2\frac{1}{2}°$, after which it decreased again to $1\frac{1}{2}°$. The provincial variations show that the greatest defect was in the Punjab, where the deficiency for the week was $4\frac{1}{2}°$, and where on the 4th and 5th the defect was $6\frac{1}{2}°$.

Rain.—The table at the close of the summary shows that during the week under review rain has fallen in all the rainfall divisions throughout India. The actual average rainfall of the different divisions ranges from 10·84 inches in Arakan, 9·42 inches in Tenasserim, and 8·53 inches in the Hill districts of the Punjab to 0·74 inch in Sind and to 0·25 inch in South Madras. The normal average rainfall of the different divisions ranges from 9·40 inches in Tenasserim, 9·27 inches in Arakan, and 7·10 inches in the Konkan to 0·55 inch in the west of the Punjab, to 0·57 inch in Sind, and to 0·40 inch in the south of Madras. Thus the actual and normal rainfall of the week under review agree fairly closely, the most important differences being the excess over the Hill districts of the Punjab and the deficiency in the Konkan. The third column of the table shows that of the fifty rainfall divisions where a comparison is possible, thirty-two received more than the usual amount, seventeen less than usual, and that one division had exactly the normal. The greatest actual excess was 3·96 inches in Rajputana (East) and Central India (West), followed by 3·32 inches in Rajputana (West), by 2·72 inches in the Punjab (North-West), by 2·54 inches in the Hill districts of the Punjab, and by 2·49 inches in Berar. The region of deficient rainfall included the following districts:—Lower and Central Burma, East Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Mysore, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Kathiawar, the East Coast districts, and Madras (South Central Central, and South). In all other parts of India the rainfall was in excess.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the actual and normal average rainfall for the different divisions, and the excess or defect of the former compared with the latter. Accepting the conclusion that a variation of less than 20 per cent. in either direction implies that the rainfall of the division has been about normal, the last column of the table shows that in thirty-five of the divisions the total rainfall for the season has been approximately normal; that in three it has been deficient; and that in twelve it has been excessive.

The following are the principal large totals in the different divisions:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Burma	Amherst	Thatôn	11·25 inches.
	Akyab	Minbya	14·82 "
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	23·39 "
Bengal	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	12·42 "
	Jalpaiguri	Sudder	10·35 "
Behar	Purneah	Kishenganj	9·60 "
North-West Provinces	Fatehpur	Khaga	11·31 "
Punjab	Gurdaspur	Pathankot	10·70 "
	Kangra	Sudder	15·68 "
	Peshawar	?	? 25·04 "
	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	13·58 "
Malabar	South Kanara	Beltangadi	12·25 "
Mysore	Shimoga	Nagar	30·90 "
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	18·56 "
Berar	Basim	Pusad	8·86 "
Central Provinces	Hoshangabad	Harda	10·32 "
Guzerat	Kaira	Nadiad	8·82 "
Rajputana	Ajmir	Sawar	11·54 "
Madras	Godavari	Kothapet	3·53 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending August 6th, 1892.			Rainfall data from May 29th to August 6th, 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to August 6th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	9·42	9·40	+ 0·02	96·12	96·56	0
	Lower Burma	3·65	4·87	— 1·22	47·81	47·99	0
	Central Burma	4·14	4·62	— 0·48	34·77	34·11	+ 2
	Upper Burma	1·73	?	?	14·51	?	?
	Arakan	10·84	9·27	+ 1·57	106·99	112·10	— 5
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	3·95	5·24	— 1·29	32·66	42·46	— 23
	Assam (Surma)	6·94	6·04	+ 0·90	83·99	76·70	+ 10
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4·81	2·54	+ 2·27	34·08	34·42	— 1
	Deltaic Bengal	3·46	3·38	+ 0·08	22·98	25·60	— 10
	Central Bengal	3·21	3·36	— 0·15	25·70	25·42	+ 1
	North Bengal	5·74	3·88	+ 1·86	58·26	50·78	+ 15
	Orissa	2·47	2·84	— 0·37	23·49	23·73	— 1
	Chota Nagpur	2·96	4·00	— 1·04	26·76	24·35	+ 10
	Behar (South)	4·02	3·30	+ 0·72	18·70	20·07	— 7
	Do. (North)	3·39	2·55	+ 0·84	26·05	23·03	+ 13
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	4·64	3·09	+ 1·55	22·70	17·89	+ 26
	Oudh (South)	4·50	2·79	+ 1·71	19·70	16·62	+ 19
	Do. (North)	2·96	2·17	+ 0·79	19·24	18·20	+ 6
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	3·99	3·19	+ 0·80	19·07	16·03	+ 19
	North-Western Provinces (West).	2·34	2·31	+ 0·03	13·71	13·32	+ 3
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	3·16	3·15	+ 0·01	18·49	20·85	— 11
Punjab	Punjab (South)	1·67	1·08	+ 0·59	8·06	6·34	+ 27
	Do. (Central)	1·86	1·47	+ 0·39	8·64	10·17	— 15
	Do. (Submontane)	2·34	2·26	+ 0·08	12·27	13·03	— 6
	Do. (Hill Districts)	8·53	5·99	+ 2·54	29·69	35·46	— 16
	Do. (North-West)	4·24	1·52	+ 2·72	12·46	7·78	+ 60
	Do. (West)	1·83	0·55	+ 1·28	9·55	3·33	+ 187
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	4·95	4·71	+ 0·24	70·81	71·54	— 1
	Madras (South Central)	0·64	1·40	— 0·76	11·14	12·47	— 11
	Coorg	6·38	5·88	+ 0·50	73·38	58·88	+ 25
	Mysore	1·16	1·30	— 0·14	15·82	13·54	+ 17
	Konkan	5·15	7·10	— 1·95	65·63	75·76	— 13
	Bombay Deccan	0·92	1·29	— 0·37	19·91	13·88	+ 45
	Hyderabad (North)	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·87	0·63	+ 0·24	12·16	10·90	+ 12
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	4·25	1·76	+ 2·49	22·72	18·61	+ 23
	Central Provinces (West)	3·03	2·16	+ 0·87	21·87	21·42	+ 2
	Ditto (Central)	3·88	3·88	0	27·63	28·89	— 4
	Ditto (East)	3·20	2·85	+ 0·35	40·75	26·48	+ 54
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	4·34	2·63	+ 1·71	22·38	26·29	— 15
	Kathiawar	1·07	1·15	— 0·08	9·95	12·43	— 20
	Sind	0·74	0·57	+ 0·17	7·29	3·12	+ 134
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	3·20	2·22	+ 0·98	18·91	21·62	— 13
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	5·52	1·56	+ 3·96	16·58	14·44	+ 15
	Rajputana (West)	4·66	1·34	+ 3·32	7·85	7·40	+ 21
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·11	1·17	— 0·06	14·52	12·18	+ 19
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	1·81	2·66	— 0·85	25·51	28·19	— 10
	Hyderabad (South)	2·26	1·26	+ 1·00	12·21	10·77	+ 13
	Madras (Central)	0·39	0·55	— 0·16	9·96	6·77	+ 47
	East Coast (Central)	0·50	0·59	— 0·09	8·60	7·26	+ 18
	Ditto (South)	0·50	1·20	— 0·70	7·75	6·24	+ 24
	Madras (South)	0·25	0·40	— 0·15	2·08	2·67	— 22

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SIMLA, *11th August, 1892.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 6th August.*—Rainfall continued heavy on the West Coast, and good in the greater part of the Circars; moderate in parts of the Karnatic; light or no rain elsewhere. Rainfall of the season up to date is generally in excess of the average, and materially deficient only in Trichinopoly; but for the last four weeks it has been very deficient in parts of the Kistna, Deccan, and Karnatic districts, Trichinopoly, and the South, and in these parts further rain was much wanted at the end of the week. Good rain reported on the 7th and 8th in parts of Nellore, Deccan, and Salem has relieved anxiety considerably. Ploughing and sowing continue brisk, and young crops are thriving generally, though they require rain urgently in parts. Pasture and water are sufficient. Condition of cattle is generally good and improving. Prices are very high still and almost stationary, though slightly easier in the Karnatic, Central, and Southern districts. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works:*—Deccan 22,648, Karnatic 5,931, and Central 1,899: *Total* 30,478 against 37,378, the corrected figures for last week. *On gratuitous relief:*—Deccan 405, Karnatic 128, and Central 87: *Total* 620 against 643 last week. Loans for wells disbursed:—Deccan Rs. 8,77,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,46,000, and Central Rs. 11,78,000: *Total* Rs. 25,01,000. Wells completed—622, 2,248, and 1,368: wells under construction—6,677, 2,070, and 7,824 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans disbursed—Rs. 96,000, Rs. 1,14,000, and Rs. 69,000 in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 10th August.*—Rain throughout the Presidency; generally good or moderate. Total fall is insufficient in parts of seven districts of the Deccan and Karnatak. Standing crops are flourishing, except in parts of two districts. Sowing and transplantation of early crops and preparations for late crops are progressing. Fodder is scarce in parts of five districts. Fodder supply and agricultural stock have improved by recent rain in Sind. Kolhapur excluded from affected area.

Bengal.—*For week ending 9th August.*—There was general rain over the entire Province until the 7th, when a break set in. Transplantation of winter-rice is generally well forward, but in some parts of the Burdwan, Chota Nagpur, and Patna divisions more rain is still required. Prospects of autumn crops are good. Early-rice and jute being harvested in Bengal Proper, and good reports continue to be received. Sugarcane is doing well, and the yield of indigo is expected to be fair. The floods in Cuttack and Puri are subsiding, and the damage is not likely to be great. No marked change in prices of food-grains. Fodder and water are plentiful, and cattle everywhere in good condition. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works:*—Bhagalpur 2,025 against 2,147 last week. *On gratuitous relief:*—Monghyr 224 and Bhagalpur 831: *Total* 1,055, showing a decrease of 122 since last week

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 10th August.*—Monsoon weather continues, and crop prospects everywhere satisfactory. Transplanting and weeding of rice in progress. In Almora the cutting of early-crops has begun. Prices generally stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 10th August.*—Good rainfall throughout the Province, but more rain is still wanted for rice sowings in Umballa. Sowings of autumn crop are in progress, but they are delayed owing to heavy rains in parts of some districts. Weeding has commenced in Jullundur. Prospects of standing crops have generally much improved, except in two districts, where the crops have suffered on account of heavy rains. In Hazara, if excessive rainfall continues, the crops on low-lying lands will suffer. In the hills near and below Simla an excellent crop is anticipated. Condition of cattle is fair throughout the Province. Fodder is sufficient in all but five districts, but green grass is now available in these tracts Prices rising in four districts, falling in two others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 10th August.*—Cloudy weather has prevailed during the week, but the rainfall has generally been light, except in the Northern districts and Bilaspur. Weeding in progress, and prospects continue excellent.

Burma.—*For week ending 6th August.*—LOWER BURMA: Rain general in all districts. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are in progress everywhere. UPPER BURMA: Reaping and threshing of dry-weather paddy in progress in three districts and finished in another. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of hot-weather paddy and ploughing and sowing of *jowar* and maize are also progressing. Cotton and sesamum crops fair in the western sub-division of Lower Chindwin, but the latter crop is suffering from drought in some parts. Prospects good in seven districts and fair in Minbu, but more rain is still required in that district and in Shwebo. Rain is also badly wanted for standing crops in Meiktila and in parts of Yamethin. On the whole prospects are fair. The price of paddy has risen considerably in one and fallen in another district; otherwise changes are unimportant. Numbers on relief works in Shwebo not reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 9th August.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice continue. Tea doing well. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water abundant.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 10th August.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general throughout the State. Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of one district, where more rain is still needed. Prices have fallen in two districts. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Tumkur 219.

COORG: Rainfall good. Transplanting of rice still continues. All standing crops are in good condition. Prices stationary. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 10th August.*—BERAR: Average rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Weeding operations continue.

Autumn crops in good condition. Water and fodder insufficient in two taluks. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Sowing of irrigated crops and weeding of autumn crops continue. Cattle improving. Prices continue high.

Central India.—*For week ending 10th August.*—Rainfall general, except in Bhopal, where there has been a much needed break. Ploughing and sowing completed in Gwalior and approaching completion or in progress elsewhere. Damage from the long break to the standing crops in parts of Bhopawar is estimated at 50 per cent., and more rain is required in that Agency. Condition of agricultural stock is good. Prices steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 10th August.*—Good rainfall throughout Rajputana. Jeypore had over 13 inches and Ajmere-Merwara had over 6½ inches above the normal in parts, and well distributed over the district. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good, but in Ajmere-Merwara crops damaged in parts by excessive rain. The prospects of the cotton crop are good in Ajmere-Merwara and food-stocks sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally fair and is improving. Pasture or fodder sufficient, except in Meywar. Prices generally steady. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 21,308 (including 2,766 home labour), Marwar (report not received), Kishengarh 794, and Bikanir 1,215: *Total* 23,317 against 27,104 last week (excluding Marwar). *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 4,051, Marwar (report not received), Kishengarh 142, and Bikanir 497: *Total* 4,690 against 6,018 last week (excluding Marwar). Excepting ordinary labour, famine relief recipients in Ajmere-Merwara show a decrease of 7,435 as compared with last week.

Nepal.—*For week ending 4th August.*—Weather showery. Outturn of Indian-corn on low lands is good. Rice prospects are good, but high prices still prevail.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XVI OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92	Week ending 1st August 1891.			Week ending 30th July 1892.			Earnings from 1st April to 1st August 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 30th July 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decrease in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	604	1,577	7,98,217	506	1,582	7,31,359	462	1,76,76,295	1,72,95,530	...	3,30,765
Patna-Gya	197	57	9,096	160	57	8,324	146	1,85,292	1,64,300	...	20,992
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	52,655	63	831	80,091	96	25,10,548	21,49,844	...	3,60,704
Indian Midland	127	752	56,457	75	752	65,595	87	16,93,835	18,85,061	1,91,226	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	2,81,632	168	1,674	2,92,000	174	77,41,286	81,50,959	4,09,673	...
South Indian	150	901	1,34,601	149	1,106	1,32,529	120	25,97,405	25,60,179	...	37,226
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	74,124	71	1,044	70,916	68	17,29,631	15,25,401	...	2,04,230
Bengal and North Western (*a*)	130	721	83,771	116	755	83,450	111	19,70,341	20,32,459	62,118	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	157	6,838	44	199	8,653	43	2,02,229	2,32,340	30,111	...
TOTAL	250	7,712	14,97,391	194	8,000	14,72,917	184	3,62,56,862	3,59,96,073	...	2,60,785
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*b*)	264	2,395	6,23,877	260	2,509	3,88,309	155	1,09,95,087	86,92,012	...	23,03,075
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,10,504	160	692	1,07,680	156	33,10,068	31,90,449	...	1,19,619
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,95,390	251	777	2,31,730	298	34,85,548	30,62,314	...	4,23,234
Bengal Central (*c*)	117	125	10,966	88	125	12,510	100	2,50,457	2,42,840	...	7,617
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*d*)	203	609	77,858	128	715	1,06,876	149	18,20,800	22,15,684	3,94,884	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,513	61	25	1,431	57	20,799	22,472	1,673	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	372	46	8	304	38	5,549	5,605	56	...
TOTAL	251	4,631	10,20,480	220	4,851	8,48,840	175	1,98,88,308	1,74,31,376	...	24,56,932
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*e*)	572	1,485	3,99,733	269	1,492	4,50,968	302	1,77,24,989	1,47,25,307	...	29,99,682
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	93,077	202	461	1,58,000	343	54,65,330	58,01,084	3,35,754	...
Madras	216	840	1,98,934	237	840	1,71,308	204	32,61,057	30,72,560	...	1,88,497
TOTAL	468	2,786	6,91,744	248	2,793	7,80,276	279	2,64,51,376	2,35,98,951	...	28,52,425
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,129	32,09,615	212	15,644	31,02,033	198	8,25,96,546	7,70,26,400	...	55,70,146
Assisted companies											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	17,170	106	162	17,698	109	3,73,306	3,47,817	...	25,489
Tárakeshwar	258	22	3,907	178	22	4,072	185	1,09,511	1,02,326	...	7,185
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	6,766	101	67	6,453	96	1,45,092	1,67,546	22,454	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	9,757	125	78	12,567	161	1,76,342	1,82,821	6,479	...
TOTAL	135	329	37,600	114	329	40,790	124	8,04,251	8,00,510	...	3,741
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	44,435	126	354	51,276	145	8,81,122	9,10,581	29,459	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	552	42	13	710	55	23,177	23,361	184	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	24,840	84	311	27,662	89	4,40,714	4,36,011	...	4,703
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	3,202	34	93	2,810	30	99,689	99,117	29,428	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,326	46	29	1,283	44	(*f*) 25,686	28,624	2,938	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	1,165	16	72	2,710	38	80,069	99,781	19,712	...
TOTAL	107	857	75,520	88	872	86,451	99	15,20,457	15,97,475	77,018	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,456	97	108	10,372	96	2,58,029	1,78,518	...	79,511
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	9,353	28	334	17,245	52	5,37,019	6,62,377	1,25,358	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	188	8,103	43	292	17,300	59	1,79,247	3,38,459	1,59,212	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	2,823	30	94	4,204	45	1,22,294	1,19,078	...	3,216
TOTAL	76	616	20,279	33	720	38,749	54	8,38,560	11,19,914	2,81,354	..
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,039	33,53,470	197	17,673	32,78,395	186	8,60,17,843	8,07,22,817	...	52,95,026

(*a*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*b*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir railway.
(*c*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*d*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*e*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and A[illegible] state railways.
(*f*) Total receipts from 21st April to 1st August 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst. C.*,
Under-Secr

SIMLA, *the 12th August, 1892.*

[illegible]d and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 34.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 16th August, 1892.

No. 1083.—The Honourable E. J. Trevelyan, Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 17th November 1892.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 1st August, 1892.

No. 2130-*P*.—Applications in respect of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed during the week ending 30th July 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:

No. 195 *of* 1892.—Thomas Toussaint Watson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Jabalpur, Central Provinces, India, for "an improved method of arranging and suspending punkahs whereby a rocking motion is imparted to punkahs in addition to the ordinary pendulum swing."

No. 196 *of* 1892.—Sorabji Shávakshá, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, late of Bengal, transferred to the North-West Provinces, and an inhabitant of Bombay, for "a self-acting latrine."

No. 197 *of* 1892.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Henry, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Umballa, and J. M. Campion, Esq., M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Provincial Works, Umballa, for "destroying by burning fœcal matter without permitting the escape into the air of offensive or poisonous gases."

No. 198 *of* 1892.—Francis Edward Elmore and Alexander Stanley Elmore, both of

Spring Grove, Hunslet, Leeds, in the County of York, England, Electro-metallurgists, for "an improvement in the manufacture of tubes by electrolysis."

No. 199 *of* 1892.—Muttah Paranchunni Lazer, Cultivator, Vazhapully, Chowghaut, South Malabar, for "a double pen."

No. 200 *of* 1892.—Harriet Ruth Tracy, Gentlewoman, of New Brighton, County of Richmond, State of New York, and Jeremiah Evarts Tracy, Counsellor-at-Law, of the City, County, and State of New York, United States of America, for "improvements in sewing machines to be known as the peripherally driven loop taker with indentations."

No. 2131-*P*.—Specifications of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:

No. 166 *of* 1891.—Frederick Blake Pemberton, Civil Engineer, Cliff Terrace Avenue, Southampton, England, for "an improved composition for preventing or obstructing the passage of heat through bodies and for the deadening of sounds and methods of applying the same." (Filed 25th July 1892.)

No. 314 *of* 1891.—Coulomb Pierre Alexis, French subject, Teacher of the French language, residing at Bombay, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, for "improving the means usually employed for the removal of oil, paints, and varnish and French polish, by which improvement a great deal of manual labour is saved and the surfaces uninjured, and for regulating the time necessary that this remover should be left on the object to be cleansed." (Filed 22nd July 1892.)

No. 324 *of* 1891.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, Civil Engineer, of the Town of Calcutta, for "improvements on Romanes' punkah-pulling apparatus." (Filed 18th July 1892.)

No. 344 *of* 1891.—Joseph Yates, Engineer, of Pimlico Road, London, England, for "an appliance to facilitate taking pills (medicine)." (Filed 19th July 1892.)

No. 37 *of* 1892.—James Mackintire, of 27, Victoria Road, Broomhall Park, Sheffield, in the County of York, England, for "improvements in the manufacture of steel and iron." (Filed 9th July 1892.)

No. 79 *of* 1892.—Jules Ferdinand Theophile Schwall, called Van Hecke, of 43, Rue Richer, Paris, in the Republic of France, Accountant, for "improvements in apparatus for regulating or controlling the passage of heated gases in the tubes of locomotive or other steam boiler." (Filed 22nd July 1892.)

No. 92 *of* 1892.—The Noble Mining and Milling Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and having its principal office in the City of New York, County and State of New York, United States of America, for "a new and improved mode of saving and collecting gold and silver from their ores, and of treating ores and saving and collecting fine and float gold." (Filed 23rd July 1892.)

No. 153 *of* 1892.—John Pullman, of 17, Greek Street, Soho Square, in the County of Middlesex, Manufacturer, and Howard Lane, of Corporation Street, Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, Engineer, for "improvements in the construction of compressing machinery or apparatus for the condensation and liquefaction of gases." (Filed 22nd July 1892.)

No. 154 *of* 1892.—John Pullman, of 17, Greek Street, Soho Square, in the County of Middlesex, Manufacturer, and Howard Lane, of Corporation Street, Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, Engineer, for "improvements in apparatus for the producton of aërated liquids for drinking and other purposes." (Filed 22nd July 1892.)

No. 156 *of* 1892.—John Pullman, of 17, Greek Street, Soho Square, in the County of Middlesex, Manufacturer, and Howard Lane, of Corporation Street, Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, Engineer, for an "improved process of, and apparatus for, producing aërated beverages." (Filed 22nd July 1892.)

No. 2132-*P*.—The undermentioned Design has been registered under the provisions of Act V of 1888 in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies of the designs have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every design is open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee:

No. 45 *of* 1892.—S. I. Cohen, M. I. Cohen, and E. I. Cohen, of the firm of Messrs. Isaac Cohen & Son, of 39, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, for "a design consisting in ornamentally strengthening the front of the frames for looking glasses by means of large round headed brass nails placed at various distances to form a line down the middle of the frames."

No. 2133-*P*.—The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege during the period 29th October 1892 to 28th October 1893 in respect of the undermentioned invention:

No. 68 *of* 1888.—The Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer & Co., of Elberfeld, in the Empire of Germany, Dye and Colour Manufacturers, for "improvements in the manufacture of azo dyes."

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PATENTS.

The 8th August, 1892.

No. 2180-*P.*—Applications in respect of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed during the week ending the 6th August 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :

No. 201 *of* 1892.—Frank Goodwin, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana Malwa Railway, Ajmere, for "an improved hill dandy or jhampan to be called the 'Tilly dandy.'"

No. 202 *of* 1892.—William Henry, Electrician, residing at 277, Sherman Street, in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne, and State of Michigan, United States of America, for "an electrical generator."

No. 203 *of* 1892.—Major Robert Annesley, Cantonment Magistrate of Bareilly, for "reducing fœcal matter to a harmless but valuable product."

No. 204 *of* 1892.—William Henry Parkes, of No. 27, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, in the City of London, England, for "improvements in train couplings."

No. 2181-*P.*—Specifications of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection from 11 A.M to 4 P.M. at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :

No. 311 *of* 1891.—Alexander Morison, Carriage-maker, of No. 214, Lockwood Street, Alpena, in the County of Alpena and State of Michigan, United States of America, for "a machine for breaking, scutching, and dressing flax and similar fibre bearing plants." (Filed 29th July 1892.)

No. 15 *of* 1892.—Alfred Ernest Markwick, Engineer, Karachi, for "improvements in sheet metal can and case-openers." (Filed 1st August 1892.)

No. 59 *of* 1892.—Francis Gascoigne Lynde, Civil Engineer, of the Mosque Ahmedabad, for "court bowls." (Filed 28th July 1892.)

No. 96 *of* 1892.—Pierre Lamena, Notary and Proprietor, of Paris, in the Republic of France, for "a new or improved motive power engine." (Filed 28th July 1892.)

No. 129 *of* 1892.—The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, a share company legally constituted and registered, and having their principal place of business at 32, Queen Victoria Street, in the City of London, England, for "improvements in, or applicable to, automatic vacuum brake apparatus." (Filed 1st August 1892.)

SURVEYS.

The 16th August, 1892.

No. 1779—174.—Mr. H. B. W. Garrick, Artist, Geological Survey of India Department, is granted privilege leave for one month and four days, with effect from the 20th August 1892.

The 18th August, 1892.

No. 1805—145.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following alterations in the designations of the officers employed in the several branches of the Survey of India Department.

2. These alterations are merely for departmental convenience, and will entail no extra expense.

3. Extra-Assistant Superintendents will now rank as gazetted officers.

4. The appointments of Sub-Assistant Superintendents will continue, as at present, to be notified by the Surveyor General of India in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, but they will not be held to be gazetted officers :

Present nomenclature.	Nomenclature now sanctioned.
Administrative Staff.	*Administrative Staff.*
Surveyor General of India	The same.
Deputy Surveyors General	
Director, Bengal Surveys	
Assistant Surveyors General	
Senior Division.	*Senior Division.*
Deputy Superintendents, 1st Grade.	Superintendents, 1st Grade.
Deputy Superintendents, 2nd Grade.	Superintendents, 2nd Grade.
Deputy Superintendents, 3rd Grade.	Deputy Superintendents, 1st Grade.
Deputy Superintendents, 4th Grade.	Deputy Superintendents, 2nd Grade.
Assistant Superintendents, 1st Grade.	The same.
Assistant Superintendents, 2nd Grade.	
Junior Division.	*Junior Division.*
Surveyors	Extra-Assistant Superintendents.
Assistant Surveyors . .	Sub-Assistant Superintendents.
Sub-Surveyors (drawing Rs. 55 per mensem and upwards).	Surveyors.
Sub-Surveyors (drawing under Rs. 55 per mensem).	The same.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th August, 1892.

No. 1411-*G*.—The services of Major R. H. Jennings, R.E., Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class and Assistant Political Agent at Bussorah, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 4th August, 1892.

No. 1413-*G*.—Lieutenant F. G. Beville, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Bussorah.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 18th August, 1892.

No. 3399-*P*.—The following reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of July 1892 are notified:

With effect from the 10th July 1892,—

Mr. F. J. Atkinson to officiate in Class III instead of in Class II;

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to officiate in Class IV instead of in Class III; and

Mr. G. C. Ray to officiate in Class V instead of in Class IV of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 21st July 1892,—

Mr. U. L. Majumdar to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V of the Enrolled List.

The 19th August, 1892.

No. 3437-*P*.—Khan Bahadur Cowasji Jamshedji Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, is appointed Deputy Post Master General of the 3rd grade.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th August, 1892.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 803.—Major L. W. Christopher, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class;

Major G. Wingate, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class;

Captain J. H. Young, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class;

Captain C. J. Corfield, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class;

Lieutenant G. L'H. Sanders, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class,—

with effect from the 2nd July 1892, *vice* Colonel E. M. L. Marriott, General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, who has vacated that appointment.

No. 804.—Lieutenant J. H. Dickson, Indian Staff Corps, 5th Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 6th July 1892. (Joined his appointment on the 29th July 1892.)

No. 805.—The services of Captain K. M. Foss, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, officiating 3rd class, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 12th August 1892.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 806.—Lieutenant B. W. Marlow, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 16th August 1891.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 807.—The tenure of the appointment of Captain S. M. Renny, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years from the 1st November 1893.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 808.—Lieutenant Charles Annesley Wilbraham Ford, Durham Light Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, 4th Regiment (1st Battalion, Rifle Regiment) of Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 22nd June 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 809.—Colonel C. R. Pennington, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, is granted leave out of India, (m. c.) for five months, with effect from the 12th May 1892, under article 681, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I. (G. G. O. No. 487 of 1892 is cancelled.)

No. 810.—Second-Lieutenant H. S. Rogers, Royal Engineers, Military Works Department, is granted leave in and out of India, (m. c.) from the 10th June to the 8th November 1892, under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British army serving in India.

No. 811.—Major W. G. Mansel, Indian Staff Corps, 8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-command, sub. *pro tem.*, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is granted an extension of leave for the 3rd April 1892 under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 812.—It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:

I.—In place of Colonel Sir J. W. McQueen, K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps, who succeeded to the colonel's allowance on the 4th April 1892—

COLONEL ROBERT BYNG PATRICIA PRICE CAMPBELL, C.B., INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	4th September 1855.
Lieutenant	2nd September 1857.
Captain	4th September 1867.
Major	4th September 1875.
Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel	22nd November 1879.
Lieutenant-Colonel	4th September 1881.
Colonel in the Army	22nd November 1883.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 59th Bengal Native Infantry	1855-57.
Regimental duty, 1st and 2nd Bengal European Fusiliers	1857-58.
Regimental duty, 2nd Punjab Cavalry (as doing-duty officer, adjutant, squadron officer, and officiating 2nd-in-command)	1858-64.
Regimental duty, Corps of Guides (as Commandant of Cavalry, 2nd-in-command, and Commandant)	1864-89.
Temporarily commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, May to November	1889.
Commandant, Corps of Guides	1889-90.

War Services.

India, 1857-59.—Siege and capture of Delhi; operations in the Meerut, Jhajjar, and Rewári districts; siege and capture of Lucknow; action of Khúrsi; capture of Rúhia; actions of Aliganj, Bareilly, and Mohanpur; and operations in the Teráì,—(Medal and two clasps; recommended for the Victoria Cross).

North-West Frontier, 1859-60.—Expedition against the Kabul Khel Waziris,—(India medal and clasp).

Hazara, 1868.—Expedition to the Black Mountain,—(Mentioned in despatches; clasp to India medal).

North-West Frontier, 1877-78.—Expedition against the Jowaki Afridis,—(Mentioned in despatches; received the thanks of the Government of India; clasp to India medal).

North-West Frontier, 1878.—Operations against the Ranizai village of Ishkakot and against the Utman Khel villages,—(Commended by the Government of India).

Afghanistan, 1878-80.—Capture of Ali Masjid; expeditions into the Kama and Lúghman Valleys; operations around Kabul, December 1879, including the storming of the Takht-i-Shah and the Asmai heights, the defence of Sherpur, and the action of Chihildakhteran, near Charasiah, April 1880,—(Mentioned in despatches; medal and two clasps: brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel).

II.—In place of Colonel C. F. Stewart, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, who succeeded to the colonel's allowance on the 14th April 1892—

COLONEL GEORGE NICOLAS CHANNER, C.B., V.C., INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	4th September 1859.
Lieutenant	25th May 1861.
Captain	4th September 1871.
Brevet-Major	12th April 1876.
Major	4th September 1879.
Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel	22nd November 1879.
Lieutenant-Colonel	4th September 1885.
Colonel in the Army	22nd November 1883.

Appointments.

Doing duty with the 4th Bengal European Regiment and the 89th Foot	1859-63.
Regimental duty, 3rd Sikh Infantry	1863-64.
Regimental duty, 2nd and 35th Bengal Infantry and 1st Gurkha Regiment, as wing subaltern and quartermaster	1865-78.
Regimental duty, 29th Bengal Infantry, as wing commander and officiating 2nd-in-command	1878-82.
Regimental duty, 32nd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), as 2nd-in-command—officiating at times as Commandant	1882-84.
Commandant, 14th Bengal Infantry	1885-87.
Brigadier-General commanding the Rawal Pindi and afterwards the Sialkot brigade	1887-88.
Brigadier-General commanding a brigade of the Hazara Field Force, October and November	1888.
Colonel on the Staff, Jullundur	1888-90.
Brigadier-General commanding the Assam District	1891-92.

War Services.

North-West Frontier, 1863.—Ambela expedition, including operations in the Ambela Pass and at Lalu, and expedition to Jadun,—(India medal and clasp).

Perak, 1875-76.—Operations in Sunghi Ujong, Terrachee, and Serimenanti, and capture of the Bukit Putas stockades,—(Mentioned in despatches; brevet of Major; clasp to India medal; Victoria Cross).

North-West Frontier, 1877-78.—Expedition against the Jowaki Afridis,—(Clasp to India medal).

Afghanistan, 1878-80.—Forcing of the Peiwar Kotal,—(Mentioned in despatches; brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; medal and clasp).

Hazara, 1888.—Expedition to the Black Mountain,—(Mentioned in despatches; clasp to India medal; C.B.)

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 813.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in and admissions to the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified:

BENGAL.

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

SUBADAR-MAJOR BHÁG SINGH, *Bahadur*, 15th Bengal Infantry, *vice* pensioned Risaldar-Major Kharak Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—16th July 1891.

SUBADAR-MAJOR GAMBHÍR LÁMA, *Bahadur*, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, *vice* pensioned Risaldar Shaikh Iláhí Bakhsh, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—20th July 1891.

SUBADAR-MAJOR BHOLA SINGH, *Bahadur*, 32nd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Ganesha Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—14th September 1891.

SUBADAR-MAJOR SÁHIB SINGH, *Bahadur*, 30th Bengal Infantry, *vice* pensioned Risaldar-Major Rám Tahal Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—27th October 1891.

RISALDAR-MAJOR HÍRA SINGH, *Bahadur*, 9th Bengal Lancers, to complete the establishment,—15th December 1891.

SUBADAR FATTU, *Bahadur*, Punjab Garrison Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Jamál Din, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—15th January 1892.

SUBADAR KARTÁR SINGH, *Bahadur*, 27th Bengal Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Zamín Shah, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—16th February 1892.

SUBADAR-MAJOR BALLU SINGH KHATTRI, *Bahadur*, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, to complete the establishment,—21st February 1892.

RISALDAR-MAJOR MATHURA SINGH, *Bahadur*, 6th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* pensioned Risaldar-Major Rahímdad Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—23rd February 1892.

SUBADAR GOPÁL SINGH, *Bahadur*, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* pensioned Risaldar-Major Mán Singh, deceased,—16th March 1892.

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."

SUBADAR-MAJOR SOHANU, 37th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Bhág Singh, *Bahadur*, promoted,—16th July 1891.

SUBADAR-MAJOR KALU THÁPA, 44th Gurkha Rifles, *vice* Subadar-Major Gambhír Láma, *Bahadur*, promoted,—20th July 1891.

SUBADAR-MAJOR BÚDH SINGH, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Jumman Singh, *Bahadur*, deceased,—14th August 1891.

SUBADAR-MAJOR NAND SINGH, 23rd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), *vice* Subadar-Major Bhola Singh, *Bahadur*, promoted,—14th September 1891.

SUBADAR LEHNA SINGH, 21st Bengal Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Sadúlla Khan, *Bahadur*, deceased,—23rd September 1891.

SUBADAR RÁJA SINGH, 26th Bengal Infantry, *vice* pensioned Resaidar Jalál Khan, *Bahadur*, deceased,—6th October 1891.

SUBADAR SÚDH SINGH, Bengal Sappers and Miners, *vice* pensioned Risaldar Latif Khan, *Bahadur*, deceased,—11th October 1891.

RISALDAR MÍR ALI RASÚL, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, *vice* Subadar-Major Sáhib Singh, *Bahadur*, promoted,—27th October 1891.

RISALDAR MÍR ALAM KHAN, 6th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Mangal Singh, *Bahadur*, deceased,—30th November 1891.

SUBADAR JUDBÍR THÁPA, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, *vice* Risaldar-Major Híra Singh, *Bahadur*, promoted,—15th December 1891.

SUBADAR RAGÚBÍR GÚRUNG, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, *vice* Subadar Fattu, *Bahadur*, promoted,—15th January 1892.

SUBADAR CHANDAR-BÍR GÚRUNG, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, *vice* Subadar Kartár Singh, *Bahadur*, promoted,—16th February 1892.

SUBADAR MOTI NEGI, 39th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Ballu Singh Khattri, *Bahadur*, promoted,—21st February 1892.

RISALDAR HAMZÚLLAH KHAN, 19th Bengal Lancers, *vice* Risaldar-Major Mathura Singh, *Bahadur*, promoted,—23rd February 1892.

RISALDAR HAKÍM ALI KHAN, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Subadar Gopál Singh, *Bahadur*, promoted,—16th March 1892.

RISALDAR GHULÁM JILÁNI, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* pensioned Subadar Indar Singh, *Bahadur*, deceased,—3rd June 1892.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 814.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Thomas Roberts to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Duffin, resigned.

No. 815.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Quartermaster Edward Read to be Captain, *vice* Whitehead, resigned.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th August, 1892.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 13th and the 19th August 1892.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate. or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
John Arthur Rich (*a*)	Lieutenant	Royal Horse Artillery.	17th May 1892	Intestate .	1,220 9 3	...	18th October 1892.
William Eyre Walker (*b*)	Honorary Lieutenant.	Public Works Department.	1st June 1892	Intestate .	151 14 0	...	

(*a*) *Next-of-kin.*—Father—Colonel Rich, R.E.
Address—No. 17, Queen's Gate Terrace, London, S. W.

(*b*) Widow—Mrs. Catherine Walker.
Children—(1) Mary Elizabeth Eyre; (2) Winifred Emily; (3) Henry William; (4) Catherine Maud; (5) Arthur Eyre; (6) Alfred; (7) Frederick; (8) Florence; (9) George Eyre; (10) Charles Ernest; (11) Sybil Eyre; (12) William Eyre; and (13) Cecil Eyre.
Address—13, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th August, 1892.

No. 283.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 270, dated 28th July 1892, Mr. Horace Bell, Chief Engineer, 1st Class, State Railways, and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is appointed Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, *vice* Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The 16th August, 1892.

No. 284.—Mr. F. B. Hebbert, Class I, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to Class I, Grade 2, temporary rank, with effect from the 23rd May 1892.

The 17th August, 1892.

No. 285.—Mr. H. Rigg, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Burma State Railways, Class I, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is retransferred to the Engineer Establishment and appointed Consulting Engineer for Railways, Central Division, with effect from the 23rd May 1892, with the substantive rank of Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, and temporary rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.

No. 286.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in and to the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Johnstone, F. J.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank.*	Chief Engineer, 1st Class .	Permanent . .	24th June 1892.
Wright, J. W.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class .	Permanent . .	24th June 1892.
Bell, J. R.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent . .	24th June 1892.
Blood, B. W.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *supernumerary.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *supernumerary.*	Sub. *pro tem.* . .	24th June 1892.
Higham, T.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class	Sub. *pro tem.* . .	24th June 1892.
Craig, J.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd and 2nd Classes.	Permanent . .	24th June 1892.
Gracey, Lieutenant-Colonel T., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class .	Permanent . .	27th June 1892.
Blood, B. W.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, supernumerary, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *supernumerary.*	Permanent . .	27th June 1892.
Higham, T.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent . .	27th June 1892.
Beresford, J. S.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Sub. *pro tem.* . .	27th June 1892.
Gatherer, A. B.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Sub. *pro tem.* . .	27th June 1892.
Richard, H. J.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent . .	27th June 1892.
Miller, Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. J., I.S.C.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. *pro tem.* . .	27th June 1892.
Bull, C. A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Permanent . .	27th June 1892.

The 18th August, 1892.

No. 287.—Public Works Department Notification No. 236, dated the 30th June 1892, granting three months' extraordinary leave to Mr. W. Nicholson, Superintendent of Way and Works, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is hereby cancelled.

No. 288.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 121 of the 24th March 1892, Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, will continue to officiate as Superintendent of Way and Works, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, until further orders.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 260, dated the 22nd July 1892.

The 19th August, 1892.

No. 289.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Coaker, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, and Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for five months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 290.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions among the Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Küster, E. E. A. . .	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	.....	1st May 1892.
Allen, W. G.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub *pro tem.* . .	1st May 1892.
Roberts, F. W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary . .	1st May 1892.
Gales, R. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary . .	7th May 1892.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Woodside, J. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary . .	15th May 1892.
Way, R. A. . . .	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent . .	17th May 1892.
Chatterjee, Kali Sunkur .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* . .	3rd June 1892.
Taylor, H. B. . . .	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary . .	3rd June 1892.
Beechey, W. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary . .	17th June 1892.
Luckstedt, H. . . .	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent . .	27th June 1892.
Gwyther, H. T. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent . .	27th June 1892.
De Bróe, V. E. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade,	Permanent . .	27th June 1892.
	and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* . .	27th June 1892.
Lloyd, C. V. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent . .	27th June 1892.
Boydell, J. E. N. . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* . .	27th June 1892.
Chatterjee, Kali Sunkur .	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* . .	27th June 1892.
Taylor, H. B. . . .	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* .	27th June 1892.

No. 291.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 277, dated the 8th August 1892, *for* "S. B. Pritton" *read* "S. B. Tritton."

No. 292.—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the execution from borrowed funds of the work in connection with the extension of the Chenab Canal project in the Punjab.

This notification is published for general information:

	Sanction by Secretary of State to estimate for the conversion of the Canal from Inundation to Perennial.				Secretary of State's sanction to the excess over the estimate for the conversion of the Canal and to the project for an extension of the same.				Remarks.
	Direct.	Indirect	Despatch.		Direct.	Indirect.	Despatch.		
			Number.	Date.			Number.	Date.	
Punjab.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*			*Rs.*	*Rs.*			
Chenab Canal Conversion Project ...	99,85,000	3,89,591	2-P.W.	9th January 1890	1,05,55,261	3,94,593	31-P.W.	14th July 1892.	
Chenab Canal Extension Project ...	...	...	...	...	1,51,28,914	4,37,198	Do.	Ditto	
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	2,56,84,175	8,31,791	...	...	

No. 293.—It is hereby notified for information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has, in despatch No. 66 Railway, dated 14th July 1892, accorded sanction to an estimate amounting to Rs. 36,79,206 of the cost of constructing an extension of the Barakar Branch of the East Indian Railway to the Jherriah coalfields, with a branch to Chanch.

No. 294.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 283, dated the 13th August 1892, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Little, I.S.C., Officiating Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment with the rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, permanent.

No. 295.—Mr. F. B. Walker, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Coaker, R.E., on special leave, or until further orders.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March, 1892.

From the 2nd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th August, 1892

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				48,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	87,86,518	5	6	1,80,30,234	12	6
Public Deposits at Branches	92,43,716	7	0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				6,09,03,307	5	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,69,157	2	3
Sundries				29,23,050	13	3
RUPEES				10,69,25,750	1	9

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,16,25,216	0	0
Other authorized Investments				55,53,142	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				77,56,335	12	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				64,31,881	4	6
Bills discounted and purchased				1,51,49,916	12	11
Balances with other Banks				4,26,436	2	10
Bullion				1,58,198	7	7
Dead Stock				12,31,351	2	3
Stamps				9,529	15	3
Sundries				17,49,931	15	4
				5,00,91,939	13	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,86,36,015	9	5	5,68,33,810	4	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,81,97,764	11	1			
RUPEES				10,69,25,750	1	9

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 18th August, 1892.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 69·2.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 17th August, 1802.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 10th August, 1892	40,85,532	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	29,11,958	69,97,490
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	1,10,777	1,10,777
		71,08,267
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	8,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	8,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 17th August, 1892	...	63,08,267
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	29,19,539	
Ditto ditto Government	33,88,728	63,08,267
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	8,38,425	
Ditto ditto Government	...	8,38,425

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 18th August, 1892.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Proceedings at the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal, held on Thursday, the 11th August, 1892, in terms of Section 49 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876.

Mr. George Cheetham, President of the Board of Directors, in the Chair.

The Secretary having read the advertisement convening the Meeting, the Chairman submitted the papers, below, relative to the business for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

On the motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, the accounts for the year were approved and passed.

On the motion of Mr. Alexander Hope, by his Attorney Mr. W. B. Gladstone, seconded by the Official Trustee of Bengal, Mr. J. F. Macnair and Mr. George Cheetham were re-elected Directors.

On the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. W. O. Bell-Irving, Mr. J. H. Lewes, A.C.A., of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, Chartered Accountants, and Mr. A. F. Simson, C.A., of Messrs. Meugens, King, and Simson, Public Accountants, were elected Auditors for the ensuing year, and their remuneration fixed at R2,500 for each audit, or R1,250 to each Auditor.

The Proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. W. B. Gladstone, and carried unanimously.

GEO. CHEETHAM,

Chairman.

I.—Copy of the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on 31st December, 1891, transmitted to Government agreeably to Section 43, Act XI of 1876.
II.—Directors' Report for the half-year ended 31st December, 1891, and the Report of the Auditors.
III.—Copy of the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on 30th June, 1892, transmitted to Government agreeably to Section 43, Act XI of 1876.
IV.—Directors' Report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1892, and the Report of the Auditors.
V.—Statement of the Profits for six months, *viz.*, from 1st July to 31st December, 1891.
VI.—Statement of the Profits for six months, *viz.*, from 1st January to 30th June, 1892.
VII.—Statement of the whole Profits for twelve months, *viz.*, from 1st July, 1891, to 30th June, 1892.
VIII.—List of Proprietors and Shareholders.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th August, 1892.

No. 930.—Mr. H. E. T. Keelan, Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for fourteen days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th September, 1892, or the subsequent date from which he avails himself thereof.

The 13th August, 1892.

No. 931.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Department Notification No. 928, dated the 2nd instant, *for* "7th" *read* "8th."

No. 932.—Mr. W. C. G. Barckley, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th September, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself thereof.

G. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th August, 1892.

No. 7.—Mr. J. S. Swiney, Surveyor, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the forenoon of 5th August, 1892, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
for *Deputy Surveyor-General,*
In charge, Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th August, 1892.

No. 19.—Mr. J. H. Webster, Honorary Assistant Superintendent, is allowed furlough for twelve months, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st August, 1892.

W. R. BROOKE,

Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 8th August, 1892.

No. 4739.—Shaikh Abdul Rahman, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Khojak Pass, is granted three months' privilege leave, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th August, 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 4740.—Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan, Inspector of Police, Quetta-Pishin, is appointed to officiate as Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, and is posted to the Khojak Pass, during the absence of Shaikh Abdul Rahman on privilege leave, or until further orders.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Lieut.,*
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 12th August, 1892.

No. 4853.—Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Joshua Duke, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the Malwa Bhil Corps, and of the Bhopawar Political Agency, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the 15th August, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

B. E. M. GURDON,

Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 9th August, 1892.

No. 2800-*G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 562-G., dated 6th February, 1891, it is hereby notified that Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., on return from furlough, resumed charge of his duties as Medical Officer of the Jeypore Residency from

Surgeon-Major P. D. Pank, I.M.S. (Bengal), on the forenoon of the 29th July, 1892.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,

First Asst. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

SECY. TO THE AGENTS TO THE GOVR.-GENL. FOR RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA, AND CHIEF COMMR. OF AJMERE-MERWARA, IN THE P. W. DEPT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 9th August, 1892.

No. 2467-*S*.—Under the provisions of Section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886, and with reference to Notification No. 1791, dated the 17th May, 1889, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify that Mr. J. C. Read, Agent of Messrs. Volkart & Brothers, resident of Beawar, has been re-appointed as a Member of the Beawar Municipal Committee, with effect from the 17th May, 1892, the date on which the term of his original appointment expired.

By Order,

H. F. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,

Secy. to the Agents to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana & Central India, & Chief Commr. of Ajmere-Merwara, in the P. W. Dept.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 10th August, 1892.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave for three months of Mr. C. P. Shanan, that officer resumed, and Mr. A. S. Rathbourne made over, charge of the appointment of Treasury Officer, Sambhar, on the 10th August, 1892, afternoon.

R. M. DANE,

Offg. Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF MILITARY WORKS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th August, 1892.

No. 21-*A*.—Lieutenant R. A. F. Kingscote, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is temporarily promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th grade, with effect from the 24th July, 1892.

J. DAY, *Capt., R.E.*,

for *Director-General of Military Works.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimants.
1892.		R	
W77	P 46—19309	500	Syed Mohomed Ibrahim Hossain and Syed Mohomed Akbar Ali Khan, Mohulla Goozee, City Patna.
1892-93. W111	V 14—93939	100	

W. D. COWLEY,

Asst. Comptroller Genl.,

In charge, Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA,

The 19th August, 1892.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th August, 1892.

No. 6673.—Mr. S. Allsop is appointed to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, until further orders.

No. 6684.—The following acting appointments are made until further orders, with effect from the 14th June, 1892:—

Mr. Narayan Chimnaji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. Vinayak Karnanand, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. H. T. Bedford, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, during the absence of Mr. Vinayak Karnanand on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 17th August, 1892.

No. 6710.—Mr. C. Goodburn, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 1st grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 4th August, 1892.

No. 6718.—Mr. T. S. Carroll is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence of Mr. H. Wooster, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 18th August, 1892.

No. 6816.—Mr. J. C. Gardiner, Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months, from the 1st July, 1892, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Jivaji Pestonji is appointed to act as Assistant Postmaster, during the absence of Mr. Gardiner, or until further orders.

No. 6826.—The following promotions are made from the 4th August, 1892, *vice* Khan Bahadur C. J. Lalkaka, appointed to be Deputy Postmaster-General, Eastern Bengal :—

Mr. Ratanji Jamshedj Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, from the 2nd to the 1st grade.

Mr. Moreshvar Raghoba, Superintendent of Post Offices, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

Mr. Ram Chandra Moreshvar Bapat, Superintendent of Post Offices, from the 4th to the 3rd grade.

Mr. Dinsha Kharshedji Sukhia is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 16th August, 1892.

Butcher, Capt.
Coelho, L. C. S.
Clairtin, Francois.
Gale & Palden.
Goldschtain, Rachel.
Goldstein, Z.
Lock, Mr.
Munroe, T. T.
Penhall, E.
Rose and Harvey, Messrs.
Shand, J. H.
Statesbury, Mrs.
Straw, Mrs. Acton.
Walker, Burt Prof.
Warman, James.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adie, A. E.
Adolfo, M.
Arthur, L.
Atkinson, F. S.
Balfour, G.
Bartlett, W. E.
Baker, W. P.
Bay, N.
Bercovice.
Braunchtein, Mons.
Charlton, J. G.
Chatterson, A.
Clark, Harry.
Commandant, Malacca Police.
Conway, Esq.
Coventry, Mrs. E. M.
Currie, John.
Davies, Reginald.
Ellis, W. H.
Flemming, Herbert.
Forrester, W.
Fox, Capt. E. T. W.
Galloway, G. A. S.
Gillon, E. A.
Hallé, Clifford.
Harrington, Rev.
Henderson, J.
Hylton, Miss.
Johnstone, J.
Klien, Wm.
Kramer, Miss Bethy.
Lackersteen, M. L.
Lang, Rev. A. H.
Lebihan, Monsieur.
McCoy, G. E.
Mulley, Miss.
Murray, Slade.
Naser, Sam. E.
Newcombe, Alfred.
Paeongi, Fani.
Parsons, John.
Patenoy, Mrs.
Patterson, E. L.
Percivall, Thomas.
Reynolds, R.
Rielly, E.
Robertson, Thomas.
Roberts, R.
Ross, W. Leith.
Sceats, Frank S.
Simpson, E.
St. John, J. M. H.
Staff, Ernest.
Scott, John.
Tambkin, S.
Typhon, Mr.
Vas, Predade.
Walker, A.
Wallace, R. E.
Wallerstein, Major.
Walton, H. E.
Watts, V. L.
Wilson, R.
Wyndham, Wm.

Registered Letters.

DeCruze, T.
Ross, W. L.
Schoidhan, Dr. Franzis.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexander.
Anokh, Surg.
Barman.
Bexfield, J.
Bughtorn, T. W.
Browne, R., Genl. Lieut.
Bulge, E.
Bayley, T. C.
Barnett, J. P.
Basset, E.
Brantz, R.
Brown.
Bird, G. F.
Clarke, F.
Charles, L.
Copenhagen, M.
Coelho, C. M.
Collins, J. O.
Darby, H.
Donenburg, A.
D'Silva, J.
Eiserhofer, F. K.
Fries, J.
Forbes, A. W., Capt.
Francis, J. M.
Greatheed, C.
Graham, C., Mrs.
Hill, T. C.
Hamilton.
Herwigg, Mr.
Hill, T. C.
Hamilton.
Hoeloger, H.
Jones, A. B., Mrs.
Jeott, A.
Jocunpobury, J.
Kinent, E.
Kimerling, M.
Koch, G.
King, B.
Limarchand, C. H.
Lawrence, C. L.
Landon, R. H.
Lousdale, W.
McPhee.
McDonald, W. J.
Macgregor, Mr.
Maideira, A.
Naylor, A. M.
Nolan, A. H., Mrs.
Newman, H. J.
Norris, E. J.
Owen, W. S.
Purcell.
Priestly.
Roland, C.
Royal, B., Madam.
Ridley, Mr.
Richi, Lazar.
Russell, E. E. N.
Shoarts, M.
Somerfield, A.
Stewart, C. H.
Stegeman, E. A., Mr.
Silva, W. S.
Smith.
Spitzel.
Simpson, E.
Solomon, M. B., Capt.
Tate, L., Mrs.
Verand, W. E.
Veikers, W.
VonKugelman.
Walkins, J.
Williamson, A., Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 15th August, 1892.

Arbuthnot & Co.
Carter, B.
Goward, E.
Grant, F.
Hopkinson, Mrs.
Hopkinson, Lt.-Col.
Jobbins, W. H.
Jones, H.
King, F. St.
Myall, H. B.
Moore, G. E.
Paget, A. M.
Palmer, C. L.
Sowear.
Thompson, M. A.
Washer, W. D.

GEO. ED. WALKER,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 20th August, 1892.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1892.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	23rd Aug.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands China, and Japan	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	27th ,,	Per French Str *Niemen.*
Colombo	24th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Khedive.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	20th ,,	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	23rd ,,	Per Steamer *Goa.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	26th ,,	Per Steamer *Pundua.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	24th ,,	Per Steamer *Kotoria.*
South African Ports . . .	20th ,,	Per Steamer *Congella.*
Singapore, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney.	24th ,,	Per Steamer *Merkara.*

N. B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

GEO. ED. WALKER,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The tombs erected in the Cemetery of Faridpur to the memory of the following deceased persons have fallen into disrepair :—

Josephine, wife of Mathew William Corruthers,—died 26th November, 1883.

William Thomas Burt,—died 11th May, 1831.

William Henry French,—died 9th February, 1830.

Unless the friends of the deceased undertake the restoration of the tombs, the procedure prescribed in the standing orders of the Government will be carried out (Rule XIX, Government of India Notification No. 103, dated 20th June, 1885).

E. F. GROWSE,

Magistrate of Faridpur.

FARIDPUR MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,

The 2nd August, 1892.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২৷৷০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ।৷০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1 Pound tin,	R16,	or, post free,	R16-12.
½	„	R 8,	„	R 8-8.
¼	„	R 4,	„	R 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৬৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৬৷৷৷৷
½ আধ „ „	৮৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	৮৷৷০
¼ সিকি „ „	৪৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	৪৷৷০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1892.

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Second Quarter ending 31st October 1891, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1890.

PARTICULARS.	For the 2nd quarter ending 31st October 1891.	For the 2nd quarter ending 31st October 1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the quarter	1,14,29,622 2 2	1,10,26,371 0 10	4,03,251 1 4	.....
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from August to October in the Widows' Fund ..	1,30,498 4 1	1,30,711 11 9	.....	213 7 8
Ditto ditto Children's Fund ...	85,224 11 9	85,167 15 9	56 12 0	.....
Entrance fees, etc., ditto	400 11 0	388 7 3	12 3 9	.....
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	330 0 0	1,174 12 0	.....	844 12 0
Amount of interest charged on arrear subscription	0 8 0	.....	0 8 0	.....
Total Receipts ...	2,16,454 2 10	2,17,442 14 9	69 7 9	1,058 3 8
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,16,46,076 5 0	1,12,43,813 15 7	A 4,03,320 9 1	1,058 3 8
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund ...	1,08,347 12 11	1,01,694 12 1	6,653 0 10	..
Ditto ditto Children's Fund ...	73,469 0 10	70,667 13 2	2,801 3 8	.....
Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies ...	7,066 5 8	9,996 11 3	.....	2,930 5 7
Loss on exchange on remittances to England	15,276 7 8	8,975 10 6	6,300 13 2	.....
Commission paid on account of money-orders	511 1 0	.....	511 1 0	...
Amount of divisible surplus written back	229 8 0	.....	229 8 0	.....
Total Disbursements ...	2,04,900 4 1	1,91,334 15 0	B 13,495 10 8	2,930 5 7
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,14,41,176 0 11	1,10,52,479 0 7	C 3,86,824 14 5	1,872 1 11
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	88,250 7 0	95,545 0 0	.....	7,294 9 0

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,538	1,017	1,552	1,032	.....	.....	14	15
Ditto of incumbents	503	743	482	706	21	37	.....	...
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatements	1,239	817	1,245	806	.. ..	11	6	...

	Rs.
A Net increase in Grand total of Receipts	4,02,262-5-5.
B Net decrease in total Disbursements	13,565-5-1.
C Net increase in Balance	3,88,697-0-4.

H. BRADBURY, R. A. FINK, } *Auditors, U. S. F. P. Fund.*

Published by order of the Directors,

FUND OFFICE, the 26th July 1892.

W. H. RYLAND, *Secretary.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 34.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1892.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 7	11 7	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	15 3	15 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 1	10 14	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	17 8	17 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 5	11 8	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 1	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	12 2	...	...	...	...	213 15	213 15	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 8	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 2	9 2	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	7 7	7 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 5	8 9	9 5	8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	..	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	10 13	...	...	9 6	9 6	161 10	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 7	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	9 12	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 5	...	...	8 4	9 5	9 13	11 8	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	‡	...	...	392 0	490 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 12	10 14	...	...	9 12	9 7	10 10	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 6	18 8	20 10	8 14	8 4	70 0	69 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	‡	‡	...	...	6 5	6 12	7 11	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	‡	7 2	6 4	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	‡	‡	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	‡	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 0	4 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 14	8 14	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	20 13	20 13	5 13	5 13	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	13 1	14 6	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 0	12 7
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 1	11 10	11 1	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	19 8	21 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 7	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	10 8	10 6
Cachar	8 0	7 8	...	...	9 0	9 8	11 0	12 1[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 12
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	7 3	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 3	8 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	..	...	...	...	60 0	80 0	9 0	8 8
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0
Chittagong	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 8	9 13	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 4	9 0
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 13½	10 10⅔	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	11 6	...	...	7 8	7 6	...	...	10 0	10 5
Dacca	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	10 0	10 0	8 8	8 6	10 8	10 12	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 0	...	...	11 0	12 4	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 8	11 4	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 10	13 1	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	106 0	106 0	10 10¾	10 10¾
Calcutta	11 6	11 7	14 6	14 8	8 0	7 14	11 0	10 12	14 4	15 3	10 12	11 13	...	...	9 8	10 0	14 0	14 4	...	...	15 0	15 3	85 0	85 0	11 4	11 4
Hooghly	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	12 0	12 0	18 9	18 13	10 5	10 5	11 4	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	15 9¾	...	...	17 4½	17 8½	...	...	10 10½	10 10
Jessore	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	14 0	14 0	.	18 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	10 0	11 0
Central—																										
Bankura	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	220 0	280 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	11 12	11 0¾	...	...	10 8	10 14	12 13½	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 1
Birbhum	10 10	10 8	10 3	10 3	10 8	10 3	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	10 3	160 0	180 0	10 14	10 4
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	17 4	17 4	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 9	9 9
Rajshahi	12 0	12 0	19 8	19 8	9 12	9 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	18 6	18 8	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 0	12 8	...	...	10 0	9 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	12 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	11 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	100 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Dinaipur	10 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	8 10	9 8	10 3	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	140 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	11 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 3	8 2	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13†	13 13†	...	...	13 13	13 13	80 0	80 0	10 0	11 8
Cuttack	9 13	9 3	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 11	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 1†	15 12†	...	...	10 8	13 2	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Balasore	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0*	16 0§	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	13 8	14 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 0	10 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	9 14
Lohardaga	7 8 to 10 0	7 12 to 10 0	12 0	12 0 to 13 0	11 0 to 12 0	12 0	13 0 to 14 8	13 0 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	...	...	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	18 0	18 0	11 0 to 13 8	12 0 to 15 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Palámau	11 4	12 6	15 12	20 4	12 15	13 8	13 8	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	...	...	13 8	14 1	18 9	18 9	...	20 4	200 0	200 0	9 0	7 15
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	16 8	16 0	14 0	14 8	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Chhol. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. § Chana. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1892—*continued*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Bleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	13 0	14 3	13 5	13 10	9 0	9 7	10 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	16 0	16 13	15 0	15 12	16 0	17 5	120 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Gaya	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 8	9 0	10 0	11 12	11 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 4	16 0	...	15 8	19 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 0 to 15 0	13 8 to 14 8	18 8	18 8	10 0	10 8	12 8	12 0	18 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	18 0	18 8	17 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8
Shahabad	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	15 2	16 6	9 12	10 1	10 11	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	15 2	15 12	15 2	15 2	17 10	17 10	164 0	151 8	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	12 10	13 3	17 10	17 10	10 0	10 0	12 1	12 0	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	17 10	17 10	16 8	17 10	17 0	17 0	18 11	19 0	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	13 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 8	17 8	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Saran	13 8	13 12	17 12	17 12	8 4	8 8	11 0	11 6	...	...	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	17 8	18 0	16 8	17 10	19 12	20 0	180 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	12 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 0	17 8	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	10 8	18 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Benares	12 9	12 9	16 4	16 10½	9 3	9 3	9 14	10 0	17 1	17 2	16 2	16 10½	...	...	10 0	9 7½	16 8	16 13	..	...	20 9½	20 7½	125 0	125 0	9 11	9 10
Ghazipur	13 8	13 8	16 12	16 12	6 7	6 7	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 1	16 1	19 5	21 14	10 5	10 5	17 6	18 10	...	19 5	20 10	21 4	180 0	154 8	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	12 8	12 8	19 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	...	...	21 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	9 12	10 0
Allahabad	11 8	11 8	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 4	9 12	21 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	20 8	20 8	90 0	92 8	9 0	9 0
Central—																										
Bánda	15 12	15 12	22 0	23 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	23 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	9 8
Fatehpu	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	21 4	21 4	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamirpur	16 0	16 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 4	10 4	20 8	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	..	21 0	20 12	...	...	25 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 0
Jalaun	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	..	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	10 0
Cawnpore	13 8	13 8	18 8	18 8	8 0	8 8	11 0	11 8	19 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	15 0	12 8	13 0	19 8	20 0	21 0	22 0	20 8	19 8	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 4	14 0	18 2	19 4	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	19 2	19 8	18 5	18 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	20 8	21 2	22 0	22 0	23 12	23 9	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 8
Farukhabad	13 0	13 8	17 12	17 14	5 4	5 4	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 2	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	19 12	19 12	110 0	110 0	11 0	10 4
Mainpuri	14 12	14 4	19 12	19 12	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	..	...	19 4	19 4	14 0	17 0	23 8	23 4	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 4
Etah	15 4	15 4	22 4	21 4	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	17 8	...	15 8	14 8	22 8	21 8	10 8	11 4	24 8	26 8	...	...	16 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	15 9	16 4½	22 4	24 4	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	21 0½	21 12	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 6	...	...	25 4	25 4	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	19 8	20 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	105 0	110 0	11 8	11 0
Muttra	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	21 8	20 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 8	23 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	10 8
Aligarh	14 4	14 0	21 8	23 0	5 8	5 4	9 0	9 8	19 8	16 0	16 8	15 0	...	...	21 0	13 8	21 8	23 0	16 8	16 0	25 0	27 0	120 0	140 0	11 4	11 8
Bulandshahr	15 2	15 2	22 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	10 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	...	22 0	22 4	17 0	18 0	17 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0
Submontane—																										
Ballia	13 12	13 12	17 8	17 8	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	115 0	115 0	10 8	11 0
Azamgarh	13 4	12 8	17 11	16 4	8 14	8 14	11 0	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	17 11	17 11	...	...	14 0	13 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 10	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 10	20 10	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	14 8	14 8	19 0	20 0	7 12	8 12	22 0‡	22 0‡	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	13 8	14 0	19 8	20 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 8	...	...	18 4	18 8	140 0	140 0	10 12	10 4
Budaun	14 12	15 4	19 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	14 8	17 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	20 8	21 8	17 0	19 0	24 8	23 8	192 0	192 0	11 0	10 8
Pilibhit	13 6	13 5	24 0	22 8	10 0	10 10	11 14	11 14	13 0	13 12	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	20 6	19 6	15 0	17 8	...	25 0	130 0	130 0	10 10	10 6

Bareilly	12 9	13 3¼	18 12	19 6	6 8	7 10½	10 4	10 11½	13 8	15 3¾	14 1	16 7¼	...	...	8 2	7 8	17 9	17 11¾	16 14	18 12	19 6	20 8¾	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 0
Moradabad	14 4	14 0	21 8	22 0	7 0	8 0	10 8	11 0	13 12	15 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	19 4	19 4	...	...	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 12
Naini Tal	9 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	9 0
Almora	8 4	9 0	11 4	11 8	7 4	7 4	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	10 12	10 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Bijnor	13 12	14 1	21 6	21 6	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4½	...	...	20 4	20 4	135 0	135 0	10 13	10 14
Muzaffarnagar	15 0	15 0	24 3	24 3	6 9	6 9	11 8	11 8	17 10	16 8	14 13	14 5	9 14	9 4	6 9	6 9	21 8	21 8	15 6	13 3	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	10 0
Meerut	14 0	14 0	21 8	22 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	13 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	10 12	11 4	15 0	15 0	10 0	12 12	21 8	21 8	10 12	12 12	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	13 12	15 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dún	12 8	13 4	18 0	21 8	6 0	6 0	9 4	9 8	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	17 0	18 2	18 0	18 12	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	7 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	4 0	5 0	5 4	6 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	10 0	...	...	6 4	7 0	160 0	160 0	5 10	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	160 0	10 8	10 4
Sultanpur	14 0	14 8	21 8	21 8	8 0	8 8	14 0	14 8	19 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	30 0	36 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	23 8	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	14 0	14 3	21 8	21 0	7 0	7 0	13 8	13 0	25 8	25 0	19 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	25 8	26 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lucknow	13 2	13 2	18 12	19 0½	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 8	20 0	19 1½	...	...	14 0	12 0	19 0	19 6½	20 0	22 0	20 8	20 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	9 8
Hardoi	15 4	15 4	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	10 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 2	13 0	18 0	18 9½	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 12	...	...	20 4	20 2	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	12 12	12 12	19 0	19 6	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	17 8	16 0	16 0	...	24 0	12 12	16 0	...	23 12	22 0	20 8	19 0	20 3	125 0	125 0	11 0	10 8
Gonda	14 8	14 14	20 8	22 0	10 4	10 8	11 8	12 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	19 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 8	20 12	20 0	20 8	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 12
Bahraich	15 0	15 0	20 8	22 4	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	21 0	21 8	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	20 8	21 0	19 8	20 0	23 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	15 0	14 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	†	17 0	†	†	†	14 0	†	24 0	23 0	17 0	24 0	21 8	20 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	14 12	26 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 2	13 12	18 12	20 0	8 12	9 6	10 0	10 10	16 4	16 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 2	17 8	17 12	25 0	25 0	...	...	15 10	15 10
Bánswara	16 14	17 8	20 0	20 0	8 12	8 12	15 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	30 0	27 8	27 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 2½	11 8¾	13 13¾	14 7½	7 13	7 13	8 3¼	8 3¼	14 1	15 3¾	9 6	10 2½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 7¼	13 10¾	12 8	12 8	13 10¾	14 1	9 6	9 12½	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6
Sirohee	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	12 8	13 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8
Erinpura	10 10	10 14	14 14	15 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 6	13 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 2	...	...	...	...	220 0	230 0	12 4	12 0
Ajmere	12 5	12 3	17 3	16 15	5 0	5 0	9 10	9 10	16 13	15 13	15 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	17 7	17 0	16 0	15 11	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 0
Abu	9 14	9 9	13 0	13 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	12 0	14 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 8	12 4	15 8	15 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 4	14 8	14 4	†	†	†	†	16 8	16 4	15 0	15 0	†	†	*	*	12 12	12 12
Boondee	17 4	17 0	22 8	23 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 4
Kotah	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	9 8
Jhallawar	16 4	16 11	24 7	23 14	7 13½	7 13½	10 3	10 3	22 14	22 12	15 12½	15 12½	...	...	24 2½	24 5	20 3	20 3	22 2	22 2	12 11	13 6	175 0	175 0	8 14	8 14
Tonk	14 0	14 6	17 2	17 5	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	21 4	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 2	...	...	...	...	85 0	105 0	10 10	10 12
Jeypore	13 4	13 12	17 8	18 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	15 8	†	†	12 0	12 0	17-4 to 20 0	18-0 to 20 0	19 8	19 8	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 10	15 15	19 5	20 5	11 4	11 4	11 14	11 14	20 5	20 10	16 14	17 8	...	...	14 6	14 6	20 0	20 10	...	...	25 10	27 8	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 0
Dholpur	15 6	15 11½	22 2¾	22 11	8 7	8 7	9 9	9 9	17 14½	18 2	18 0	18 2	...	...	11 4	11 4	22 7	22 15	...	...	28 3	28 12	90 0	90 0	11 12	11 2
Bhurtpore	15 8	15 14	21 12	22 13¼	6 2½	6 2½	6 15	6 15	21 8	21 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	10 4	10 4	22 8	23 2½	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Ulwar	14 13	15 0	20 7	21 1	8 0	8 0	8 10	8 11	21 0	21 7	18 9	19 9	...	...	12 12	12 12	20 8	21 0	20 8	21 0	27 3	26 14	200 0	200 0	12 7	11 8
Deoli Cantonment	13 9	13 13	16 2	16 13½	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	17 12	17 15	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	11 8	11 8	16 8	16 0½	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 10½	14 0	14 8	...	†	...	†	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 10½	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	11 12	11 13¼
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	10 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	§	§	11 0	11 0
Balmer	9 6	9 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 0	13 0
Anádra	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	11 8	12 2	14 1½	14 6	8 4	8 4	9 12	9 9	14 11	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 9½	15 9	14 7	14 4	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0
Western— Jodhpore	9 8 and 10 10	9 13½ and 11 5	15 0	15 10	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 2	13 2 and 14 6	12 8	11 14 and 13 2	...	...	...	...	15 0 and 15 5	15 7½	13 2	13 2	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	7 14	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 6	7 14	8 0	10 10	10 12	8 12	9 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 3	10 8	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 12	...	...	9 8	9 13	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	11 8	11 12	15 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	18 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 8
Neemuch Cantonment	12 6	12 5	17 0	17 15	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	17 10	17 14	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 6	17 7	18 7	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 8
Goona	17 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 8	...	20 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 8	10 0
Gwalior	15 6½	15 4¼	23 14½	14 15½	6 10½	6 14½	9 4¾	9 0½	20 11½	20 7½	17 0	18 0	...	...	12 12	10 10	17 10	17 0	21 4	19 2	17 0	17 0	148 12	170 0	11 13	11 11

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	21 0	22 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
Ferozepore	13 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	13 0	‡	‡	12 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	17 0	20 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	300 0	300 0	12 8	12 8
Central—																										
Gurgáon	15 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	22 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	*	130 0	130 0	8 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	80 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	11 0
Karnál	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	13 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	15 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 8	12 8
Ludhiána	14 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	15 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 14	12 8
Gurdáspur	14 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	13 0
Amritsar	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	9 0	8 0	100 0	90 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	10 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	14 0	16 0	†	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	13 12	13 8
Gujrát	14 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	†	†	*	*	18 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	85 0	80 0	13 4	13 8
Hazára	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	†	†	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	100 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	12 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	108 0	108 0	38 0	38 0
Kohát	12 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	‡	‡	23 0	25 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	‡	‡	102 0	130 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	11 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	16 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 4
Bannu	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	11 0	‡	‡	115 0	115 0	36 0	36 0
Muzaffargarh	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	6 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	23 0	24 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	12 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 8	10 12	14 0	15 8	7 12	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	150 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 8	11 12	16 4	17 12	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	13 12	13 12	16 0	16 6	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	4	10 0	128 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 6	11 8	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 6	15 12	...	...	8 10	8 10	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	11 8	11 8	17 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	9 8	‡	‡	7 0	‡	12 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	70 0	65 0	8 0	8 0

Bombay—																												
Konkan—																												
Karwar	8 8	8 8	*	*	5 8	5 8	12 0	11 3	14 0	12 8	*	11 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	11 0	11 8	*	*	9 8	9 8	213 5	213 5	12 0	12 0
Ratnágiri	7 15	7 15	*	*	8 9	7 13	9 14	9 14	14 5	14 5	9 3	9 13	15 4	15 4	*	*	12 10	12 10	*	*	8 3	8 3	105 0	105 0	12 15	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 5	7 5	11 2	10 6	12 2	12 2	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	103 0	103 0	12 0	12 0
Bombay	8 13	8 13	14 7	15 1	6 11	6 13	10 3	10 8	13 12	14 6	12 12	13 1	15 0	14 3	12 6	13 2	13 5	13 12	16 1	15 10	8 4	8 3	61 11	62 6	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 6	8 6	*	*	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	*	*	12 0	12 0	18 10½	18 10½	*	*	11 7½	11 7	*	*	8 13	8 13	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	9 1	8 2	*	*	8 11	8 11	9 8	9 8	16 5	15 6	15 1	14 3	17 4	15 9	*	*	9 13	9 13	*	*	11 2	11 4	91 0	89 10	10 5	10 5
Pelgaum	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	9 0	16 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	11 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	95 0	95 0	12 8	13 0
Sátara	8 11	8 11	13 1	13 1	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	12 10	12 10	12 4	12 4	14 0	14 0	14 9	14 9	9 12	9 12	15 2	15 2	8 4	8 4	120 0	120 0	12 2	12 2
Sholapur	11 10	11 10	*	*	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	19 10	18 11	17 5	16 6	*	*	*	*	12 2	12 2	*	*	9 12	10 3	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	8 7	8 7	*	*	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	15 12	15 12	14 0	14 0	*	*	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	*	*	7 5	7 5	70 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Poona (City)	9 3	9 3	10 3	10 3	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	14 2	14 2	12 10	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	..	12 0	12 0	67 7	67 7	12 4	12 4
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 4	10 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 4	16 4	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	91 0	91 0	...	13 0
Násik	12 15	12 15	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	.	...	14 13	14 13	19 2	19 2	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 4	12 4	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	22 8	22 8	18 2	18 2	*	*	*	*	18 9	10 9	*	*	16 14	16 14	106 0	106 0	10 6	11 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	*	*	7 10	7 10	8 4	8 4	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	13 0	13 0	*	*	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 10	15 0	15 0	18 13	18 13	*	*	12 0	12 5	*	*	*	*	107 0	107 0	12 13	12 13
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9½	8 9½	12 9	12 9	6 4½	6 4½	8 0	8 0	17 2	17 2	14 4½	14 4½	17 2	17 2	...	*	11 7	11 7	...	*	9 2	9 2	73 2	73 2	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	11 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	9 0	9 0	.	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	.	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	11 8	11 13	13 0	14 5	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 5	12 8	12 13	*	*	*	*	13 8	13 13	*	*	10 3	11 0	145 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 4	12 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 0	16 2	16 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	13 6	12 10	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 6	10 6	13 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	17 4	...	...	11 5	11 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	12 5	13 1	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 15	14 14	...	...	9 0	9 6	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	10 2	10 2	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 14	8 14	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 14	...	...	8 0	6 9	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	12 8	11 14	...	...	10 0	9 6	10 10	10 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	95 0	95 0	9 1	9 1
Wardha	11 7	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 11	11 7	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 9	...	...	11 7	11 7	120 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	...	...	18 14	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	11 12	11 12	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	...	...	16 13	16 13	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 7	11 7	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	8 13	8 13
Jubbulpore	12 12	13 8	...	..	9 0	9 8	11 0	12 8	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 4	...	...	11 0	11 8	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	17 0	17 0	24 8	26 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	24 8	22 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 4	21 8	...	...	24 8	25 8	140 0	140 0	10 1	9 8
Mandla	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 2	9 2	180 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	12 9	11 12	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	14 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 8
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	13 5	14 7	...	...	13 8	11 4	16 0	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	17 14	...	...	10 14	10 14	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Raipur	14 3	14 13	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 15	10 15	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	11 6	11 6	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 5	13 10	...	...	8 10	8 5	11 5	10 5	23 5	19 0	6 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 5	...	...	12 5	12 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Akola	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	96 0	96 0	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	11 12	12 0	...	...	8 0	6 8	10 0	8 8	17 8	17 0	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	93 0	93 0	10 0	9 0
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 4	9 2	*	*	6 10	6 12	8 3	7 12	14 7	14 2	*	*	22 3	22 3	*	*	11 1	10 11	12 15	*	*	12 11	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Boláram	9 7	10 8	*	*	7 0	7 4	7 14	7 14	14 14	15 10	*	*	*	...	*	*	11 12	11 15	*	*	*	*	116 14	110 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	9 0	9 0	*	*	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	*	...	*	*	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 5	9 8	9 11	9 14	*	*	*	*	16 13	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 1
S. Canara	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	14 10	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	13 2	13 2	15 14	14 5	16 6	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 3	11 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 0	8 0	14 3	14 3	11 14	11 14	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	9 3
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	15 8	15 8	14 3	14 3	17 2	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221 2	221 2	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 10	8 0	9 3	8 10	14 11	14 6	13 3	12 3	16 8	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	7 11	6 11	...	...	9 2	8 0	9 11	8 10	18 0	14 14	12 3	12 3	18 6	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 5	7 13	9 8	8 5	14 10	15 0	13 13	13 2	21 0	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 5	9 5	15 2	15 2	13 13	13 13	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	12 8	15 6	*	*	17 5	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 2	119 2	11 13	10 11
Vizagapatam	7 8	7 0	...	...	7 5	7 5	7 14	8 8	12 3	12 3	14 14	14 14	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	7 3	7 3	...	...	9 3	9 6	10 5	10 8	15 6	15 6	14 2	14 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162 0	162 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 6	9 13	11 0	10 8	14 3	14 3	*	*	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 3	5 13	...	...	8 11	8 3	10 2	9 0	15 8	12 14	11 5	11 5	19 3	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	6 11	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 14	9 0	12 13	13 0	11 3	10 14	14 14	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 11	8 11	*	*	*	*	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 13	8 6	10 5	9 13	14 10	14 10	11 10	11 10	15 11	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163 3	163 3	11 11	11 5
S. Arcot	6 10	7 0	...	...	10 0	10 6	10 8	10 14	*	*	16 14	16 3	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 0	10 0	*	*	13 13	13 13	17 6	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 5	6 5	...	...	8 10	8 13	8 14	9 2	14 0	15 6	14 10	14 0	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 2	7 8	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 3	9 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 8	9 11	9 11	10 2	14 10	14 10	14 11	14 11	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 0	6 4	6 0	6 4	7 4	7 4	8 8	8 4	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	9 12	9 12	...	...	11 0	11 0	114 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	7 8	8 3	7 8	7 10	7 0	7 2	7 8	7 12	14 10	14 8	...	...	17 3	17 0	...	...	8 10	9 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	22 0	21 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	10 0	8 0	9 4	130 0	130 0	10 0	9 8
Túmkúr	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 8	...	...	11 8	11 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	72 0	72 0	8 8	8 8
Kadur	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	9 0
Shimoga	6 13	6 13	7 6	7 6	7 14	7 14	10 0	9 7	19 15	18 14	...	...	21 8	21 8	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	8 12	22 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	8 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first four months of the official year 1892-93, and of the twenty-one preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE FOUR MONTHS, APRIL TO JULY.																									YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	3,38	21,67	7,18	32,23	2,81	10,10	1,33	14,24	41	32	41	1,14	1,19	3,94	4,94	10,07	45	1,36	7,73	9,54	8,24	37,39	45,63	21,59	67,22	1871-72
1872-73	4,37	21,36	6,97	32,70	1,80	12,99	1,21	16,00	39	29	80	1,48	1,40	4,28	4,00	9,68	1,13	1,67	14,56	17,36	9,09	40,59	49,68	27,54	77,22	1872-73
1873-74	3,63	20,85	5,26	29,74	2,15	11,54	1,26	14,95	42	21	36	99	1,32	4,59	4,93	10,84	1,20	1,55	12,41	15,16	8,72	38,74	47,46	24,22	71,68	1873-74
1874-75	4,04	24,63	4,40	33,07	2,19	12,28	1,34	15,81	43	16	39	98	1,17	4,89	4,56	10,62	1,48	2,35	8,57	12,40	9,31	44,31	53,62	19,26	72,88	1874-75
1875-76	3,88	27,24	5,90	37,02	2,41	13,70	3,25	19,36	44	31	80	1,55	1,49	5,07	5,25	11,81	1,23	1,45	15,72	18,40	9,45	47,77	57,22	30,92	88,14	1875-76
1876-77	4,32	20,34	3,64	28,30	2,76	10,94	45	14,15	41	18	8	67	1,92	4,20	3,10	9,22	1,65	1,74	10,62	14,01	11,06	37,40	48,46	17,89	66,35	1876-77
1877-78	5,14	25,71	3,72	34,57	3,13	13,21	48	16,82	75	25	14	1,14	1,71	2,52	63	4,86	1,81	1,94	8,87	12,62	12,54	43,63	56,17	13,84	70,01	1877-78
1878-79	4,51	21,09	4,61	30,21	2,88	12,57	70	16,15	63	14	9	86	2,00	3,47	1,52	6,99	2,68	2,36	10,99	16,03	12,70	39,63	52,33	17,91	70,24	1878-79
1879-80	3,95	19,59	2,76	26,30	3,03	10,36	73	14,12	1,00	29	7	1,36	1,73	2,78	1,74	6,25	2,39	1,84	14,45	18,68	12,10	34,86	46,96	19,75	66,71	1879-80
1880-81	4,46	17,54	3,01	25,01	2,90	13,71	63	17,24	1,50	34	9	1,93	1,78	3,42	3,33	8,53	1,67	2,37	14,38	18,42	12,31	37,38	49,69	21,44	71,13	1880-81
1881-82	4,66	17,46	4,62	26,74	3,56	13,30	60	17,46	1,37	50	12	1,99	1,76	3,43	2,54	7,73	2,34	2,35	16,77	21,46	13,69	37,04	50,73	24,65	75,38	1881-82
1882-83	4,93	...	4,90	9,83	3,64	—88*	51	3,27	1,17	2	20	1,39	1,79	...	1,39	3,18	2,98	3	22,75	25,76	14,51	—83*	13,68	29,75	43,43	1882-83
1883-84	4,84	3	6,24	11,11	3,66	16	40	4,22	1,26	1	16	1,43	1,76	2	2,00	3,78	2,83	7	17,07	19,97	14,35	29	14,64	25,87	40,51	1883-84
1884-85	4,15	12	3,45	7,72	3,47	16	62	4,25	1,40	2	16	1,58	1,59	2	2,34	3,95	2,79	3	12,10	14,92	13,40	35	13,75	18,67	32,42	1884-85
1885-86	4,44	7	4,15	8,66	3,97	17	31	4,45	1,43	1	27	1,71	1,63	2	98	2,63	2,18	2	17,89	20,09	13,65	29	13,94	23,60	37,54	1885-86
1886-87	4,37	9	3,58	8,04	4,08	22	46	4,76	1,67	5	34	2,06	2,12	4	1,80	3,96	3,28	2	15,73	19,03	15,52	42	15,94	21,91	37,85	1886-87
1887-88	3,76	12	4,00	7,88	4,61	16	59	5,36	1,76	3	25	2,04	2,98	...	1,59	4,57	3,40	—1*	15,84	19,23	16,51	30	16,81	22,27	39,08	1887-88
1888-89	4,70	1,68	6,25	12,63	4,80	1,21	50	6,51	1,63	34	17	2,14	3,35	30	1,80	5,45	3,14	36	10,66	14,16	17,62	3,89	21,51	19,38	40,89	1888-89
1889-90	4,78	2,91	4,40	12,09	5,63	92	79	7,34	1,79	29	21	2,29	3,26	8	2,19	5,53	3,03	97	17,75	21,75	18,49	5,17	23,66	25,34	49,00	1889-90
1890-91	5,31	2,43	5,64	13,38	5,63	1,97	59	8,19	2,09	16	31	2,56	3,84	49	1,55	5,88	2,97	3	23,50	26,50	19,84	5,08	24,92	31,59	56,51	1890-91
1891-92	5,04	3,09	5,17	13,30	5,58	2,01	41	8,00	1,93	33	24	2,50	3,13	39	1,43	4,95	3,14	16	21,54	24,84	18,82	5,98	24,80	28,79	53,59	1891-92
1892-93	5,50	3,91	4,19	13,60	5,87	1,78	55	8,20	1,70	28	25	2,23	3,39	9	1,25	4,73	3,51	9	13,54	17,14	19,97	6,15	26,12	19,78	45,90	1892-93

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 16th August 1892.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS ON PERENNIAL CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE RABI CROP OF 1891-92, AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL ON THOSE CANALS FOR THE YEARS 1890-91 AND 1891-92.

Statement No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1891-92 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Area irrigated.		Comparison with last Crop.		Rainfall in Kharif Months.													
Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Rabi, 1891-92	Rabi, 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total	
							1891.	1890	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1891-92.	1890-91.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.															
Peshâwar	1,602,560	905,600	76,873	56,368	20,505	...	0·55	0·75	0·30	3·45	...	2·95	...	4·90	0·15	3·70	0·90	1·30	1·90	17·05
Total Swat River Canal	1,602,560	605,600	76,873	56,368	20,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa	1,544,082	955,994	689	499	190	...	0·76	0·20	0·07	0·20	...	0·40	0·23	2·05	1·91	0·50	...	0·50	2·97	3·85
Karnál	4,658,232	816,659	29,060	41,743	...	12,683	0·55	0·58	0·05	...	...	0 68	0 15	2·56	0·90	...	...	0·69	1·65	4·51
Rohtak	1,153,755	932,874	27,511	42,202	...	14,691	0 15	0·50	...	...	...	0·30	1·00	1·50	0·48	0·05	...	1·91	1·63	4·26
Delhi	812,175	540,992	12,171	17,846	...	5,675	0·46	...	0·10	...	...	0·45	0·40	1·14	1·05	0·04	...	0·86	2·01	2·49
Hissar	3,278,501	2,469,465	42,633	51,803	...	9,170	2·18	0·03	...	...	...	0 61	0·93	1·71	0·55	0·05	...	2·19	3·66	4·59
Jind State	851,794	743,117	29,899	34,374	..	4,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikaner State . . .	...	. .	1,153	624	529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalsia State . . .	116,250	64,048	241	259	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total W. J. Canal .	9,414,789	6,523,149	143,357	189,350	719	46,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnál	Shown	above.	4,322	...	4,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patiála	Shown	beolw.	3,681	...	3,681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Sirsa Branch, W. J. Canal . .	...	...	8,003	...	8,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Gurdáspur	1,168,314	856,230	15,984	10,657	5,327	...	1·8	0·4	0·1	...	...	2·6	0·1	4·1	0·6	1·1	0·2	2·4	2·8	10·6
Amritsar	1,006,798	766,773	139,600	111,834	27,766	...	0·7	0·6	...	...	...	3·1	0·3	4·0	0·3	0·4	0·1	2·3	1·4	10·4
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	222,131	191,651	30,480	...	1·6	2·2	...	0·6	...	2·5	0·5	2·8	0·1	0·2	...	3·6	2·2	11·9
TOTAL B. D. CANAL	4,509,664	2,787,924	377,715	314,142	63,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiána	886,300	759,400	31,376	41,608	...	10,232	0·95	...	...	0·35	...	0·85	0·40	4·25	0·50	0·25	0·15	2·0	2·0	7·7
Hissar	Shown	above	4,369	3,327	1,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore	2,615,748	2,008,649	352,820	277,813	75,007	...	2·07	0·05	...	0·32	...	0·52	0·82	2·45	...	0·22	...	2·62	2·89	6·18
Faridkot State	410,401	352,515	76,468	54,422	22,046	...	0·7	0·2	...	...	...	1·1	0·4	1·7	1·4	0·5	...	3·0	2·5	6·5
Nábha do.	598,470	...	29,574	21,434	8,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patiála do.	7,781,407	5,702,999	60,433	52,008	8,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jind do.	Shown	above	1,473	940	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalsia do.	Ditto		1,930	2,069	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL SIRHIND CANAL	12,292,326	8,823,563	558,443	453,621	115,193	10,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujránwála	1,637,425	529,270	11,571	17,795	...	6,224	1·06	0·42	0·02	0·38	...	1·95	0·32	2·66	0·25	1·55	...	1·78	1·65	8·54
TOTAL CHENAB CANAL	1,637,425	529,270	11,571	17,795	...	6,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	29,456,764	19,569,506	1,175,962	1,031,276	207,993	63,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Acres.
Area irrigated in Rabi, 1891-92	1,175,962
Ditto ditto, 1890-91	1,031,276
NET INCREASE	144,686

LAHORE,
The 13th July, 1892.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

Statement No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1891-92 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops Irrigated in Canal Districts.

Description of Crops.	Umballa.	Karnál.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jínd State, Western Jumna Canal.	Jínd State, Sirhind Canal.	Bíkaner State.	Kalsia State.	Gurdáspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Ludhiána.	Ferozepore.	Faridkot State.	Nabha State.	Patiála State.	Gujránwála.	Peshawar.	Total.
Wheat . .	495	23,673	22,267	10,148	29,789	20,863	345	227	419	6,267	77,927	151,876	12,573	149,259	43,336	12,457	21,562	6,957	55,726	646,166
Barley . .	19	921	54	13	1,042	526	14	63	6	1,286	3,116	3,295	210	12,788	3,253	697	1,867	1,023	14,630	44,823
Mixed grain .	5	1,522	667	952	4,206	...	98	798	417	3,711	7,918	12,637	2,966	6,780	370	1,987	2,349	1,624	4,873	53,880
Others . .	170	7,266	4,523	1,058	11,965	8,510	1,016	65	1,329	4,720	50,639	54,323	15,627	183,993	29,509	14,433	38,336	1,647	1,644	431,093
Total Rabi, 1891-92 .	689	33,382	27,511	12,171	47,002	29,899	1,473	1,153	2,171	15,984	139,600	222,131	31,376	352,820	76,468	29,574	64,114	11,571	76,873	1,175,962
Total Rabi, 1890-91 .	499	41,743	42,202	17,846	55,130	34,374	940	624	2,328	10,657	111,834	191,651	41,608	277,813	54,422	21,434	52,008	17,795	56,368	1,031,276

LAHORE,
The 13th July, 1892.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

Statement No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1891-92 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Swat River Canal Division.	Western Jumna Canal.				Sirsa Branch, Western Jumna Canal, Karnal Division.	Bari Doab Canal.				Sirhin Canal.			Chenab Canal Division.	Total.
		Karnal Division.	Jind Rajbahas.	Delhi Division.	Total.		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Ludhiána Division.	Ferozep or Division.	Total.		
Wheat . .	55,726	52,314	20,863	31,734	104,911	4,172	55,636	69,472	110,962	236,070	43,632	194,698	238,330	6,957	646,166
Barley . .	14,630	993	526	45	1,564	1,084	1,783	3,609	2,305	7,697	1,475	17,350	18,825	1,023	44,823
Mixed grain .	4,873	6,265	...	1,316	7,581	584	4,455	5,736	14,075	24,266	14,952	...	14,952	1,624	53,880
Others . .	1,644	15,303	8,510	5,488	29,301	2,163	35,012	37,142	37,528	109,682	82,505	203,831	286,336	1,967	431,093
Total Rabi, 1891-92 .	76,873	74,875	29,899	38,583	143,357	8,003	96,886	115,959	164,870	377,715	142,564	415,879	558,443	11,571	1,175,962
Total Rabi, 1890-91 .	56,868	90,888	34,374	64,088	189,350	...	82,973	96,722	134,447	314,142	138,020	315,601	453,621	17,795	1,031,276

LAHORE:
The 13th July, 1892.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, 1891-92.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 in the Districts of the Punjab irrigated by Perennial Canals.

Districts.	Population.	Area, in acres.	Cultivated area, in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. Kharif, 1891. Total area, in acres.	Kharif, 1891. In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	Kharif, 1891. In comparison with 1890-91. Decrease.	Rabi, 1891-92. Total area, in acres.	Rabi, 1891-92. In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	Rabi, 1891-92. In comparison with 1890-91. Decrease.	Whole year, 1891-92. Total area, in acres.	Whole year, 1891-92. In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	Whole year, 1891-92. In comparison with 1890-91. Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1891-92.	RAINFALL. 1890-91.	RAINFALL. 1891-92.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1891-92.
Swat River Canal.																
Pesháwar	703,172	1,602,560	905,600	22,477	...	10,030	76,873	20,505	...	99,350	10,475	...	+ 11·8	34·75	·5 0	− 66·9
Western Jumna Canal.																
Umballa	1,033,361	1,544,082	955,994	2,065	182	...	639	190	...	2,754	372	...	+ 15·6	54·52	30·23	− 44·5
Karnál	683,022	1,658,232	816,659	34,247	...	4,028	29,060	...	12,633	63,307	...	6,711	− 20·9	41·06	23·78	− 42·1
Hissar	776,066	3,278,501	2,469,465	36,335	...	3,849	42,633	...	9,170	78,968	...	3,019	− 14·1	12·09	12·85	+ 6·3
Delhi	639,792	812,175	540,992	38,572	...	1,837	12,171	...	5,675	50,743	...	7,512	− 12·9	33·19	34·96	+ 5·3
Rohtak	588,042	1,153,755	932,874	40,583	...	5,447	27,511	...	14,691	68,094	...	20,138	− 22·8	23·57	14·86	− 36·9
Jind State	...	851,794	743,117	30,212	...	839	29,899	...	4,475	60,111	...	5,314	− 8·1	24·33	15·22	− 37·4
Bikaner State	...	...	...	854	595	...	1,153	529	...	2,007	1,124	...	+127·3	...	...	...
Kalsia State	...	116,250	64,048	1,122	58	...	241	...	18	1,363	40	...	+ 3·0	...	...	...
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	9,414,789	6,523,149	183,990	835	16,000	143,357	719	46,712	327,347	1,536	62,694	− 15·7	...	...	...
Sirsa Branch.																
Karnál		Shown above.		...	...	...	4,322	4,322	...	4,322	4,322	...	...	...	...	...
Patiála		Shown above.		...	...	...	3,681	3,681	...	3,681	3,681	...	...	...	...	...
Total Sirsa Branch, W. J. Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,003	8,003	...	8,003	8,003	...	...	...	...	...

Bári Doáb Canal.																
Gurdáspur	943,568	1,168,314	856,230	23,573	...	1,679	15,984	5,327	...	39,557	3,648	...	+10·16	29·8	16·3	—45·30
Amritsar	992,101	1,006,798	766,773	82,108	2,324	...	139,600	27,766	...	221,708	30,090	...	+15·70	30·2	11·8	—60·93
Lahore	1,674,767	2,334,552	1,164,921	(a)109,389	...	6,478	222,131	30,480	...	331,520	24,002	...	+ 7·80	30·9	8·9	—71·20
Total Bári Doáb Canal	...	4,509,664	2,787,924	215,070	2,324	8,157	377,715	63,573	...	592,785	57,740	...	+10·79	...	...	...
Sirhind Canal (British Branches).																
Ludhiána	648,547	886,300	759,400	12,069	...	3,749	31,376	...	10,232	43,445	...	13,982	—24·3	24·25	15·5	—36·1
Ferozepore	886,249	2,615,748	2,008,649	80,867	...	13,331	352,820	75,007	...	433,687	61,677	...	+16·6	19·39	9·35	—51·8
Hissar	...	Shown	above.	1,747	...	290	4,369	1,042	...	6,116	752	...	+14·0	...	...	...
Patiála State	...	7,781,407	5,702,999	12,486	...	4,232	60,433	8,425	...	72,919	4,193	...	+ 6·1	...	...	...
Nábha State	...	598,470	Not known	5,593	612	...	29,574	8,140	...	35,167	8,752	...	+33·1	...	...	...
Jínd State	...	Shown	above.	248	...	54	1,473	533	...	1,721	479	...	+38·6	...	...	...
Faridkot State	...	410,401	352,515	13,341	1,516	...	76,468	22,046	...	89,809	23,562	...	+35·6	20·09	7·9	—60·6
Kalsia State	...	Shown	above.	816	154	...	1,930	...	139	2,746	15	...	+ 0·5	...	...	...
Total Sirhind Canal	...	12,292,326	8,823,563	127,167	2,282	21,656	558,443	115,193	10,371	685,610	99,430	13,982	+14·24	...	...	...
Chenab Canal, Gujránwála	689,536	1,637,425	529,270	23,953	...	10,642	11,571	...	6,224	35,524	...	16,866	—32·1	23·85	9·17	—60·1
Total Perennal Canals	...	29,456,764	19,569,506	572,657	5,441	66,485	1,175,962	207,993	63,307	1,748,619	177,184	93,542	+5·02	...	...	...

(a) This is the correct acreage, and differs from that given in the statement for the kharif crop of 1891.

	Acres.
Area irrigated in 1890-91	1,664,977
Area irrigated in 1891-92	1,748,619
Net increase	83,642

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

LAHORE:

The 13th July, 1892.

GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC WORKS

CIVIL WORKS—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL ON NEW

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall

Number.	Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area under command. Gross Acres.	Area under command. Irrigable Acres.	Area — Fusl Kharif, 1891-92. Total Acres.	Fusl Kharif, 1891-92. In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	Fusl Kharif, 1891-92. In comparison with 1890-91. Decrease.	Fusl Rabi, 1891-92. Total Acres.	Fusl Rabi, 1891-92. In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	Fusl Rabi, 1891-92. In comparison with 1890-91. Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Ahmedabad.	Hathmati Canal	44,744	28,840	1,367	101	...	1,349	...	1,151
2	Ahmedabad.	Khári Cut	3,890	3,890	1,474	149	...	...	...	...
3	Khándesh.	Hartála Tank	584	415	2	...	...	140	82	...
4	Khándesh.	Mukti Reservoir. (*Lower Pánjhra River Works.*)	13,117	12,627	488	125	...	400	82	...
5	Khándesh.	Mhasva Tank	4,093	3,912	17	4	...	104	...	71
6	Khándesh.	Jámda Canals	46,288	40,185	99	...	242	774	...	228
7	Násik.	Parsul Tank	2,593*	2,386*	115	...	64	296	70	...
8	Násik.	Pálkhed Canal (*Kádwa River Works.*)	28,832	23,466	596	...	532	1,727	1,124	...
9	Násik.	Wadáli Canal (*Kádwa River Works.*)	3,486	2,433	179	31	...	218	63	...
10	Násik.	Ojhar Támbat Canal (*Kádwa River Works.*)	8,055	6,824	76	...	65	175	123	...
11	Ahmednagar.	Ojhar Canal (*Pravara River Works.*)	23,724	20,088	693	...	994	1,928	452	...
12	Ahmednagar.	Lákh Canal (*Pravara River Works.*)	29,913	22,760	302	62	...	206	12	...
13	Ahmednagar.	Bhátodi Tank	15,126*	12,124*	607	...	197	969	522	...
14	Poona.	Mutha Canals	94,087	49,800	7,877	141	...	6,184	2,719	...
15	Poona.	Kasurdi Tank	597	478	52	26	...	88	...	29
16	Poona.	Matoba Tank	10,700	7,133	1,142	...	24	858	145	...
17	Poona.	Shirsuphal Tank	4,500	2,500	399	...	173	564	131	...
18	Poona.	Bhádalvádi Tank	3,000	2,400	408	...	29	440	234	...

OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.

WORKS OF IRRIGATION IN THE DECCAN AND GUJERAT FOR 1891-92.

on Canals in the Deccan and Gujarát for the year 1891-92.

IRRIGATED.			Percentage of increase or decrease.	RAINFALL.				Percentage of increase or decrease in 1891-92.	REMARKS.
WHOLE YEAR, 1891-92.				1890-91.		1891-92.			
Total Acres.	In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	In comparison with 1890-91. Decrease.							
12	13	14	15	16		17		18	19
				K.	22·11	K.	22·46		
				R.	0·56	R.	0·22		
2,716	...	1,050	—27·88	T.	22·67	T.	22·68	0·04	Rainfall at Parántij.
				K.	22·75	K.	25·63		
				R.	...	R.	0·02		
1,474	149	...	11·24	T.	22·75	T.	25·65	12·75	Do. at Ahmedabad,
				K.	27·91	K.	32·66		
				R.	1·78	R.	3·00		
142	82	...	137	T.	29·69	T.	35·66	20	
				K.	12·71	K.	22·03		
				R.	1·12	R.	0·51		
888	207	...	30	T.	13·83	T.	22·54	63	Do. at Mukti Tank.
				K.	27·62	K.	26·07		
				R.	2·76	R.	0·67		
121	...	67	—36	T.	30·38	T.	26·74	—12	
				K.	22·52	K.	21·48		
				R.	2·26	R.	0·87		
873	...	470	—35	T.	24·78	T.	22·35	—10	
				K.	12·75	K.	12·67		
				R.	3·47	R.	0·91		
411	6	...	1	T.	16·22	T.	13·58	—16	*Approximate figures.
				K.	17·00	K.	20·29		
				R.	9·97	R.	1·13		
2,323	592	...	34	T.	26·97	T.	21·42	—21	Rainfall at Pálkhed.
397	94	...	31	K.	14·91	K.	15·05		
				R.	5·67	R.	1·67		
				T.	20·58	T.	16·72	—19	Do. at Nephád.
251	58	...	30						
				K.	15·11	K.	12·39		
				R.	9·65	R.	3·03		
2,621	...	542	—17	T.	24·76	T.	15·42	—38	Do. at Ashwi.
				K.	12·16	K.	14·33		
				R.	2·78	R.	2·69		
508	74	...	17	T.	14·94	T.	17·02	14	Do. at Malunja.
				K.	14·62	K.	17·16		
				R.	7·07	R.	3·14		
1,576	325	...	26	T.	21·69	T.	20·30	— 6	*These figures are the result of the survey of the land under the Bhátodi Tank.
				K.	23·02	K.	14·19		
				R.	13·51	R.	3·41		
14,061	2,860	...	26	T.	36·53	T.	17·60	—52	Figures of rainfall are those of Civil Hospital at Poona. The fall at Uruli at 36th mile of Mutha Right Bank Canal was in 1890-91 K. 9·23, R. 8·35, T. 17·58; in 1891-92 K. 4·10, R. 4·53, T. 8·63. The rainfall at Kásurdi, the 44th mile and at Kedgaon, the 61st mile, is given opposite Kásurdi and Mátoba Tanks respectively. The Mátoba Tank is fed by the Mutha Right Bank Canal, and is not dependent on local rainfall for supply.
				K.	7·08	K.	6·15		
				R.	6·03	R.	3·05	—30	
140	...	3	—2	T.	13·11	T.	9·20		
				K.	6·77	K.	6·04		
				R.	10·77	R.	3·32		
2,000	121	...	6	T.	17·54	T.	9·36	—47	
				K.	12·81	K.	5·19		
				R.	8·80	R.	4·66		
963	...	42	—4	T.	21·61	T.	9·85	—54	
				K.	11·17	K.	10·01		
				R.	9·84	R.	4·65		
848	205	...	32	T.	21·01	T.	14·66	—30	

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall

Number.	Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area under command. Gross Acres.	Area under command. Irrigable Acres.	Area — Fusl Kharif, 1891-92. Total Acres.	Fusl Kharif, 1891-92. In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	Fusl Kharif, 1891-92. In comparison with 1890-91. Decrease.	Fusl Rabi, 1891-92. Total Acres.	Fusl Rabi, 1891-92. In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	Fusl Rabi, 1891-92. In comparison with 1890-91. Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19	Poona	Nira Canal	1,89,792*	1,59,876	9,595	675	...	19,268	11,275	...
20	Sholápur.	Ekruk Tank	17,152	15,320	1,935	99	...	1,202	439	...
21	Sholápur.	Koregaon Tank	Survey	not made.	66	...	55	363	264	...
22	Sholápur.	Ashti Tank	17,882	14,476	559	...	17	1,143	595	...
23	Sholápur and Sátára.	Mhaswad Tank	52,230	45,813	3,544	...	537	4,760	1,735	...
24	Bijapur	Muchkundi Tank	5,570	3,417	6	...	4	199	198	...
25	Sátára.	Revri Canal	3,813	3,624	229	24	...	608	...	214
26	Sátára.	Yerla Canals	11,234	10,680	915	20	...	1,332	413	...
27	Sátára.	Pingli Tank (*Upper Mán River Works.*)	8,443	7,623	858	...	96	533	117	...
28	Sátára.	Gondoli Canal (*Upper Mán River Works.*)								
29	Sátára.	Maini Tank	4,876	4,625	1,155	...	153	532	114	...
30	Sátára.	Chikhli Canal	1,871	1,478	375	53	...	19	...	66
31	Sátára.	Krishna Canal	27,407	25,533	3,259	1,523	...	2,115	...	99
32	Belgaum.	Gokak Canal, First Section	18,668	16,663	3,629	1,067	...	2,371	1,084	...
33	Dhárwár.	Dambal Tank	4,595	4,525	17	...	160	147	111	...
34	Dhárwár.	Madag Tank	2,255	1,730	652	79	...	378	9	...
35	Dhárwár.	Medleri Tank	1,916	1,052	49	...	10	53	37	...
36	Dhárwár.	Assundi Tank	1,800	1,800	64	6	...	69	42	...
			7,06,833	5,60,446	42,800	833	...	51,512	20,334	...

on Canals in the Deccan and Gujárat for the year 1891-92 —contd.

IRRIGATED.			Percentage of increase or decrease.	RAINFALL.				Percentage of increase or decrease in 1891-92.	REMARKS.
WHOLE YEAR, 1891-92.				1890-91.		1891-92.			
Total Acres.	In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	In comparison with 1890-91. Decrease.							
12	13	14	15	16		17		18	19
28,863	11,950	...	71	K. R. T.	12·24 8·42 20·66*	K. R. T.	9·08 4·77 13·85*	—33	* The increase in the acreage commanded is due to extension of canal and completion of distributaries up to 96th mile The distributary 59 being in operation for 10 miles half the area is taken.
3,137	538	...	21	K. R. T.	18·36 9·06 27·42	K. R. T.	17·45 5·45 22·90	—16	* Average of 7 stations.
429	209	...	95	K. R. T.	19·82 10·01 29·83	K. R. T.	22·93 0·69 23·62	—21	
1,702	578	...	51	K. R. T.	15·98 9·88 25·86	K. R. T.	14·15 4·05 18·20	—30	
8,304	1,198	...	17	K. R. T.	7·81 5·75 13·56*	K. R. T.	10·74 2·97 13·71	—1	* Average of fall at Rájevádi and Khatphal.
205	194	...	1,763	K. R. T.	7·00 10·31 17·31	K. R. T.	9·5 1·18 10·70	37·89	
837	...	190	—18	K. R. T.	19·83 6·71 26·54	K. R. T.	16·72 5·70 22·42	—15·52	
2,247	433	...	23	K. R. T.	14·97 8·53 23·50	K. R. T.	14·76 5·17 19·93	—15·19	
1,391	21	...	1	K. R. T.	9·70 7·19 16·89	K. R. T.	10·11 6·38 16·79	—0·58	
				K. R. T.	7·46 10·42 17·88	K. R. T.	7·34 4·15 11·49	—35·73	
1,687	...	39	—2	K. R. T.	12·86 5·82 18·68	K. R. T.	7·71 5·66 13·37	—28·42	
394	...	13	—3	K. R. T.	17·80 7·54 25·34	K. R. T.	10·83 5·34 16·17	—36·18	
5,374	1,424	...	36	K. R. T.	20·32 5·55 25·87	K. R. T.	11·33 5·32 16·65	—35·64	
6,000	2,151	...	55	K. R. T.	11·07 8·28 19·35	K. R. T.	8·16 7·52 16·18	16·38	
164	...	49	—23	K. R. T.	5·69 10·15 15·84	K. R. T.	4·30 1·89 6·19	—61	
1,030	88	...	9	K. R. T.	12·09 12·44 24·53	K. R. T.	8·81 10·90 19·71	—20	
102	27	...	36	K. R. T.	9·39 13·69 23·08	K. R. T.	2·98 6·65 9·63	—58	
133	48	...	56	Not known separately.		K. R. T.	7·34 6·34 13·68	—41	
94,312	21,167	...	28·93	22·10		17·31			

NOTE.—*Minus* figures in columns 15 and 18 show percentage of decrease.

Statement showing the proportion between the amount of water available for consumption and that actually used for purposes of Irrigation during 1891-92 on the Canals fed direct from Rivers.

Name of Canal.	April and May.			June to September.			October to January.			February and March.		
	Supply available for consumption, cubic feet per second.	Actually used for purposes of irrigation, cubic feet per second.	Proportion used of available supply.	Supply available for consumption.	Actually used.	Proportion used.	Available for consumption.	Actually used.	Proportion used.	Available for consumption.	Actually used.	Proportion used.
Háthmati	16·00	18·00	1·12	107·00	59·00	0·55	36·00	43·00	1·19	9·00	21·00	2·33
Jámda	5·72	5·58	0·98	213·88	36·41	0·17	129·00	47·00	0·36	17·42	20·48	1·16(1)
Pálkhed	1·09	12·66*	11·61	49·31	7·90	0·16	23·98	16·05	0·67	4·39	11·74	2·68
Ojhar	10·13	13·75†	1·36	96·06	33·30	0·35	43·99	30·56	0·69	14·18	15·92	1·12
Lákh	4·70	3·83	0·81	126·67	20·67	0·16	42·14	15·44	0·37	4·24	3·52	0·83
Nira Canal . . .	107·00	107·00	1·00	Over 455 cubic feet.	193·00	0·42	259·00	259·00	1·00	154·00	154·00	1·00
Rewári	4·42	2·53	0·57	12·36	2·21	0·18	6·97	4·03	0·58	2·67	2·53	0·87
Chikhli(2)	0·82	1·03	1·00	9·48	4·75	0·50	5·93	3·55	0·60	0·11	0·94	1·00
Krishna(3) . . .	42·70	43·54	1·00	115·33	50·50	0·44	116·35	76·78	0·66	44·85	47·49	1·00
Gokák Canal, 1st Section(4)	31·00	31·00	1·00	9427·00	81·50	0·09	1738·00	82·50	0·05	—77	60	—77‡

* Excess due to supply from the Waghad Tank.

† Excess is due to the back water having been admitted into the Canal owing to the temporary earthen dam raised above the weir.

‡ Balance from storage.

(1) The Executive Engineer states that the river is gauged about 2 miles above the head-works where the river flows over sand. It is not possible to gauge the flow accurately through the sand; hence the apparent discrepancy.

(2) When the discharge on the river has been less than the discharge of the Canal, the proportion of water available has been taken to be 1.

(3) In same instances the discharge in the Canal is shown to be greater than that in the river. This is due partly to the existence of the springs between the point where the river is gauged and the head of the Canal, and partly to water being stored up by the river dam.

(4) For the Ghatprabha the divisions from October to December and January to March are more suitable, as from the beginning of January all the flow is used, but during October and November the discharge is larger than required.

The figures from October to December are :—

Available for consumption	1665
Actually used	82·50
Proportion	·05

The figures from January to March are :—

Available for consumption . . .	4
Actually used	59
Proportion	—55

Note.—Balance from storage left in tank on 31st March, 211 millions only.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Brief Memorandum on the weather in India during the months of June and July and probabilities of the rains during the months of August and September 1892.

In the forecast issued in the beginning of June it was stated that the monsoon forecasts as at present issued necessarily left out of consideration two important factors on which the agricultural value of the monsoon rainfall largely depends, *viz.* :

1st—The probability of the occurrence of a prolonged break in the rains in July or August.

2nd—The probability of the unusually early termination of the rains in Upper India or in Bengal.

It wasstated in the forecast that "it should be used with even greater caution than in previous years for two reasons. The first is that the strength of the Bombay current depends in part upon the pressure conditions in the Arabian Sea as well as the land conditions, and the former are at present unknown. The second reason is that in a year like the present, when the abnormal features and conditions are so marked as to make it unique in many respects, there is a much greater possibility than usual of the introduction of actions on the large scale which might modify the meteorological conditions in India very largely during the rains, and the subsequent distribution of rainfall. It is, for example, possible that, as in 1880, there might not only be heavy rain in the Hill districts, but that heavy and continuous snow might fall on the higher elevations; and, if that occurred, there would be a prolonged break in the rains in August, which wouldlargely diminish the seasonal rainfall in Northern India, and increase it in Southern India. The chances against the occurrence of this appeared in May to be about 3 to 1."

In the present memorandum a brief statement is given, first, of the weather and snowfall in the mountain areas to the north-west of India during the past two months of June and July; secondly, of the character of the monsoon rains and weather during the same period; and, thirdly, an attempt to estimate the probable character of the rainfall of August and September based on these data.

A. Information respecting snowfall in the North-West Himalayas and Afghan mountains in May, June, and July 1892.

The following gives a statement of the whole of the information received on this point.

I.—MOUNTAINS BORDERING DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, states that no snow fell on the ranges along the border of his district—not even on the higher ranges of the Takht-i-Suleiman or Pir Ghal mountains—during the months of June and July.

II.—AFGHAN MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS.

Colonel . Warburton, Political Officer, Khyber Pass, has sent the following interesting information respecting the snowfall on the mountains west of Kohat:

"About the 24th or 25th of May last a severe storm came on from west, and a heavy fall of snow was reported to have taken place on the Sufed Koh Range. It is stated that snow falling at this time of the year on the Sufed Koh Range as never been heard of before in the memory even of the oldest man. For days after, and even now, some of the tops of the Sufed Koh still remain white. No snow fell on the hills of the Khyber Range or Tirah."

III.—THE PUNJAB AND KASHMIR HIMALAYAS.

(*a*) *Kashmir.*—The following account of a heavy local precipitation in the Kashmir Himalayas is extracted from a letter received from F. B. Shawe, Esq., dated Leh, 14th June:

"From April 21st to April 28th I was travelling in two valleys leading north from the hills dividing Ladak and Kashmir and meeting at Kargil, situated about half-way between Leh and Srinagar. During all these days there was incessant rain, heavy low-lying clouds driving down the valleys before a strong wind. On April 29th in Dras, near the Zoji pass, there was a peculiarly luminous white fog all day, the sun being nearly invisible. Objects did not cast any shadow, the light appearing to come from all parts. The natives stated that the rain was quite abnormal, and the fog seemed to be quite an unknown occurrence—at least a fog of this peculiar description. On my arrival in Srinagar I was informed that no rain had fallen on the days in question, but that heavy dust clouds from the Punjab had hung over the country. Returning here I find that no rainfall to speak of was registered at the time."

The Assistant Commissioner, Murree, writes on the 28th July: "It is reported that there has recently been a 6 feet fall of snow on the high mountains beyond Kashmir."

(*b*) *Lahoul.*—The Reverend A. W. Heyde, Superintendent of the Kyelang Observatory, writing on the 17th June, describes the weather during May and June in Lahoul in the following terms:

"The weather here has been peculiar during May and June up to date. The month of May was warm, very dry, and the sky nearly always misty or hazy owing perhaps to duststorms in the plains, whence much dust may have been driven by the wind even so far as Lahoul.

"But a great change took place in the beginning of June. On the 5th and 6th of this month fully 2 inches (2·18″) of rain fell at Kyelang, the hills from 12,000 feet upwards being thickly covered with snow. After that till to-day it has always been cloudy, the clouds very low, and hanging about as if we were going to have a regular rainy season in Lahoul, which is not what we wish for. Now and then it rains, though only little, down in the valley, but the quantity of snow which falls on the hills from 13,000 feet upwards seems to be much greater than that of the rain below. Since this wet weather has set in, the temperature of course has become low. The maximum of to-day was only 56·5°, though before the rain it rose to 79·0°. So much rain in the first-half of June in Lahoul is unusual, but it has done a great deal of good to the crops, which at present look very promising."

(*c*) *Kangra.*—The Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, gives the following information of the depth of snow on the higher passes from 25th of May:

Tahsil.	Name of pass.	Elevation.	Depth of snow on		
			25th May.	9th July.	16th July.
		Feet.			
Kulu . .	Rotang	13,000	1 foot	½ foot	¾ foot.
	Hamta	14,500	½ ,,	¼ ,,	*Nil.*
	Barsai	?	½ ,,	*Nil*	*Nil.*
	Jagatsukh	?	*Nil*	*Nil*	¼ foot.
	Chandarkhani . . .	?	*Nil*	¼ ,,	¼ ,,
Plach . .	Sirikhand	15,000	4 feet	*Nil*	1 ,,
	Gargarasan	17,000	1 foot	,,	*Nil.*
	Tirath	?	1 ,,	,,	*Nil.*

Summary of information.—The preceding information appears to indicate that, although there have been heavy local falls (as on the Sufed Koh at the end of May and in North Kashmir in July), there has been no heavy general and extensive snowfall. This is further confirmed by the appearance of the snows from Simla and by the Punjab Irrigation Report of the 30th June, which states that the water during the month of June was "extraordinarily low in the Jumna," and was "so abnormally low in the Sutlej and Chenab" that the dependent canals were not able to supply the water required for irrigating the crops.

It is hence almost certain that the depth of snow accumulation on the higher ranges and the extent of surface covered with snow were very much less than usual at the beginning of June, and that there has been no heavy general snowfall up to the present time. The snow accumulation in the North-West Himalayan area was hence at the end of July almost certainly below the normal to a very unusual extent.

Chief features of the meteorology of India in June and July.—In the forecast issued in the first week of June it was pointed out that an unusually dry cold weather in Northern India had been followed by a more severe and intense hot weather in March, April, and May than usual. The conditions were stated to be almost unique in character, and such as would very probably initiate stronger monsoon currents than usual (more especially from the Arabian Sea). It was also stated that the first great advance of monsoon winds and rainfall would very probably occur somewhat earlier than usual, but that it would probably be followed by a partial break in the rains lasting until the third or fourth week of June, after which the rains would set in vigorously. These inferences have been fully realised up to the present date, with the exception that the partial break in the rains was more prolonged and complete than was anticipated. It has, however, formed a very satisfactory feature of the monsoon, as favourable, general, and moderately heavy rain occurred during that period in the Deccan and Madras generally, which terminated the drought and partial famine that had prevailed during the past twelve months in the northern and central districts of Madras, *i.e.*, Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore, Salem, Coimbatore, &c.

The following gives a brief summary of the weather in June and July 1892:

June.—The meteorological conditions in India at the end of May were favourable for the advance of the monsoon on the Arabian Sea. The first great advance occurred in the last week of May. This advance gave rise to a cyclonic storm which formed off the coast of the Konkan, and marched west-north-westward across the northern half of the Arabian Sea. After the disappearance of this storm monsoon winds extended gradually over the whole of India, except West Rajputana, Sind, and the West and Central Punjab. Moderate to heavy rain was received in the Peninsula and the Gangetic plain during the first week of June. This was chiefly due to the Bombay current. A cyclonic storm of considerable intensity formed at the head of the Bay on the 7th and 8th, which advanced during the next five days into the south-eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, and broke up there on the 14th. It gave a very heavy burst of rain to Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, and Central India. Light to moderate rain fell during the next two or three days, but the monsoon currents decreased in strength and became very unsteady, and on the 19th they had withdrawn from the whole of North-West and Central India. The break in the rains became gradually more pronounced, and from the 21st until the 28th rain was almost confined to Burma and North-Eastern India, and was light and partial. The Bay current strengthened on the 29th and 30th, and gave light to moderate rain to Northern India, but there were no indications of change on the Bombay coast. The winds there indicated the continued existence in the centre of the Arabian Sea of a shallow depression which failed to develop, and this is confirmed by an examination of the available marine data, which further show that weather was very unusual in the northern half of the Arabian Sea. Light variable winds with fine and generally clear weather prevailed in the north, and centre and moderate monsoon winds to the south of Lat. 14° or 15° N. The Deccan and Southern India received almost daily showers during this period (usually accompanying thunderstorms), which gave much larger totals for the month than usual.

In consequence of the prevalence of south-west monsoon winds and the occurrence of heavy rain over nearly the whole of India during the first-half of the month, followed by a return to hot weather conditions during the second-half of the month, the mean temperature, pressure, and humidity conditions differed little from the normal. The most remarkable feature of the meteorology of the month was the very abnormal weather conditions in the Arabian Sea, which prevented the advance of monsoon winds to Northern India, and gave moderate and unsteady monsoon winds and frequent rain to Southern India and the South Deccan in June.

July.—No large change occurred during the first week of July. A moderately strong monsoon blew at the head of the Bay, which was chiefly diverted at this time to North Bengal and Assam, and these areas received excessive rain from the 5th to the 9th. For example, Jalpaiguri had 15·88 inches on the 8th. During this period, from the 5th to the 9th, heavy rain set in on the West Coast and extended rapidly northwards, and winds strengthened rapidly and shifted to their normal monsoon directions. This was followed by the gradual extension of cloud and rain over the interior, and on the 9th rain was falling in all districts, except the West Punjab and Rajputana and Sind. During the remainder of the month the monsoon currents (more especially the Bombay current) prevailed with unusual strength and steadiness. A shallow cyclonic storm formed in West Bengal on the 21st. It drifted slowly westwards (with a slight northing) through Central Rajputana to Sind, and determined the first heavy burst of rain to Rajputana, Sind, and the West Punjab. From that date to the present time (8th August) the monsoon currents have not only had their fullest extension to the North and West Punjab and Sind, but rainfall has been determined to the interior, and more especially to Upper India, at the expense of the coast districts.

The present season up to date has hence been marked by a more widely distributed and less unequal and partial distribution of rainfall than usual, and by especially favourable rainfall in all those districts which have suffered from deficient rainfall during the past twelve months. It is unique with respect to the remarkably heavy rainfall it has given to West Punjab, Sind, and the greater part of Rajputana.

The following gives rainfall data for the period of nearly six weeks from the 1st July to 8th August :

District.	Station.	Rainfall.		
		Actual rainfall, 1st July to 8th August 1892.	Normal rainfall, 1st July to 8th August.	Ratio of actual to normal.
West Punjab	Peshawar	19·18	1·76	10·9
	Khushab	11 80	3·38	3·5
	Dera Ismail Khan	9·82	2·99	3·3
	Mooltan	13·37	2·68	5·0
Sind	Hyderabad	9·69	4·00	2·4
	Kurrachee	11·51	4·25	2·7
	Jacobabad	3·69	2·28	1·6
Rajputana	Jeypore	27·94	11·69	2·4
	Sambhar	15·47	9·83	1·6
	Ajmere	9·21	10·48	0·9
	Bikanir	8·90	4·46	2·0
	Deesa	20·42	13·22	1·5

The heaviest total rainfall of the two months July and August since 1853 at Peshawar was 13·41 inches in 1878, at Mooltan since 1862 9·24 inches in 1863, and at Dera Ismail Khan since 1862 12·18 inches in 1882

It may be noted that the mean pressure of July for the whole of India was ·035 inch below the normal Pressure was locally in excess in Burma, North-East India, and the eastern half of the Peninsula, and was in defect in North-West India and the western half of the Peninsula, West Rajputana, Kathiawar, and Sind. The local pressure anomalies were less than ·02 inch, except in the following cases:

Kurrachee	−·023″
Surat	−·026″
Bombay	− 022″

and perhaps locally at—

Ludhiana	−·029″
Lucknow	−·028″
Sibsagar	− 024″
Burdwan	+·021″
Chittagong	+·025″

The local anomalies were hence in all cases small and of comparatively little importance.

It has already been shown that the rainfall of the past two months has been not only unusually favourably distributed, but that it has been in some respects, more especially the excessive rain in the West Punjab and Sind, almost, if not quite, unique. The years in which the rainfall in North-West India and (probably) the meteorological conditions were similar to some extent with those of the present year are 1866, 1869, 1878, 1882, and to a less extent 1881 and 1886. The information for several of these years is too limited to be of any value for comparison, and of the other years the meteorological conditions differ so considerably as to make a comparison of doubtful validity.

The following appear to be the chief inferences which can be drawn respecting the rainfall distribution in India during the next two or three months based on the snowfall information and the weather conditions in India in June and July and a comparison with previous years, so far as that is possible:—

1st.—It is very probable that there will be no prolonged general break in the rains in Northern and Central India during the month of August, and hence that the monsoon currents will prevail with at least normal average strength during the months of August and September.

2nd—It is probable that the rains will not cease unusually early in September in North-West India, and hence that the Punjab and Rajputana will probably receive moderate rain in September. The probability of moderate rain in October is doubtful in the Punjab.

3rd.—It is probable that Bengal and Behar will as a whole obtain favourable rain in September and October.

4th.—It may be noted that, although the indications are as yet too slight to enable this to be estimated properly, it is probable the Madras Coast districts (more especially the southern districts) will receive at least normal rainfall in the period October to December, and that the rainfall may be in slight to moderate defect in the interior districts of Central and South Madras. The distribution of rainfall due to the retreating south-west monsoon appears to be chiefly due to the pressure changes which occur in the last fortnight of September and the first fortnight of October, and it is

at present not possible to forecast these changes except in a very doubtful manner. In the year which most nearly resembles the present, the Deccan as well as Southern India received in the whole very favourable rain in October and November. The conditions of the present year are unique. It is, however, probable (chances about 2 to 1) that the Deccan as well as Southern India will continue to receive favourable rain until the end of the present south-west monsoon period, in November or December.

5th.—It may also be noted that it is probable (chances at least 3 to 1), so far as can at present be judged, the cold weather rains in Northern India will be below the normal. This estimate, however, may be largely modified by the conditions and general pressure changes of the next four months (*i.e.*, August to November).

JOHN ELIOT,

SIMLA, *the 8th August, 1892.*

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 13th, 1892.

As has been the case during the past few weeks, very well-marked monsoon conditions have prevailed throughout the Indian region. During the whole week pressure has been highest in the extreme south, lowest over the Western desert, and relatively low over the Gangetic plain. Hence the distribution has been such as is characteristic of, and most favourable to, a full extension of the monsoon, and the current has consequently spread to all parts of India. There have been no storms during the week, and the rainfall, though locally heavy in a few places, has been in general well and fairly uniformly distributed. Gradients were generally moderate, and the monsoon both at the head of the Bay and on the west side of Peninsula has on most days been moderate in force.

On the 7th the barometer was rising almost everywhere, but the changes were on the whole small. Readings were highest over the south of the Bay, lowest over Sind and the north-west of the Punjab, and relatively low over the Gangetic plain. The winds were normal in direction in almost all parts of the country. and rainfall was reported from nearly every station. The amounts were largest in North Bengal.

On the 8th the barometer was rising, except in Burma, Assam, and North Bengal. The highest pressure lay over the south-east of the Bay, the lowest over the Western desert, while relatively low readings were reported over the Gangetic plain. The winds blew from their normal monsoon directions, except at a few places on the West Coast. The force was moderate both at Saugor Island and Bombay. In general the rainfall was exceedingly well distributed, but in parts of West Bengal, of Lower Burma, and of the Indus Valley there was either no rain or only scattered showers. At Peshawar 5·33 inches of rain had fallen, and at several stations in the Gangetic plain the amounts were fairly heavy. In Madras the rainfall was exceptionally general.

The chart of the 9th showed that the barometer was still rising very generally, and that the distribution of pressure was very little changed. Southerly winds were again reported from the North Konkan and Kathiawar, but the directions elsewhere remained about normal. The force had risen somewhat at Saugor Island and fallen at Bombay. Rain had fallen off in Bengal—none having fallen in South-West and West Bengal—in the Circars, and in the inland parts of the east of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the fall continued general. At Silchar and at few places on the West Coast and in North-West India the amounts exceeded 2 inches, while at Goa the fall equalled 6·20 inches and at Mormugao 3·30 inches. On the 10th the barometer was still rising slowly over the greater part of the country, except the north-west, and there was again very little alteration in the general distribution. Gradients were slight, except across Guzerat, Rajputana, and the east of the Punjab, where they were moderate. Westerly winds had extended into the Gangetic plain displacing the easterly current which had previously prevailed there, and the wind in North Bombay had shifted round to west again. With these exceptions, the wind directions were very little altered. Rain had to a great extent ceased over a large part of North-West India, and was only scattered over the east of the Peninsula and a considerable portion of Bengal. In Behar, however, rain had recommenced, and 5 inches was reported from Patna, and in other parts of India moderate general rain continued. On the 11th the only really important change was the reappearance of the area of relatively low pressure over the Gangetic plain, and with it the increase in the volume of the easterly current along the line of the Himalayas. Pressure was highest in the extreme south and lowest over Sind, and gradients were very slight over Southern India. Rain was altogether absent from a large part of North-West India, but was very general throughout

the remainder of the Indian region. The fall was light in Bengal, heavy on the West Coast, and moderately heavy elsewhere. On the 12th pressure was rising over North-West, Central, and Southern India, and falling in the north-east. The distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds were little changed. Rain had extended to Rajputana and the north of the Punjab, and had ceased in South-West Bengal and the north of Madras. Elsewhere the fall continued general, and was heavy or moderately heavy in North Bengal and parts of the Peninsula. On the 13th the barometer was rising, except in Burma and the Punjab; but the changes were small, and the general conditions were again unaltered. The winds over the greater part of the country were fairly normal in direction; but in Burma there were tendencies to cyclonic movements, and over the Gangetic plain the directions were variable. The monsoon was lighter than usual on both sides of India. There was no rain in the Indus Valley, South-West Bengal, the Northern Circars, or the Coromandel Coast, but in all other parts of India the fall was general and the amounts moderately large.

Temperature.—The general and continuous rain of the past two weeks has exercised a steady influence on the temperature, the mean for the whole of India having been 1·3° below the normal average last week and 1·2° below during the week under review.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	7th.	8th.	9th	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·4	+1·1	+1·3	+1·7	+1·2	+0·9	+1·3	+1·1
Bengal and Assam	—2·0	—0·8	—0·1	—1·2	—0·9	+0·5	—1·2	—0·8
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	—1·7	—3·0	—2·6	—3·5	—3·2	—2·2	—0·9	—2·4
Punjab	—4·2	—5·5	—6·7	—4·8	—3·0	—4·7	—3·8	—4·7
Bombay	—0·2	—1·6	—1·5	—0·2	—1·0	—1·7	+0·2	—0·9
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·4	—1·3	+0·9	+1·8	—2·3	—1·6	+0·3	—0·4
Central India and Guzerat	+0·4	+0·3	+0·7	+1·3	+0·4	—0·5	+0·5	+0·4
Sind and Rajputana	—4·5	—2·9	—3·7	—0·1	+0·8	+0·1	—0·2	—1·5
Madras	—2·5	—3·7	—2·1	—1·5	—1·6	—1·4	—1·5	—2·0
Mean for whole India	—1·6	—1·9	—1·5	—0·7	—1·1	—1·2	—0·6	—1·2

On each day of the week the mean temperature was below the normal, the greatest defect being on the 8th. The provincial variations show an excess of 1·1° in Burma and of 0·4° in Central India and Guzerat, and a deficiency in all the other Provinces. The greatest abnormal deficiency was in the Punjab, where the rainfall relatively to the normal was heavier and more widely extended than in any other Province.

Rain is reported from every division except Rajputana (West), and this exception is probably due to the non-arrival of the telegram, as rain was reported at Bikanir in the Daily Weather Report of the 13th. The actual average distribution of rain was as follows:

The heaviest amount received was 10·32 inches in the Konkan, followed by 9·39 inches in North Bengal, by 9·28 inches in Assam (Surma), by 6·68 inches in

the Hill districts of the Punjab, and by 6·04 inches in Oudh (South). The smallest amounts recorded were 0·50 inch in Orissa, 0·74 inch in Kathiawar, 0·94 inch in Upper Burma, and 1·02 inch in Mysore. The normal average distribution is as follows: The heaviest amounts are 9 inches in Tenasserim and Akyab, 8 inches in Assam (Surma), and 5 inches in the Hill districts of the Punjab, Coorg, and the Konkan; while the smallest amounts are recorded in the Punjab (South and West), the Bombay Deccan and Khandeish, Sind, and Madras (South). There are thus considerable differences between the actual and normal distribution of rainfall, the most marked being the deficiency in the Burma divisions, in Coorg, and in South-West Bengal, and the excess in Upper India, in the Konkan, and in Madras. Of the fifty divisions in which a comparison is possible, only sixteen had less than the usual fall of the week. In all the other divisions there was an excess. The region of deficient rainfall included the following divisions: All the Burma divisions, Deltaic and Central Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Coorg, Mysore, Central Provinces (East), Guzerat, Kathiawar, Rajputana (West), and the East Coast (North *a*). The greatest actual deficiency was in Tenasserim, where less than one quarter of the usual fall was recorded. The greatest actual excess was 4·33 inches in the Konkan, followed by 4·05 inches in North Bengal, by 3·73 inches in the Central Punjab, by 3·35 inches in the Submontane division of the Punjab, and by 3·25 inches in Oudh (South).

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the total actual and normal rainfall for the period May 29th to August 13th, and the excess or defect of the former compared with the latter expressed as a percentage. Accepting that a variation of less than 20 per cent. implies a normal fall, the concluding column shows that twenty-nine of the fifty divisions have had satisfactory rains up to date; that nineteen have had an excess; and that two have had a deficiency. The divisions with a deficiency are East Bengal and Kathiawar, and those with an excess are North Bengal, the North-West Provinces (East, Central, and West), Oudh (South), the Punjab (South, North-West, and West), the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Berar, the Central Provinces (East), Sind, Rajputana (East), and Central India (West), the East Coast (North, Central, and South), Hyderabad (South), and Madras (Central). The greatest excess relative to the average is in the Punjab (West) and Sind.

The following are the principal large totals in the different divisions:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Burma	Maubin	Sudder	6·74 inches.
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	30·19 "
Bengal	Cooch Behar	Sudder	19·62 "
	Jalpaiguri	Alipur	22·67 "
Behar	Patna	Sudder	8·44 "
North-West Provinces	Sultanpur	Musafirkhana	11·70 "
	Bijnour	Dhampur	11·55 "
Punjab	Montgomery	Sudder	7·32 "
	Rohtak	Jhajjar	9·49 "
	Kangra	Sudder	12·44 "
Malabar	South Kanara	Bantval	11·62 "
Mysore	Shimoga	Nagar	7·88 "
Konkan	Thana	Bhiwindi	19·77 "
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	22·01 "
Berar	Basim	Pusad	12·12 "
Guzerat	Kaira	Matar	7·92 "
Sind	Shikarpur	Mehar	3·35 "
Rajputana	Ulwar	Kathinniar	7·03 "
Madras	Chingleput	Conjeeveram	7·49 "
	Tanjore	Vallam	9·55 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending August 13th, 1892.			Rainfall data from May 29th to August 13th, 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to August 13th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	2·15	9·78	— 7·63	98·27	106·34	— 8
	Lower Burma	3·30	5·23	— 1·93	51·11	53·22	— 4
	Central Burma	1·57	5·13	— 3·56	46·11	48·67	— 5
	Upper Burma	0·94	?	?	14·88	?	?
	Arakan	4·22	9·04	— 4·82	111·21	121·14	— 8
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·68	4·71	— 2·03	35·34	47·17	— 25
	Assam (Surma)	9·28	8·58	+ 0·70	93·28	85·28	+ 9
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4·30	3·59	+ 0·71	38·38	38·01	+ 1
	Deltaic Bengal	1·11	3·07	— 1·96	24·09	28·67	— 16
	Central Bengal	1·09	2·81	— 1·72	26·80	28·23	— 5
	North Bengal	9·39	5·34	+ 4·05	67·65	56·12	+ 21
	Orissa	0·50	2·70	— 2·20	23·99	26·43	— 9
	Chota Nagpur	1·21	3·42	— 2·21	27·97	27·77	+ 1
	Behar (South)	4·32	2·80	+ 1·52	23·01	22·88	+ 1
	Do. (North)	4·60	3·08	+ 1·52	29·97	26·37	+ 14
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	3·70	2·52	+ 1·18	26·41	20·41	+ 29
	Oudh (South)	6·04	2·79	+ 3·25	25·74	19·41	+ 33
	Do. (North)	5·77	3·01	+ 2·76	25·01	21·21	+ 18
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	3·81	2·29	+ 1·52	22·87	18·32	+ 25
	North-Western Provinces (West).	4·47	1·88	+ 2·59	18·18	15·20	+ 20
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	5·35	2·78	+ 2·57	23·04	21·87	+ 5
Punjab	Punjab (South)	3·69	0·95	+ 2·74	11·75	7·30	+ 61
	Do. (Central)	5·13	1·40	+ 3·73	13·77	11·57	+ 19
	Do. (Submontane)	5·43	2·08	+ 3·35	17·70	15·12	+ 17
	Do. (Hill Districts)	6·68	5·39	+ 1·29	36·37	40·84	— 11
	Do. (North-West)	2·33	1·66	+ 0·67	14·78	9·44	+ 57
	Do. (West)	1·34	0·47	+ 0·87	11·02	3·80	+ 190
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	5·03	4·73	+ 0·30	75·84	76·27	— 1
	Madras (South Central)	3·02	1·20	+ 1·82	14·16	13·68	+ 4
	Coorg	3·33	5·81	— 2·48	76·71	64·69	+ 19
	Mysore	1·02	1·36	— 0·34	16·85	14·90	+ 13
	Konkan	10·32	5·99	+ 4·33	75·95	81·75	— 7
	Bombay Deccan	2·08	0·98	+ 1·10	22·14	14·86	+ 48
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	1·78	0·64	+ 1·14	13·94	11·54	+ 21
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	3·90	1·42	+ 2·48	26·62	20·03	+ 33
	Central Provinces (West)	3·85	2·84	+ 1·01	25·72	24·26	+ 6
	Ditto (Central)	4·04	3·20	+ 0·84	31·66	32·09	— 1
	Ditto (East)	2·61	3·54	— 0·93	43·36	30·02	+ 44
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	1·78	2·12	— 0·34	24·17	28·41	— 15
	Kathiawar	0·74	0·98	— 0·24	10·69	13·41	— 20
	Sind	1·27	0·29	+ 0·98	8·56	3·41	+ 151
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·33	2·24	+ 0·09	21·23	23·86	— 11
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	3·13	1·69	+ 1·44	19·71	16·13	+ 22
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·74	— 0·74	7·85	8·14	— 3
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·70	1·37	+ 0·33	16·22	13·56	+ 20
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	1·80	4·27	— 2·47	27·31	32·46	— 16
	Hyderabad (South)	3·38	1·36	+ 2·02	15·58	12·12	+ 29
	Madras (Central)	2·35	1·19	+ 1·16	12·30	7·96	+ 54
	East Coast (Central)	3·38	0·91	+ 2·47	11·98	8·17	+ 47
	Ditto (South)	4·10	1·18	+ 2·92	11·85	7·43	+ 59
	Madras (South)	1·31	0·36	+ 0·95	3·39	3·03	+ 12

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *18th August, 1892.*

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 13th August.*—Rainfall heavy on the West Coast and good elsewhere, except in parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Bellary, and Tinnevelly. This rain has relieved all present anxiety and effected great improvement in prospects. Cultivation and sowing proceeding apace and crops thriving almost everywhere. Pasture and water abundant for cattle. Prices of principal food-grains much easier in Deccan, and slightly easier in the Central districts, Karnatic, and the Circars, except Ganjam; almost stationary elsewhere. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan 20,033, Karnatic 3,673, and Central districts 879: *Total* 24,585 against 30,304 last week. Remaining works in Salem will close on 20th. *On gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 389, Karnatic 121, and Central districts 74: *Total* 584 against 589 last week. Loans for wells disbursed:—Deccan Rs. 8,88,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,50,000, and Central districts Rs. 11,97,000: *Total* Rs. 25,35,000. Wells completed—622, 2,261, and 1,394: wells under construction—6,738, 2,077, and 7,854 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans disbursed—Rs. 97,000, Rs. 1,16,000, and Rs. 69,000 in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 17th August.*—Rain throughout the Presidency; generally good or moderate. Total fall is insufficient in parts of four districts. Standing crops blighted in parts of one district, and damaged by excessive rain or water from breaches in canals in parts of Sind; otherwise good. Sowing and transplantation of early crops and preparations for late crops are progressing in a few districts. Fodder and water-supply and agricultural stock generally good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 16th August.*—Rainfall heavy in Behar and Northern Bengal; elsewhere rain has been general, except in South-West Bengal and Orissa. Winter rice has suffered in parts of the Burdwan, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur divisions. Prospects of all autumn crops are satisfactory. Early-rice and jute being harvested, except in the western districts, and outturn reported to be good. *Mahwa* and *makai* are coming into the market. The outturn of indigo in Monghyr and Purneah is poor. Sugarcane is generally a promising crop. In Cuttack the extent of damage done to the crops by the recent flood has not been fully ascertained. Prices continue fairly stationary, but in Gaya, Darbhanga, and Muzaffarpur a slight fall has been reported during the week. Condition of cattle generally good and supply of fodder and water sufficient. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bhagalpur 1,456 against 2,025 in previous week. *On gratuitous relief*:—Bhagalpur 729 against 831 in previous week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 17th August.*—Good rain has fallen during the week, and a break is needed to admit of sowing

and weeding. Crops are flourishing everywhere. In Almora the autumn crops are coming into ear and the early millets are ripening. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 17th August.*—Heavy rain has fallen all over the Province; a break is now required. Sowings of autumn crops in progress. Owing to heavy rains maize sowing not yet effected in parts; the sowing of other crops is also delayed. Prospects have improved by recent rain, except in Peshawar. Standing crops are now flourishing, except on swampy lands in one district, and the condition of the crop in the Simla Hill States is reported to be excellent. Heavy floods in the rivers have damaged the crops near their banks in four districts, and in Bannu the floods have swept away some houses and cattle. Winged locusts have appeared in parts of the Dera Ismail Khan district. Condition of cattle is reported fair in all districts. Dry fodder is insufficient and scarce in some districts, but green grass is plentiful everywhere. Prices rising in four districts, falling in two others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 17th August.*—Heavy rain has fallen in the Nerbudda Valley districts, but in the Southern and Eastern districts the fall has been comparatively light, and in Chanda more rain is required for rice transplantation. Ploughing for the autumn sowings is commencing. Prospects generally continue good.

Burma.—*For week ending 13th August.*—LOWER BURMA: Ploughing and transplanting in progress; plants healthy, but crops slightly damaged in parts of one district.

UPPER BURMA: Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting for wet-weather paddy in progress. Millets being sown in five districts. Prospects have improved in Shwebo, crops throughout the district being reported healthy. Crops generally in good condition, but more rain is wanted in three districts. Paddy nurseries withering throughout Meiktila. The early sesamum crop is very poor in parts of one district. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Shwebo not reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 16th August.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice continue. Fodder abundant.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 17th August.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good in parts of one district. Crops good. Prospects much improved. No material change in prices.

COORG: Rainfall good. Transplanting of rice nearly completed; other crops in good condition. Prices stationary. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 17th August.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Autumn crops in good condition. Weeding in progress. Fodder sufficient. Prices almost steady. Cattle healthy.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Sowing season ended. Prospects generally favourable. Prices still high.

Central India.—*For week ending 17th August.*—Rainfall sufficient for agricultural purposes, except near Neemuch. In Western Malwa the rain is excellent for standing crops and grass, but much more is wanted for winter crops. Condition of crops good everywhere. Weeding and ploughing in progress in all parts. Cattle in good condition, except in parts of Bhopal and near Neemuch. Fodder plentiful. Prices of food-grains steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 17th August.*—Rainfall good and sufficient throughout Rajputana, but in Marwar there was no rain during the week. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good, but in the Ajmere district crops damaged in parts by excessive rain and partially by insects. In Kerowli prospects of cotton fair. In Ajmere-Merwara agricultural stock is generally fair and improving. Pasturage or fodder generally sufficient. Prices falling. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 16,803 (including 5,699 on ordinary public works and 2,580 on village relief), Marwar 4,210, Kishengarh 615, and Bikanir 871: *Total* 22,499 against 23,317 last week (excluding Marwar). *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 2,858, Marwar 1,891, Kishengarh 140, and Bikanir 383: *Total* 5,272 against 4,690 last week (excluding Marwar). Excluding number on ordinary labour (5,699), famine relief recipients in Ajmere-Merwara show a decrease of 6,567 as compared with last week.

Nepal.—*For week ending 11th August.*—Heavy bursts of rain throughout the week. Prospects good.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following is published for general information :

No. 825, dated Simla, the 13th August, 1892.

STORES.

CONTRACTS.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Marine Department.

Read the undermentioned papers relative to the execution of contracts on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council for supplies and services required on account of the Royal Indian Marine and the Indian Troop Service :

To Solicitor to the Government of India, No. 585, dated 9th June 1892.

From Solicitor to the Government of India, No. 617, dated 7th July 1892.

OBSERVATION.—The Government of India having recently had under review the question as to the officers who should be empowered to sign contracts on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, the subject has been considered in relation to the execution of such documents on account of the Royal Indian Marine and the Indian Troop Service.

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the 33 and 34 Victoria, Chapter 59, section 2, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the undermentioned contracts on account of the Royal Indian Marine and Indian Troop Service may be executed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council as follows :

No.	Nature of contract.	For what dockyard.	By whom to be executed.
1	For conveyance of troops, military stores, &c.	...	Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department.
2	Supply of miscellaneous marine stores ...	Bombay ...	Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
3	Ditto ditto ...	Kidderpore ...	Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
4	Provisions and medical comforts ...	Bombay ...	Director of the Royal Indian Marine
5	Ditto ditto ...	Kidderpore ...	Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
6	Sailmaking ...	Bombay ...	Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
7	Ditto ...	Kidderpore ...	Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
8	Mess stores, Indian Troop Service ...	Bombay ...	Resident Transport Officer.
9	Washing troop bedding, Indian Troop Service.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
10	Labour ...	Kidderpore ...	Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
11	Manufacture of coir rope ...		
12	Supply of coal, country (Bengal) ...		
13	Rivetting work ...		
14	Scraper establishment ...		
15	Disposal of empty casks returned from Royal Navy vessels.	Bombay ...	Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
16	Charter parties (hire of transport and for conveyance of troops, &c.)	Bombay and Kidderpore.	Director of the Royal Indian Marine, and Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
17	Agreements for temporary employment of engineers, engine drivers, and gunners.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above resolution be communicated to the Home, Finance, and Legislative Departments of the Government of India, and to the departments and officers concerned, for information and guidance ; and further that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

General.

REVIEW OF PROVINCIAL CIVIL WORKS BUDGET ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1892-93.

No. 209-A.-G., dated Simla, the 8th August, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Public Works Department Code, Volume II, Chapter XV, paragraphs 42 and 43.

Finance Department Resolution No. 1142, dated 17th March 1892.

RESOLUTION.—Under the rules regulating the administration by Local Governments and Administrations of Provincial Revenues and Expenditure, the Government of India is required to exercise a general control over the expenditure on Public Works from Provincial and Incorporated Local Funds. The funds set aside for outlay on Provincial Civil Works under the control of Public Works Officers during 1892-93, the first year of a new provincial contract, are analysed in the following paragraphs.

A separate review of the expenditure by Public Works Officers on Civil Works from Incorporated Local Funds will issue in due course.

2. In the following table the grants for 1892-93 are compared with the outlay on Provincial Civil Works during the five years ending 1890-91, and the Revised Estimate for 1891-92 :

Province.	Outlay on Civil Works, Provincial.					Revised Estimate, 1891-92	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Provinces	13,84,540	12,60,160	11,57,180	18,13,670	17,61,650	19,50,000	18,00,000
Lower Burma	11,85,670	11,43,300	11,81,020	14,79,500	20,26,100	23,91,000	27,00,000
Assam	6,16,170	5,52,880	5,94,370	6,82,480	11,43,710	11,38,000	13,72,000
Bengal	38,85,400	27,61,070	30,04,300	31,24,010	35,06,060	37,43,000	29,71,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	27,03,790	27,32,780	25,73,470	25,93,010	30,44,260	40,47,000	31,50,000
Punjab	25,47,080	23,16,540	23,52,270	28,60,070	28,23,260	32,50,000	31,00,000
Madras	21,76,960	19,42,590	20,74,410	22,70,210	24,89,200	20,00,000	23,00,000
Bombay	47,20,790	40,33,000	36,77,270	36,34,100	40,17,090	40,94,000	32,14,000
Grand Total ...	1,93,10,400	1,67,43,310	1,75,14,200	1,84,57,050	2,08,02,330	2,35,13,000	2,06,07,000

The grants are generally in excess of the amounts spent on Provincial Civil Works under Public Works Officers during the five years ending 1890-91, but in Bengal and Bombay the allotments have been considerably curtailed.

3. The objects and services upon which the Local Governments propose to spend the money available in the current year are:

(In lakhs and thousands.)

SERVICE HEADS.	Central Provinces.		Lower Burma.		Assam.		Bengal.		North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total amount.
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
Original Works in Progress.																	
Civil Buildings	1·65	9·16	5·13	19·00	0·21	1·53	4·72	15·89	1·29	4·37	5·30	17·10	0·00	39·17	6·63	20·63	31·03
Communications	1·72	9·56	0·87	3·22	0·96	7·00	1·70	5·72	0·89	3·02	1·23	3·97	1·98	8·61	2·05	6·38	11·40
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	0 13	0·72	0·5	·19	0·16	1·16	0·17	·57	0·06	·20	0·25	·80	...	...	0·05	·15	0·87
Total ...	3 50	19·44	6 05	22·41	1·33	9·69	6·59	22·18	2·24	7·59	6·78	21·87	11·07	47·78	8·73	27·16	46 30
Works not begun on 1st April 1892.																	
Civil Buildings	3·59	19·94	5·60	20·74	1·18	8·60	5·54	18·65	4·36	14·78	3·54	11·42	1 95	8·48	1·41	4·39	27·17
Communications	2·31	12·83	1·38	5·12	3·28	23·90	0 21	·70	0 90	3·05	0 93	3·00	0·10	·43	...	...	9·11
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	0 12	·44	0·03	0·23	0 05	·17	2·50	8·48	1 03	3·32	0·2	·09	...	...	3·75
Total ...	5·90	32·77	7·10	26·30	4·49	32·73	5·80	19·52	7 76	26·31	5·50	17·74	2·07	9·00	1·41	4·39	40·03
Total Original Works ...	9·40	52·21	13 15	48·71	5 82	42·42	12·39	41·70	10·00	33·90	12·28	39·61	13 14	56·78	10·14	31·55	86 33
Repairs.																	
Civil Buildings	0·50	2 78	1·65	6·11	0·69	5·02	4 00	13·46	2 95	10·00	2·68	8·65	1·70	7·39	3 52	10·95	17 09
Communications	4·00	22·23	6·02	22·30	3·17	23·11	5·19	17·47	8 81	29·86	8·55	27·58	1·15	5·00	8·04	27·82	45·83
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	0 09	·33	...	...	0·55	1·85	0·09	·30	0·55	1 77	0·15	·65	0·30	·93	1 73
Total ...	4·50	25·01	7·76	28·74	3·86	28·13	9·74	32 78	11·85	40·16	11·78	38·00	3·00	13·04	12·76	39·70	65·25
Establishment	3·70	20·55	4·59	17·00	3·84	27·99	7 19	24·20	7·50	25·42	6·60	21·29	6·06	26·70	8 72	27·13	48·19
Tools and Plant ...	0 40	2·23	0 50	1·85	0·15	1·09	0 39	1·32	0 35	1·19	0·34	1·10	0·80	3·48	0 52	1·62	3·45
Suspense (increase + decrease —).	...	...	1 00	3·70	0 05	0·37	...	...	—0·20	—·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85
Total ...	18·00	100·00	27·00	100·00	13·72	100·00	29·71	100·00	29·50	100·00	31·00	100·00	23·00	100·00	32·14	100·00	204·07
Add—Amount held in reserve by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and subsequently-withdrawn ...																	
Grand Total ...																	206·07

No original works of any magnitude are to be commenced during the current year; the details of the provincial estimates show that only two works costing Rs. 50,000 or over are to be begun.

4. The percentage which the outlay on repairs and establishment bears to the total grant available for expenditure is noted below. The names of the provinces are arranged in the order of smallness of percentage under "Repairs" and "Establishment":

Repairs.

Civil Buildings.

	Percentage of total grant.
Central Provinces	2·78
Assam	5·02
Lower Burma	6·11
Madras	7·39
Punjab	8·65
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10·00
Bombay	10·95
Bengal	13 46

Communications.

	Percentage of total grant.
Madras	5·00
Bengal	17·47
Central Provinces	22·23
Lower Burma	22·30
Assam	23·11
Punjab	27·58
Bombay	27·82
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	29·86

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Central Provinces	...
Assam	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	0·30
Lower Burma	0·33
Madras	0·65
Bombay	0·93
Punjab	1·77
Bengal	1·85

ESTABLISHMENT.

Lower Burma	17·00
Central Provinces	20·55
Punjab	21·29
Bengal	24·20
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	25·42
Madras	26·70
Bombay	27·13
Assam	27·99

5. Of the Civil buildings to be commenced after the 31st March 1892, the distribution is as follows in the various provinces :

(*In lakhs and thousands.*)

Classification.	Central Provinces.		Lower Burma.		Assam.		Bengal.		North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
Forest	0·06	1·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post Office	...	...	0·14	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraph	...	...	0 08	1·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Administration	0·11	3·07	...	...	0·06	5·09	0·33	5·95	0·71	16·28	0·44	12·43	0·63	32 31	0·57	40·43
Law and Justice	0·41	11·42	0·99	17·68	0·40	33·89	0·19	3·43	0·24	5·51	0·58	16·38	...	...	...	...
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	13·54	0·02	0·46	0·10	2·82	...	...	...	...
Jails	1·20	35·93	1·08	19·29	...	...	0·58	10·47	0·75	17·20	0·62	17·54	0·16	6·21	...	...
Police	1·18	32·87	2·33	41·60	...	...	0·30	5·42	0 85	19·50	0·41	11·58	0·31	15·90	0·34	24·11
Educational	...	...	...	...	0·07	5·93	0·65	11·73	0·02	0·46	0·06	1·69	0 09	4·10	...	...
Medical	0·04	1·11	0·04	0·71	...	...	0·42	7·58	0·72	16·51	0·04	1·13	...	...	0·50	35·46
Miscellaneous	...	...	0·94	16·79	0·15	12·72	1·20	21·66	1·05	24·08	0·79	22·31	10·10	9·74	...	...
Minor Works	0·50	13·93	...	...	0·50	42·37	1·12	20·22	...	...	0·50	14·12	0·58	29·74	...	...
TOTAL	3·50	100·00	5 00	100·00	1·18	100·00	5·54	100·00	4·36	100·00	3·54	100·00	1·95	100·00	1·41	100·00

6. The distribution of the works of Communication to be begun after the 31st March 1892 is as follows :

(*In lakhs and thousands.*)

Classification.	Central Provinces.		Lower Burma.		Assam.		Bengal.		North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Metalled and bridged, roads ...	0·93	40·26	...	...	0·13	3·96	0·04	19·05	0·28	31·11	0·35	37·63	...	...	...	...
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads	1·38	59·74	...	...	2·63	80·18	0·07	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District roads not raised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boat bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	4·44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	23·81	0·08	8·89	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Works	...	...	...	...	0·52	15·86	0·05	23·81	...	...	0·30	32·26	0·10	100·00	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	55·56	0·28	30·11	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2·31	100·00	1·38	100·00	3·28	100·00	0·21	100·00	0·90	100·00	0·93	100·00	0·10	100·00	...	...

The classification of roads in Lower Burma is not given. This should be attended to in future estimates and accounts.

7. Similarly, the distribution of the works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement to be begun after the same date is given below :

(*In lakhs and thousands.*)

Classification.	Central Provinces.		Lower Burma.		Assam.		Bengal.		North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Town buildings, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Markets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paving streets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water-supply ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sewage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighthouses ...	...	...	0·10	83·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Works ...	...	...	0·02	16·67	0·03	100·00	0·02	40·00	...	...	0·15	14·56	0·02	100·00	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	60·00	...	...	0·88	85·44	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	0·12	100·00	0·03	100·00	0·05	100·00	2·50	100·00	1·03	100·00	0·02	100·00	...	...

8. In the undermentioned provinces allotments are made for original works for which estimates have not been sanctioned. The number of works and the aggregate amounts are noted against each :

Name of Province.	Number of Works.	Amount.
		Rs.
Central Provinces	33	3,46,100
Lower Burma	52	5,32,680
Assam	30	2,93,750
Bengal	36	4,22,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	28	1,51,730
Punjab	35	5,72,400
Madras	28	3,11,000
Bombay	2	87,300

It is understood that no outlay on works will be permitted by Local Governments and Administrations until estimates have been sanctioned by competent authority.

9. The following works are provided for in connection with the residences of Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners :

Province.	Station.	Nature of Work.	Total estimated cost.	Allotment for 1892-93.
			Rs.	*Rs.*
Lower Burma ...	Rangoon ...	New Government House	4,64,471	1,42,000
Assam ...	Shillong ...	Roofing with corrugated iron the cottage and out-houses of Government house.	...	6,000
Bengal	Darjeeling ...	Constructing a Darbar Hall	14,992	2,800
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Constructing corridor, bridge, &c., near Darbar Hall.	...	11,400
Madras	Ootacamund ...	Additions and improvements to Government House.	7,79,150	10,000
Bombay	Bombay ...	Servants' quarters, Government House, Malabar Point.	37,500	37,300

Corridor, bridge, &c., near Darbar Hall, Darjeeling.—This appears to be a part of the main project for the provision of a Darbar Hall at Darjeeling estimated to cost Rs. 14,992, and on which Rs. 2,800 remains to be spent in 1892-93. If the corridor, bridge, &c., is to be treated as a part of the main work, the total outlay will exceed the limit of Rs. 15,000 laid down in Public Works Department Code, Vol. II, Chapter XV., paragraph 190-A. Further information on this point should be submitted to the Government of India.

10. The provision of house accommodation for officials, exclusive of buildings in progress at the end of 1891-92, is as follows:

Province.	Station.	Nature of Work.	Estimated cost.	Provision in 1892-93.
			Rs.	*Rs.*
Central Provinces ...	Nagpur ...	Constructing Warders' quarters, Central Jail.	3,809	3,800
Ditto ...	Wardha ...	Constructing quarters for Warders ...	3,636	4,000
Ditto ...	Jubbulpore ...	Constructing quarters for Warder guard ...	5,241	6,000
Ditto ...	Rajpur ...	Constructing quarters for 10 Warders ...	...	3,000
Ditto ..	Bilaspur ...	Constructing quarters in two blocks for Warders.	...	5,000
Ditto ...	Nagpur ...	Quarters for City Superintendent of Police	...	5,500
Ditto ...	Jubbulpore ...	Quarters for European Constable in Civil Lines.	...	4,000
Burma	Rangoon .	Quarters for the Foremen, Rangoon Jail Press.	...	2,600
Ditto	Ditto ...	Clerks' quarters, Rangoon Jail (re-construction).	...	3,000
Ditto	Thatôn ...	Quarters for Sub-Divisional Officer ...	...	6,000
Assam	Hailákándi ...	Constructing pucca building for the Sub-Deputy Collector and Civil Nazir.	...	6,800
Ditto	Habiganj ..	Constructing Sub-Divisional Officer's residence.	10,350	9,000
Ditto	Kohima ...	Constructing quarters for Assistant Engineer.	...	5,750
Bengal	Tangail ...	Constructing Sub-Divisional Officer's residence.	4,022	4,000
Ditto	Netrokona ...	Constructing Sub-Divisional Officer's residence and providing a corrugated iron roof to the Sub-Divisional Office.	...	7,200
Ditto	Howrah ...	Constructing a parsonage	...	15,000
Ditto	Bhagalpur ...	Constructing quarters for three subordinates in the Central Jail.	...	7,500
Ditto	Boalia ...	Constructing quarters for five subordinates in the Central Jail.	...	8,000
Ditto	Noakhali ...	Constructing an official residence with out-offices for District Superintendent of Police.	...	7,000
Ditto	Darbhanga ...	Constructing a residence for the Collector...	...	24,000
Ditto	Ditto ...	Constructing a residence for the Civil Surgeon.	...	6,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Aligarh ...	Constructing officials' quarters in the Jail at Aligarh.	4,486	2,800
Ditto ditto ...	Benares ...	Constructing a block of 8 officials' quarters in the Central Prison at Benares.	5,376	2,400
Ditto ditto ...	Pilibhit ...	Construction of quarters for the Reserve Inspector.	3,250	3,250
Ditto ditto ...	Fatehpur ...	Construction of new quarters for the Reserve Inspector.	5,000	5,000

In considering proposals for the construction of quarters for public servants, Local Governments and Administrations should restrict the provision to the cases specified in Vol. I, Public Works Department Code, Chapter XI,

paragraph 15. The Government of India will be glad to have further information as to the circumstances under which residences are to be provided for the Collector and Civil Surgeon at Darbhanga. Under Vol. I, Chapter XI, paragraph 16, all proposals for the construction of residences for officials not entitled to quarters at civil stations or cantonments already formed, or in the process of formation, should be referred to the Government of India for orders.

11. The attention of the Local Governments and Administrations concerned is invited to the following remarks on the details of the estimates for original works :

BURMA.

(i) *Second roof over public offices, Rangoon, Rs. 15,300.*—If these are the public offices nearing completion, the additional work should be provided for as a part of the main project originally estimated to cost Rs. 5,32,325.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(ii) *Registration of road traffic, Rs. 3,000*—It is not evident why this outlay is provided for under the head "Civil Works."

PUNJAB.

iii.—Under the head Miscellaneous Public Improvements, the Government of the Punjab has provided Rs. 20,000 for widening the Mall at Lahore. This appears to be a work which should have been undertaken at the charge of the Municipality.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Finance Department for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

General.

REVIEW OF BUDGET ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FROM INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS ON CIVIL WORKS FOR 1892-93.

No. 211-A.-G., dated Simla, the 9th August, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 209 A. G., dated 8th August 1892.

RESOLUTION.—A review of the Provincial Civil Works Budget Estimates for 1892-93 has already been issued. This review refers to *Civil Works* under the control of Public Works officers, the outlay on which is met from *Incorporated Local Funds*. The outlay on Public Works under district boards, which is not administered directly by the Public Works Department, is excluded, because it does not appear in the Public Works, but in the Civil estimates. This outlay amounts in Madras to Rs. 42,62,000 and in Bengal to Rs. 44,75,000.

2. The following statement shows the grants of the year contrasted with the actual outlay during the five years ending 1890-91, and with the Revised Estimate for 1891-92 :

PROVINCE.	OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS, INCORPORATED LOCAL.					Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajputana	18,870	13,480	17,930	7,950	12,700	10,000	13,000
Coorg	17,350	20,970	20,060	21,150	24,740	29,000	33,000
Central Provinces	4,380	150	10,750	1,86,510	2,36,860	1,60,000	1,85,000
Upper Burma	...	...	...	15,280	78,610	28,000	33,000
Lower Burma	1,33,010	2,80,430	3,30,370	2,17,260	2,61,630	3,23,000	4,17,000
Assam	9,61,940	9,15,700	8,70,520	8,76,430	4,74,060	5,85,000	7,05,000
Bengal	1,020	11,270	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	24,10,840	23,85,820	23,20,910	16,56,700	21,13,380	20,35,000	17,56,000
Punjab	8,25,530	9,58,800	10,60,140	9,63,150	10,01,000	10,40,000	10,34,000
Madras	1,03,640	2,15,760	2,07,870	87,130	94,790	1,70,000	29,000
Bombay	9,60,060	8,51,120	9,54,950	9,32,300	9,66,230	13,14,000	10,92,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	54,36,640	50,53,500	58,03,400	49,63,950	52,64,150	57,03,000	52,97,000

3. The objects and services upon which the Local Governments propose to spend the money available in the current year are:

(In lakhs and thousands.)

SERVICE HEADS.	Rajputana.		Coorg.		Central Provinces.		Upper Burma.		Lower Burma.		Assam.		North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total amount.
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.
Original Works in Progress.																					
Civil Buildings	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	24	1·37	12	1·16	...	...	3	·27	39
Communications	12	92·31	8	24·24	20	10·81	...	...	67	16·07	97	13·76	2,77	15·77	34	3·29	1	3 45	1,33	12·18	6,49
Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	13	3·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	·37	17
Total ...	12	92·31	8	24·24	20	10·81	...	...	80	19·19	97	13·76	3,01	17·14	46	4 45	1	3·45	1,40	12·82	7,05
Works not begun on 1st April 1892.																					
Civil Buildings...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1·68	...	...	71	4·04	93	8 99	...	...	54	4·94	2,25
Communications	...	...	5	15·15	1,18	63·78	...	...	1,39	30·93	2,60	36·88	1,80	10·25	1,23	11·90	...	...	1,95	17·86	10,10
Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	...	...	2	6·06	5	2·70	21	63·64	29	6·95	49	6·95	2	·12	85	8·22	...	...	18	1·65	2,11
Total ...	...	...	7	21·21	1,23	66·48	21	63·64	1,65	39 56	3,09	43·83	2,53	14·41	3,01	29·11	...	...	2,67	24·45	14,46
Total Original Works ...	12	92·31	15	45·45	1,43	77·29	21	63·64	2,45	58 75	4,06	57·59	5,54	31·55	3,47	33 56	1	3·45	4,07	37·27	21,51
Repairs.																					
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·24	2	·28	60	3·42	87	8·41	...	...	2	·18	1,52
Communications	1	7·69	11	33·33	42	22 71	4	12·12	68	16·30	2,28	32·34	7,30	41·57	4,30	41·59	20	68 96	5,49	50·28	20,63
Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	...	...	1	3·03	...	...	...	...	21	5·04	20	2·84	7	·40	45	4·35	...	...	5	·46	99
Total ...	1	7·69	12	36·36	42	22·71	4	12·12	90	21·58	2,50	35·46	7,97	45·39	5,62	54·35	20	68·96	5,56	50·92	23,34
Establishment	...	...	6	18·19	...	...	8	24·24	77	18·47	49	6·95	3,93	22·38	1,22	11·80	8	27·59	1,13	10 35	7,76
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1·20	...	...	12	·68	3	·29	...	...	16	1·46	36
Suspense (increase + decrease —)	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	13	100·00	33	100·00	1,85	100·00	33	100·00	4,17	100·00	7,05	100·00	17,56	100·00	10,34	100·00	29	100·00	10,92	100·00	52,97

4. The percentage which the outlay on repairs of the several classes and establishment bears to the total grant of each province is noted below. The names of the provinces are arranged in the order of smallness of percentage under "Repairs" and "Establishment":

REPAIRS.

Civil Buildings.

	Percentage of total grant.
Bombay	·18
Lower Burma	·24
Assam	·28
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3·42
Punjab	8·41
Communications.	
Rajputana	7·69
Upper Burma	12·12
Lower Burma	16·30
Central Provinces	22·71
Assam	32·34
Coorg	33·33
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	41·57
Punjab	41·59
Bombay	50·28
Madras	68·96
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	·40
Bombay	·46
Assam	2·84
Coorg	3·03
Punjab	4·35
Lower Burma	5·04

ESTABLISHMENT.

Assam	6·95
Bombay	10·35
Punjab	11·80
Coorg	18·19
Lower Burma	18·47
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	22·38
Upper Burma	24·24
Madras	27·59

5. Of the Civil buildings to be commenced after the 31st March 1892, the distribution is as follows in the various provinces:

(*In lakhs and thousands.*)

Classification.	Lower Burma.		North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.		Bombay.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
Educational	...	...	18	25·35	15	16·13	12	22·22
Medical	7	100·00	14	19·72	20	21·50	22	40·74
Miscellaneous	...	...	9	12·68	3	3·23	10	18·52
Minor Works	...	...	30	42·25	55	59·14	10	18·52
TOTAL ...	7	100·00	71	100·00	93	100·00	54	100·00

6. The distribution of the works of Communication to be begun after the 31st March 1892 is as follows :

(*In lakhs and thousands.*)

Classification.	Coorg.		Central Provinces.		Lower Burma.		Assam.		North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
Metalled and bridged roads ...			...	...	Not classified.	Ditto.	15	5·77	33	18·33	5	4·06	...	...	Not classified.	Ditto.
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads	1	20·00	95	80·51			91	35·00	67	37·22	29	23·58	...	...		
District roads not raised ...			...	...			...	...	15	8·33	...	...	...	...		
Village roads			...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Boat bridges and ferries	2	40·00	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Accommodation for travellers ...	...	...	11	9·32			...	...	...	...	3	2·44	...	...		
Minor Works	2	40·00	...	...			1,54	59·23	53	29·45	86	69·92	...	...		
Miscellaneous	...	...	12	10·17			...	...	12	6·67	...	...	...	...		
Total ...	5	100·00	1,18	100·00	1,29	100·00	2,60	100·00	1,80	100·00	1,23	100·00	...	...	1,95	100·00

The classification in Lower Burma and Bombay is not given. This should be shown in future estimates and accounts.

7. Similarly, the distribution of the works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements to be begun after the same date is given below :

Classification.	Coorg.		Central Provinces.		Upper Burma.		Lower Burma.		Assam.		North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.		Bombay.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
Town buildings, &c....	...	...	5	100·00	...	...	Not classified.	Ditto.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not classified.	Ditto.
Markets	...	...	...	...	21	100·00			...	...	...	...	...	...		
Paving streets ...	...	...	...	...	..	...			...	...	...	...	...	...		
Lighting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...		
Water-supply ..	...	...	...	...	...	...			7	14·29	...	...	42	49·41		
Sewage and drainage...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...		
Lighthouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...		
Minor Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			31	63·26	...	...	43	50·59		
Miscellaneous ...	2	100·00	...	...	...	...			11	22·45	2	100·00	...	...		
Total ...	2	100·00	5	100·00	21	100·00	29	100·00	49	100·00	2	100·00	85	100·00	18	100·00

8. In the undermentioned provinces allotments are made for original works for which estimates have not been formally sanctioned by district boards and other authorities. The number of works and the aggregate amounts are noted against each :

Name of Province.	Number of Works.	Amount.
		Rs.
Coorg	3	4,200
Central Provinces	13	1,20,000
Upper Burma	3	21,000
Lower Burma	16	1,21,000
Assam	29	1,25,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	32	1,20,260
Punjab	29	1,33,340
Bombay	53	1,61,010

It is understood that no outlay on these works will be permitted until the plans and estimates have been sanctioned by competent authority.

9. No provision has been made for house-accommodation for officials during 1892-93, except in Bombay ,where it is proposed to provide hospital assistants' quarters at Taloda and Shirpur at a cost of Rs. 4,510.

10. In the Central Provinces provision to the extent of Rs. 5,000 has been made from Incorporated Local Funds for the construction of a town-hall at Bilaspur. The charge is one which should apparently be met from Municipal Funds.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

ORDER—Ordered, that the foregoing be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Finance Department for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN SIND FOR 1890-91.

No. 197-I., dated Simla, the 16th August, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 425 I., dated the 2nd July 1892, from the Government of Bombay, forwarding the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1890-91, with a memorandum by the Commissioner in Sind and the Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the subject.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of works in Sind for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept is eleven, as stated in paragraph 1 of the Review of the Report of 1889-90. The Capital outlay during and up to the end of 1890-91 is shewn in the following statement:

	Number of works.	During the year 1890-91.						Total direct and indirect to end of 1890-91.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
MAJOR WORKS.								
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49) ...	4	63,661	14,698	1,028	79,387	2,058	81,445	85,88,747
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.								
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43)	7	17,474	3,495	...	20,969	489	21,458	33,50,533
TOTAL ...	11	81,135	18,193	1,028	1,00,356	2,547	1,02,903	1,19,39,280

2. Capital outlay was incurred on two works only—the Eastern Nara system and the Fuleli Canal. On the former it amounted to Rs. 81,445, the principal works executed being the construction of a regulator on the Nara Canal and the embankment of the right bank of the Nara from Kipra to the head of the Thar Canal. On the Fuleli Canal the Capital outlay amounted to Rs. 21,458, the principal work being the excavation of an escape channel.

3. The construction estimates of two canals, the Begari and Unharwah, were closed with effect from the end of the year under review. The following are the financial results of these two canals to the end of 1890-91:

Canal.	Capital outlay.	Net revenue.	Simple interest.	Net profit.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Begari ...	16,73,079	24,93,298	11,50,217	13,43,081
Unharwah ...	3,39,128	1,91,760	78,298	1,13,462

It is said that some further outlay on the Unharwah will be necessary under the rules for Open Canal outlay.

4. The following figures give the mileage of canals and bunds for the whole of the province:

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Canals	5,924	5,944
Bunds	653	653

5. The actual financial results of the year for the works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are shown in detail in the following statement. The aggregate figures for the works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept are also given:

Canal.	Total Direct and Indirect Capital outlay to end of 1890-91.	Gross Revenue collected.			Working Expenses.			Net actual Revenue.	Deduct average Net Revenue before improvements.	Balance or Net Revenue due to Capital Expenditure.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital outlay.
		Irrigation Revenue.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Major Works.											
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—											
Desert Canal ..	12,57,501	1,70,498	257	1,70,755	51,344	1,209	52,553	1,18,202	...	1,18,202	9·40
Unharwah	3,39,128	45,702	27	45,729	15,724	328	16,052	29,677	...	29,677	8·75
Begari Canal ...	16,73,079	2,62,979	314	2,63,293	81,372	1,868	83,240	1,80,053	24,856	1,55,197	9·28
Eastern Nara Works ...	53,19,019	4,40,450	18,783	4,59,233	1,38,572	3,579	1,42,151	3,17,082	3,444	3,13,638	5·90
Total of Major Works, 1890-91	85,88,747	9,19,629	19,381	9,39,010	2,87,012	6,984	2 93,996	6,45,014	28,300	6,16,714	7·18
Total for 1889-90 ...	85,07.304	10,45,720	16,286	10,62,006	2,99,412	7,287	3,06,699	7,55,307	28,300	7,27,007	8·54
Minor Works and Navigation.											
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—											
Sukkur Canal ...	13,28,713	2,11,484	1,152	2,12,636	37,437	544	37,981	1,74,655	71,550	1,03,105	7·42
Ghar Canal ...	4,40,977	7,04,039	5,638	7,09,677	1,68,994	2,631	1,71,625	5,38,052	1,16,832	4,21,220	95·52
Mehrabwah ...	67,869	24,295	62	24,357	13,463	265	13,731	10,626	...	10,626	15·66
Alibhar Kacheri Canal	23,917	16,893	12	16,905	5,341	108	5,449	11,456	8,427	3,029	12·66
Marak Great Canal ...	2,01,553	95,733	104	95,837	41,663	865	42,529	53,308	36,459	16,849	8·36
Surfrazwah ...	1,24,680	40,659	336	40,995	22,529	471	23,000	17,995	11,155	6,840	5·49
Fulell Canal ...	11,02,824	6,13,693	* 3,830	6,17,523	2,52,917	7,646	2,60,563	3,56,960	1,30,284	2,26,676	20 55
Total of Minor Works and Navigation, 1890-91	33,50,533	17,06,796	11,134	17,17,930	5,42,347	12,531	5,54,878	11,63,052	3,74,707	7,88,345	23·53
Total for 1889-90 ...	33,29,075	16,23,240	12,184	16,35,424	5,20,880	9,367	5,30,247	11,05,177	3,74,707	7,30,470	21·93
Grand Total, 1890-91	1,19,39,280	26,26,425	30,515	26,56,940	8,29,359	19,515	8,48,874	18,08,066	4,03,007	14,05,059	11·77
Grand Total, 1889-90	1,18,36,379	26,68,960	28,470	26,97,430	8,20,292	16,654	8,36,946	18,60,484	4,03,007	14,57,477	12·30
Minor Works.											
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1890-91 ...	...	20,09,704	23,447	20,33,151	10,05,219	*...	10,05,219	10,27,932	...	...	...
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1889-90 ...	...	20,40,814	26,432	20,67,246	10,20,136	*...	10,20,136	10,47,110	...	...	...
Agricultural Works, 1890-91	...	8,528	1,142	9,671	†2,33,753	*...	2,33,753	—2,24,082	..	...	...

* Separate figures are not available.
† Exclusive of a decrease of Rs 1,402 in the suspense balances.

6. The gross revenue collected from the Major Works was less by Rs. 1,22,996 than during the previous year, the falling off being attributed to the less favourable character of the inundation, to floods, and to the fact of the Begari and Unharwah Canals having worked badly. The maintenance of the Major Works cost Rs. 12,703 less than in 1889-90, but the percentage of return fell from 8·54 to 7·18.

On the other hand, the net revenue derived from the Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept showed an improvement of Rs. 57,875.

7. The interest charges for the year on the four Major Works amounted to Rs. 3,30,616, and to the end of the year to Rs, 57,26,994. The balance of receipts to the end of the year after meeting the interest charges was Rs. 18,18,474.

8. In the reviews of the reports for the two previous years the Government of India drew attention to the fact that while the figures representing the working expenses were for the official year, those representing the collections were partly for the official year and partly for the revenue year which ends on July 31st, and it was suggested that figures for identical periods might be made available. The matter has been under investigation by the Bombay Government, but the result of enquiries made has been to show that in order to obtain figures exhibiting the irrigation share of the land revenue for the financial year a large outlay for additional establishment would be required, and the figures would not be absolutely accurate. For these reasons the Bombay Government in letter No. 62 A. I.—623, dated 19th April 1892, said that any change in the direction indicated appeared undesirable. The Government of India concurs in this view, and the question need not be further pursued.

9. The following statement gives the assessed revenue for the year, and compares it with the irrigated area. Of the assessed revenue, 90 per cent. is the water share and 10 per cent. the land share:

Canal.	Area irrigated.						Assessed water-rates.				Rate per acre irrigated.			
	1890-91.			1889-90.			1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.	
	Government land.	Jaghir.	Total.	Government land.	Jaghir.	Total.	Government land.	Jaghir.	Government land.	Jaghir.	Government land.	Jaghir.	Government land.	Jaghir.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Major Works.														
Desert Canal	81,668	43,251	124,919	82,777	44,802	127,579	1,46,916	42,997	1,48,221	44,742	1·80	0·99	1·79	0·99
Unharwah	20,650	...	20,690	33,840	...	33,840	37,309	...	59,971	...	1·81	...	1·77	...
Begari Canal	118,238	25,815	144,053	141,533	41,946	183,479	2,33,411	23,678	2,75,101	38,514	1·97	0·92	1·94	0·92
Eastern Nara Canals	223,372	4,920	228,292	281,653	3,560	85,213	4,34,255	2,086	4,84,688	1,584	1·94	0·42	1·72	0·44
Minor Works and Navigation.														
Sukkur Canal	85,354	1,845	87,199	88,287	2,061	90,348	2,11,611	1,001	2,10,821	1,026	2·48	0·54	2·39	0·50
Ghar ,, ...	232,996	20,118	253,114	227,555	8,542	236,097	7,00,434	5,211	6,42,041	2,953	3·00	0·26	2·82	0·35
Mehrabwah	13,010	215	13,225	14,803	226	15,029	24,043	2	25,518	...	1·85	0·01	1·73	...
Allbhar Kacheri Canal ...	8,056	1,269	9,325	8,898	1,338	10,236	16,396	392	18,195	437	2·04	0·31	2·04	0·33
Marak Great Canal	42,247	7,174	49,421	45,897	6,680	52,577	92,970	2,424	99,840	2,190	2·20	0·34	2·18	0·33
Surfrazwah	22,589	5,225	27,814	20,756	5,303	26,059	39,351	1,699	34,980	1,645	1·39	0·32	1·68	0·31
Fuleli Canal	277,534	55,231	332,765	267,732	53,490	321,222	5,90,018	23,805	5,61,087	23,433	2·13	0·43	2·10	0·44
Total ...	1,125,754	165,063	1,290,817	1,213,731	167,948	1,381,679	25,26,804	1,03,205	25,60,493	1,16,524	2·24	0·63	2·11	0·70
Minor Works.														
Works of which Capital Accounts are not kept	829,403	83,253	912,656	896,073	72,067	968,140	20,01,011	...	20,23,439	...	2·41	...	2·26	...

10. The area assessed for irrigation showed a falling-off of 146,346 acres compared with the previous year. There was a reduction of 154,647 acres in the area of Government land cultivated and an increase of 8,301 acres in the area of jaghir land. The inundation was fair, the maximum height reached on the Bukkur gauge on the Indus being 16 feet at the end of August; but the river fell early in September. The only breaches in the river embankments were in Shahbandar District. The rainfall was more abundant than during the previous year, and was well distributed.

11. The following figures exhibit the areas cultivated under kharif and rabi crops respectively :

	Kharif acres.	Rabi acres.
Government land	1,596,939	358,218
Jaghir	203,341	44,975
TOTAL ...	1,800,280	403,193

12. Of the total jaghir cultivation, 63,744 acres were in Khelat territory and 184,572 acres in Sind. The total assessment for the year on jaghir land amounted to Rs. 1,33,044. If this land had been assessed at the full rates levied on Government land, the assessment would have been Rs. 6,22,394, as shown by the Superintending Engineer in paragraph 11 of his report. The difference of assessment amounted therefore to Rs. 4,89,350 against Rs. 4,25,126 in the previous year.

The balance of jaghir assessment remaining unrealised at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 27,127. This had increased by the close of the year to Rs. 39,180. The increase occurred principally in Khelat, and is attributed partly to an increase in the demand, and partly to the fact that the collection establishment was for some time engaged in census work.

13. The following statement exhibits the distribution of the outlay on Revenue account :

Canal.	1890-91.					1889-90.
	New works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Major Works.						
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—						
Desert Canal	28,294	22,830	220	1,209	52,553	52,325
Unharwah	8,851	6,786	87	328	16,052	16,003
Begari Canal	46,976	34,197	199	1,868	83,240	1,02,440
Eastern Nara Canals	67,257	70,392	923	3,579	1,42,151	1,35,931
Minor Works and Navigation.						
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Sukkur Canal	19,455	17,852	130	544	37,981	37,571
Ghar Canal	91,631	77,273	90	2,631	1,71,625	1,45,316
Mehrabwah	9,141	4,300	25	265	13,731	20,341
Alibhar Kacheri Canal	3,723	1,608	10	108	5,449	6,139
Marak Great Canal	29,456	12,111	96	866	42,529	24,977
Surfrazwah	16,203	6,282	44	471	23,000	23,567
Fuleli Canal...	1,72,234	80,018	665	7,646	2,60,563	2,72,336
Total ...	4,93,221	3,33,649	2,489	19,515	8,48,874	8,36,946
Per acre irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	0·66	0·61
Minor Works.						
Works of which only Revenue accounts are kept ...	6,55,500	3,48,206	1,513	...	10,05,219	10,20,136
Per acre irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	1·10	1·05
Agricultural Works	1,81,214	50,387	2,152	...	2,33,753	1,91,333

14. The separation of the outlay on Agricultural Works from that on Irrigation Works proper, to which reference was made in paragraph 12 of the Review on the Report for 1889-90, has now been carried into effect in the general statement furnished by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts and in the tables in the Resolution of the Bombay Government on the report. But in the tables appended to the Superintending Engineer's report—and in the majority of the tables in that report this separation is not effected—the figures relating to Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, and Agricultural Works being all intermingled, the division drawn being that of canal districts. The report is, however, mainly a financial review of the operations of the year, and for the sake of clearness, and in order to permit of comparison with the Irrigation Revenue Reports from other Provinces, it is desirable that the figures should be classified according to the financial heads of account. This distinction is observed in the Irrigation Revenue Report prepared annually for the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind; and the Governor General in Council would be glad if future reports for Sind were to be prepared on that model.

15. The expenditure on new works charged to the Revenue Account amounted to Rs. 3,52,620, of which Rs. 1,78,549 was on the excavation of the Pritchard Canal and Rs. 73,567 on the construction of the new loop to the Kashmor bund. The Pritchard Canal was opened in July 1890, but owing to a change in the course of the river a large amount of silt was swept into it, and it was therefore of but little use. The Kashmor bund was completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,81,666, but shortly after completion the river, after having come within 170 feet of the toe of the bund, suddenly took a course several miles to the east.

The principal expenditure on repairs was on account of silt clearance and repairs to bunds, and amounted to Rs. 4,80,213 and Rs. 1,26,909 respectively.

16. The establishment charges were divided as follows:—

		Rs.
Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	Direction	22,595
	Executive	91,517
	Share of collection charges ...	2,19,537
	TOTAL ...	3,33,649
Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	Direction ... ... } Executive ... ... }	1,46,573*
	Share of collection charges ...	2,01,633
	TOTAL ...	3,48,206
Agricultural works ...	Direction ... ... } Executive ... ... }	49,556*
	Share of collection charges ...	831
		50,387

17. The percentage on the gross revenue of the cost of revenue management (including collection charges) was 8·61 for the works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, the percentage of the cost of up-keep, excluding indirect charges, being 22·60, making a total of 31·21 per cent. The cost of working per acre irrigated by the same works amounted to Rs. 0·66.

18. The expenditure on supervising and watch and ward (abkalani) establishment, which is separately charged against repairs, amounted to Rs. 1,76,101, which is Rs. 5,501 less than during the previous year.

19. The principal crops irrigated during the kharif season were:—

	Acres.
Jowár (*Sorghum vulgare*)	342,139
Bájra (*Panicillaria spicata*)	263,883
Rice	446,674
Other crops	196,601

*Details not available.

The area irrigated by flow was 820,227 acres and by lift 429,070 acres. The area irrigated by the larger canals per cubic foot of supply ranged from 54 acres in the case of the Begari to 32 acres in that of the Ghar canal.

20. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 67,845, which is much less than the average. The demands on Government land outstanding at the end of the year were Rs. 85,467.

21. The occupancy rights in 35,207 acres were sold during the year, realising Rs. 1,10,532, 4 per cent. on the irrigation share] ($\frac{9}{10}$) of which was credited to the canals, and amounted to Rs. 3,979. The total credit from this source amounted to Rs. 15,066.

22. There was an expenditure of Rs. 2,926 debited to the Karachi Canals under the head Agricultural Works principally on account of the mathematical instrument depôt at Karachi.

23. The report was received by the Government of India on July 8th, which is nearly a month later than that for the previous year. The Government of India has repeatedly drawn attention to the late submission of the report, and the special attention of the Government of Bombay is again invited to this point.

24 The report contains much interesting information, but, in addition to the revision in arrangement referred to in paragraph 14, the attention of the Bombay Government is invited to the fact that the statements prescribed in Resolution No. 166 I. of 11th July 1885 are not fully furnished, and of those that are furnished, Statement III C, giving the demands and realizations of the year on account of works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, appears to include the figures relating to jaghir land only. Statements IA, I and II D (these are navigation statements, and are not required for Sind), I—IVE, and IF have been omitted Most of the information required for the preparation of these statements is given in the various tables appended to the Superintending Engineer's report, and there should be no difficulty in obtaining such figures as are not already given, as is done in other Provinces The Government of India, therefore, requests that the Government of Bombay will endeavour to arrange to have all these statements (except I and IID) submitted in full either with the report for 1891-92, or, if that is not possible, with the report for the succeeding year.

25 In paragraph 3 of his note on the Report the Commissioner in Sind observes that the maintenance of the irrigation revenue in Sind at its present high figure, in spite of difficulties caused by the Indus being untrained and uncontrolled, and of damages by floods, is a very satisfactory index of the gradual extension of sure and permanent as opposed to risky cultivation. The Government of Bombay endorses this view, and is of opinion that "taking a broad view of the situation, the results of the year under report are the most satisfactory Sind irrigation has ever exhibited." The Governor General in Council is glad to receive these assurances of the steady development of irrigation in Sind, and concurs in the remark of the Bombay Government that the results of the year are creditable to the Superintending Engineer, Mr Thompson, and to the officers of the Revenue and the Public Works Departments in Sind.

ORDER —Ordered, that a copy of this Review, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information, and that copies of this Review, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay be forwarded to the Governments noted in the margin in the Public Works Department for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab

Ordered further, that this Review be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

F. J. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XVII of 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 8th August 1891.			Week ending 6th August 1892.			Earnings from 1st April to 8th August 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 6th August 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	604	1,577	7,30,704	463	1,582	6,83,792	432	1,83,56,999	1,79,79,322	...	3,77,677
Patna-Gya	197	57	9,044	159	57	6,977	122	1,94,336	1,71,277	...	23,059
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	48,344	58	831	62,938	76	25,58,892	22,15,607	.	3,43,285
Indian Midland	127	752	64,033	85	752	55,566	74	17,57,866	19,44,276	1,86,410	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	2,44,465	146	1,674	2,79,000	166	79,85,751	84,29,959	4,44,208	...
South Indian	150	901	1,23,457	137	1,106	1,29,730	117	27,20,862	26,80,909	...	30,953
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	79,659	76	1,044	66,304	64	18,09,390	15,91,705	..	2,17,585
Bengal and North Western (*a*)	130	721	73,703	102	755	71,590	95	20,44,044	21,04,049	60,005	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	157	6,476	41	199	8,225	41	2,08,705	2,40,505	31,800	...
Total	250	7,712	13,79,885	179	8,000	13,64,122	170	3,76,36,745	3,73,66,609	...	2,70,136
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*b*)	264	2,395	6,20,798	259	2,450	3,58,933	147	1,16,04,844	89,90,233	...	26,14,611
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,07,471	155	692	1,00,976	146	34,17,539	32,91,425	...	1,26,114
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,87,755	242	777	2,27,330	292	36,73,303	32,89,544	...	3,83,759
Bengal Central (*c*)	117	125	10,891	87	125	13,910	111	2,61,348	2,56,750	...	4,598
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*d*)	203	609	73,376	120	715	90,883	127	18,94,176	23,06,567	4,12,391	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,570	63	25	1,418	57	22,369	23,890	1,521	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	261	33	8	205	26	5,810	5,810	...	...
Total	251	4,631	10,02,122	216	4,792	7,93,555	166	2,08,79,389	1,81,64,219	...	27,15,170
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*e*)	572	1,485	4,14,781	279	1,492	4,29,038	288	1,81,39,770	1,51,54,345	...	29,85,425
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	48,223	105	461	1,59,000	345	55,13,553	59,60,084	4,46,531	...
Madras	216	840	1,74,373	208	840	1,50,065	179	34,35,430	32,22,625	...	2,12,805
Total	468	2,786	6,37,377	229	2,793	7,38,103	264	2,70,88,753	2,43,37,054	...	27,51,699
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	290	15,129	30,19,384	200	15,585	28,95,780	186	8,56,04,887	7,98,67,882	...	57,37,005
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	17,130	106	162	16,425	101	3,90,436	3,64,242	...	26,194
Tárakeshwar	258	22	4,244	193	22	4,351	198	1,13,755	1,06,677	...	7,078
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	5,114	76	67	6,324	94	1,50,206	1,75,848	25,642	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	7,765	100	78	10,848	139	1,84,107	1,93,669	9,562	...
Total	135	329	34,253	104	329	37,948	115	8,38,504	8,40,436	1,932	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	59,484	168	354	34,065	96	9,38,488	9,34,148	...	4,340
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	456	35	13	710	55	23,633	24,071	438	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	26,137	88	311	24,871	80	4,66,851	4,60,882	...	5,969
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	1,370	15	93	3,030	33	71,059	1,02,147	31,088	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,536	53	29	1,287	44	(*f*) 27,222	29,911	2,689	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	1,352	19	72	3,120	43	81,421	1,02,901	21,480	...
Total	107	857	90,335	105	872	67,083	77	16,08,674	16,54,060	45,386	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,456	97	108	10,372	96	2,68,485	1,88,890	...	79,595
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	12,311	37	334	17,538	53	5,49,330	6,81,810	1,32,480	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	188	6,339	34	292	19,200	60	1,85,586	3,57,659	1,72,073	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	3,615	38	94	4,371	47	1,25,909	1,24,135	...	1,774
Total	76	616	22,265	36	720	41,109	57	8,60,825	11,63,604	3,02,779	.
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,039	31,76,693	186	17,614	30,52,292	173	8,91,81,375	8,37,14,872	...	54,66,503

(f) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 35.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th August, 1892.

No. 23.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble H. W. Bliss, C.I.E., of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 25th August, 1892.

No. 365.—Sir John Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st July 1892.

SANITARY.

The 20th August, 1892.

No. 186.—The rules imposing quarantine at Aden, Perim, and the Somáli Coast against plague on arrivals from Bussorah have been withdrawn.

The 22nd August, 1892.

No. 187.—The services of Surgeon-Captain A. W. Alcock, M.B., Bengal Establishment, Surgeon Naturalist, Marine Survey of India, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th August, 1892.

No. 238.—The Revd. J. Moulson, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 15th July 1892.

The 25th August, 1892.

No. 246.—The following programme of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta's proposed visitation tour is published for general information:

	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta	.....	Monday, September 12th.
Naini Tal	Wednesday, September 14th ...	Wednesday „ 21st.
Ranikhet	Thursday „ 22nd ...	Tuesday „ 27th.
Bareilly	Thursday „ 29th ...	Monday October 3rd.
Cawnpore	Monday October 3rd	Thursday „ 6th.
Muttra	Friday „ 7th	Monday „ 10th.
Agra	Monday „ 10th ...	Thursday „ 13th.
Ajmir	Friday „ 14th ...	Monday „ 17th.
Jeypur	Monday „ 17th ...	Wednesday „ 19th.
Lucknow	Thursday „ 20th ...	Thursday „ 27th.
Allahabad	Thursday „ 27th ...	Friday November 4th.
Jhansi	Saturday November 5th ...	Monday „ 7th.
Saugor	Tuesday „ 8th ..	Thursday „ 10th.
Mhow	Friday „ 11th ...	Tuesday „ 15th.
Indore	Tuesday „ 15th ...	Thursday „ 17th.
Khandwa	Thursday „ 17th ...	Friday „ 18th.
Bombay	Saturday „ 19th ...	Tuesday „ 22nd.
Calcutta	Friday „ 25th ...	.....

Letters should as a general rule be addressed only to those stations where a Sunday is spent, the names of which are printed in italics.

Matters of routine requiring immediate attention may be addressed to the Bishop's Commissary (Ven'ble Archdeacon MacCarthy, 11, Camac Street, Calcutta).

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Simla, the 26th August, 1892.

No. 1983—1.—Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon J. H. B. Hallen, Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, having returned from leave and resumed charge of his Office on the forenoon of the 8th instant, the services of Veterinary Captain G. J. R. Rayment are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (*vide* Notification No. 1747—1 H. B. and A. S., dated 30th July 1892).

No. 1984—1.—Dr. A. Lingard, M.B., is appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department as Professor of Bacteriology and Comparative Pathology, in charge of the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory. For the purpose of official correspondence the title will be "Imperial Bacteriologist."

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd August, 1892.

No. 1444-*G*.—Lieutenant A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

The 24th August, 1892.

No. 3294-*I.*—Captain G. A. Cookson, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces States Cavalry and Transport, is granted privilege leave for forty-five days, with effect from the 15th of August, 1892, or subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 3296-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), as substituted by section 1 of Act II of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend Benjamin Peters, of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Koppal, to solemnize marriages within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

No. 3311-*I.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following addition to the Bangalore Municipal Regulations published in Foreign Department Notification No. 319-I., dated the 9th February, 1883 :

Section 15 A.—The Resident in Mysore is hereby empowered to grant pensions in accordance with the rules contained in the Civil Service Regulations to servants of the Municipality entertained on or after the 1st January, 1892. Such pensions shall be charged against the Municipal Funds.

No. 1549-*E.*—The following Order of Her Majesty in Council published in the *London Gazette* of the 13th May, 1892, is republished for general information :

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 9th day of May, 1892.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Lord Steward.

Earl of Yarborough.

Sir Walter Barttelot, *Bart.*

Mr. Forwood.

WHEREAS by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State ; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient ; and that if by any law made after the passing of the Act of 1870 by the Legislature of any British possession provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in such British possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Acts in the case of any foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, suspend the operation within any such British possession of the said Acts, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there and no longer :

And whereas by an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in 1886, and entitled "An Act respecting the extradition of Fugitive Criminals," provision is made for carrying into effect within the Dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals :

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the seventeenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, it was directed that the operation of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as the provision of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada of 1886 should continue in force and no longer :

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, between Her Majesty and His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following :

"HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated,

"SA Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, et Son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince de Monaco, ayant jugé convenable, en vue d'une meilleure administration de la justice, et pour prévenir les crimes dans leurs territoires respectives, que les individus accusés ou convaincus des crimes ci-après énumérés, et qui se seraient

and being fugitives from justice, should under certain circumstances be reciprocally delivered up; the said High Contracting Parties have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Edwin Henry Egerton, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris;

"And His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, Louis Fernand de Bonnefoy, Baron du Charmel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Monaco in France;

"Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

"ARTICLE I.

"The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of a crime or offence committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party under the circumstances and conditions stated in present Treaty.

"ARTICLE II.

"The crimes or offences for which the extradition is to be granted are the following:

"1. Murder, or attempt or conspiracy to murder.

"2. Manslaughter.

"3. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm. Malicious wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.

"4. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money.

"5. Knowingly making any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for counterfeiting coin.

"6. Forgery, counterfeiting, or altering or uttering what is forged, or counterfeited, or altered.

"7. Embezzlement or larceny.

"8. Malicious injury to property if the offence be indictable.

"9. Obtaining money, goods, or valuable securities by false pretences.

"10. Receiving money, valuable security, or other property knowing the same to have been stolen, embezzled, or unlawfully obtained.

"11. Crimes against bankruptcy law.

"12. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or public officer of any Company.

"13. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.

"14. Rape.

soustraits par la fuite aux poursuites de la justice fussent, dans certaines circonstances, réciproquement extradés; les dites Hautes Parties Contractantes ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, à l'effet de conclure un Traité dans ce but, savoir:

"Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, M. Edwin Henry Egerton, Compagnon du Très Honorable Ordre du Bain, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté à Paris;

"Et son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince de Monaco, Louis Fernand de Bonnefoy, Baron du Charmel, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Monaco en France;

"Lesquels, après s'être communiqués leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et conclu les Articles suivants:

"ARTICLE I.

"Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à se livrer réciproquement les individus qui, poursuivis ou condamnés pour un crime ou un délit commis sur le territoire de l'une des Parties, seraient trouvés sur le territoire de l'autre, dans les circonstances et sous les conditions prévues par le présent Traité.

"ARTICLE II.

"Les crimes et délits pour lesquels l'extradition sera accordée sont les suivants:

"1. Assassinat, tentative et complicité d'assassinat, ou complot ayant ce crime pour but.

"2. Homicide sans préméditation ou guet-apens.

"3. Voies de fait ayant occasionné des lésions corporelles.

"4. Contrefaçon, altération de monnaies, et mise en circulation de monnaies contrefaites ou altérées.

"5. Fabrication avec connaissance de cause d'un instrument, outil, ou engin destiné à la contrefaçon de la monnaie du pays.

"6. Faux, contrefaçon, altération ou mise en circulation de pièces, effets ou écritures publics ou privés falsifiés, contrefaits, ou altérés.

"7. Soustraction frauduleuse ou vol.

"8. Destruction ou dégradation de toute propriété, lorsque le fait incriminé est punissable de peines criminelles ou correctionnelles.

"9. Escroquerie d'argent, valuers, ou d'autres objets, sous de faux prétextes.

"10. Recel en connaissance de cause de numéraire, valeurs ou autres objets volés, provenant de soustractions, d'escroquerie ou d'abus de confiance.

"11. Banqueroute frauduleuse et fraudes commises dans les faillites.

"12. Abus de confiance (commis par un dépositaire, administrateur, banquier, fidéi-commissaire, mandataire, commissionnaire, membre ou fondateur d'une Société quelconque).

"13. Faux serment ou subornation de témoins.

"14. Viol.

"15. Carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge, of a girl under sixteen years of age, so far as such acts are punishable by the law of the State upon which the demand is made.

"16. Indecent assault. Indecent assault without violence upon children of either sex under thirteen years of age.

"17. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman.

"18. Abduction.

"19. Child stealing.

"20. Abandoning children, exposing or unlawfully detaining them.

"21. Kidnapping and false imprisonment.

"22. Burglary or housebreaking.

"23. Arson.

"24. Robbery with violence.

"25. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any person in a railway train.

"26. Threats by letter, or otherwise, with intent to extort.

"27. Piracy by law of nations.

"28. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.

"29. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life, or to do grievous bodily harm.

"30. Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

"31. Dealing in slaves in such a manner as to constitute a criminal offence against the laws of both States.

"Extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both the Contracting Parties.

"Extradition may also be granted, at the discretion of the State applied to, in respect of any other crime for which, according to the laws of both the Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

"ARTICLE III.

"Either Government may, in its absolute discretion, refuse to deliver up its own subjects to the other Government.

"ARTICLE IV.

"The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or the person claimed on the part of the Government of Monaco, has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial, within the territories of the two High Contracting Parties respectively, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

"If the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or if the person claimed on the part of the Government of Monaco, should be

"15 Commerce charnel avec une jeune fille âgée de moins de 16 ans, ou tentative de ce fait, en tant que les faits sont punissables d'après la loi du pays requis.

"16. Attentat à la pudeur avec violence. Attentat à la pudeur sans violence sur des enfants de l'un ou l'autre sexe, âgés de moins de 13 ans.

"17. Administration de substances ou emploi d'instruments dans l'intention de provoquer l'avortement.

"18. Enlèvement ou détournement de mineurs.

"19. Vol d'enfants.

"20. Abandon, exposition, ou séquestration illégale d'enfants.

"21. Séquestration ou détention illégale.

"22. Vol avec effraction, escalade, ou à l'aide de fausses clefs.

"23. Incendie volontaire.

"24. Vol avec violence.

"25. Tout acte commis avec intention de mettre en danger la vie de personnes se trouvant dans un train de chemin de fer.

"26. Menaces, écrites ou autres, faites en vue d'extorsion.

"27. Piraterie considérée comme crime par le droit des gens.

"28. Submersion, échouement, ou destruction d'un navire en mer, ou tentative ou complot ayant ce crime pour but.

"29. Attaque à bord d'un navire en haute mer dans le but d'homicide ou afin de porter de graves lésions corporelles.

"30. Révolte, ou complot en vue de révolte, commis par deux ou plusieurs personnes à bord d'un navire en haute mer, contre l'autorité du capitaine.

"31. Traite des esclaves telle qu'elle est punie par les lois des deux pays.

"L'extradition aura également lieu pour complicité d'un des crimes ci-dessus mentionnés, pourvu que la complicité soit punissable par les lois des deux Parties Contractantes.

"Il dépendra de l'État requis d'accorder également l'extradition pour tout autre crime à raison duquel l'extradition peut avoir lieu d'aprés les lois en vigueur des deux Parties Contractantes.

"ARTICLE III.

"Chacun des deux Gouvernements aura liberté pleine et entière de refuser à l'autre l'extradition de ses propres sujets.

ARTICLE IV.

"L'extradition ne sera pas accordée si l'individu réclamé par le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni ou par celui de la Principauté de Monaco a déjà été jugé, acquitté ou puni, ou se trouve encore sous jugement, dans les territoires des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes respectivement, pour le crime à raison duquel l'extradition est demandée.

"Si la personne réclamée par le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni ou par celui de la Principauté de Monaco est en état de prévention ou si, ayant

under examination, or is undergoing sentence under a conviction, for any other crime within the territories of the two High Contracting Parties respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until after he has been discharged, whether by acquittal or on expiration of his sentence, or otherwise.

"ARTICLE V.

"The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution, or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

"ARTICLE VI.

"A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

"ARTICLE VII.

"A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison, or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made, for any other crime or on account of any other matters than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"The requisition for extradition shall be made in the following manner:

"Applications on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government for the surrender of a fugitive criminal in Monaco shall be made by Her Majesty's Council in the Principality.

"Application on behalf of the Principality of Monaco for the surrender of a fugitive criminal in the United Kingdom shall be made by the Consul-General of Monaco in London.

"The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

"If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

"A sentence passed in contumaciam is not to be deemed a conviction, but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an accused person.

"ARTICLE IX.

"If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

été condamnée, elle subit la peine qui lui a été infligée dans les territoires des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes respectivement, pour un autre crime, son extradition sera différée jusqu'à sa remise en liberté, soit qu'elle ait été acquittée, soit qu'elle ait purgé sa peine ou pour toute autre raison.

"ARTICLE V.

"L'extradition n'aura pas lieu si depuis la perpétration du crime, les poursuites ou la condamnation, la prescription des poursuites ou de la peine est acquise d'après les lois du pays auquel la demande est adressée.

"ARTICLE VI.

"Le criminel fugitif ne sera pas extradé si le délit pour lequel l'extradition est demandée est considéré comme un délit politique, ou si l'individu prouve que la demande d'extradition a été faite en réalité dans le but de le poursuivre ou de le punir pour un délit d'un caractère politique.

ARTICLE VII.

"L'individu qui aura été livré ne pourra, en aucun cas, dans le pays auquel l'extradition a été accordée, être maintenu en état d'arrestation ou poursuivi pour aucun crime ou faits autres que ceux qui avaient motivé l'extradition, à moins qu'il n'ait été réintégré, ou n'ait eu l'occasion de retourner de lui-même dans l'État qui l'avait extradé.

"Cette stipulation n'est pas applicable aux crimes commis après l'extradition.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"L'extradition sera demandée de la manière suivante:

"La demande de la part du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique pour l'extradition d'un criminel réfugié dans la Principauté de Monaco, sera faite par le Consul de Sa Majesté accrédité près de Son Altesse Sérénissime.

"La demande de la part de la Principauté de Monaco pour l'extradition d'un criminel fugitif dans le Royaume-Uni sera faite par le Consul-Général de Monaco à Londres.

"La demande d'extradition d'un prévenu devra être accompagnée d'un mandat d'arrêt décerné par l'autorité compétente de l'État requérant, et des preuves qui, d'aprés les lois de l'endroit où le prévenu a été trouvé, justifieraient son arrestation si l'acte punissable y avait été commis.

"Si la demande d'extradition concerne une personne déjà condamnée, elle doit être accompagnée de l'arrêt de condamnation qui a été rendu contre le coupable par le Tribunal compétent de l'État requérant.

"Un arrêt rendu par contumace ne sera pas considéré comme une condamnation, mais une personne ainsi condamnée pourra être traitée comme une personne poursuivie.

"ARTICLE IX.

"Si la demande d'extradition s'accorde avec les stipulations précédentes, les autorités compétentes de l'État requis procéderont à l'arrestation du fugitif.

"ARTICLE X.

"If the fugitive has been arrested in the British dominions, he shall forthwith be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the British dominions.

"In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the British dominions shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or the affirmations of witnesses taken in Monaco, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of, a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows:

"1. A warrant must purport to be signed by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Principality of Monaco.

"2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Principality of Monaco to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be the true copies thereof, as the case may require.

"3. A certificate of or judicial document stating the fact of a conviction must purport to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Principality of Monaco.

"4. In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal and legalization of the Governor-General of the Principality of Monaco; but any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law in that part of the British dominions where the examination is taken may be substituted for the foregoing.

"ARTICLE XI.

"If the fugitive has been arrested in the Principality of Monaco, his surrender shall be granted if, upon examination by a competent authority, it appears that the documents furnished by the British Government contain sufficient *primâ facie* evidence to justify the extradition.

"The authorities of the Principality shall admit as valid evidence records drawn up by the British authorities of the depositions of witnesses, or copies thereof, and records of conviction or other judicial documents or copies thereof: Provided that the said documents be signed or authenticated by an authority whose competence shall be certified by the seal of a Minister of State of Her Britannic Majesty.

"ARTICLE XII.

"The extradition shall not take place unless the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime of which he has been convicted

"ARTICLE X.

"Si le fugitif est arrêté sur le territoire Britannique, il sera aussitôt amené devant un Magistrat compétent, qui devra l'entendre et procéder à l'examen préliminaire de l'affaire de la même manière que si l'arrestation avait eu lieu pour un crime commis sur le territoire Britannique

"Les autorités de la Grande-Bretagne, quand elles procéderont à l'examen établi par les stipulations précédentes, devront admettre comme preuves entièrement valables les dépositions assermentées ou les affirmations faites à Monaco, ou les copies de ces pièces, de même que les mandats d'arrêt et les sentences rendues dans ce pays, ainsi que les certificats de condamnation ou les pièces judiciaires constatant le fait d'une condamnation, pourvu que ces documents soient rendus authentiques de la manière suivante:

"1. Un mandat doit être signé par un Juge, Magistrat, ou officier de la Principauté de Monaco.

"2. Les dépositions ou affirmations ou les copies de ces piéces, doivent porter la signature d'un Juge, Magistrat, ou officier de la Principauté de Monaco constatant que ces dépositions ou ces affirmations se trouvent être en expédition originale ou en copie vidimée, selon le cas.

"3. Un certificat de condamnation ou un document judiciaire constatant le fait d'une condamnation doit être certifié par un Juge, Magistrat, ou officier de la Principauté de Monaco.

"4. Ces mandats, dépositions, affirmations, copies, certificats ou documents judiciaires doivent être rendus authentiques dans chaque cas, soit par le serment d'un témoin, soit par l'apposition du sceau officiel et la légalisation du Gouverneur-Général de la Principauté de Monaco; cependant, les pièces sus-énoncées pourront être rendues authentiques de toute autre manière qui serait reconnue par les lois locales en vigueur dans la partie du territoire Britannique où l'examen de l'affaire aura lieu.

"ARTICLE XI.

"L'extradition d'un fugitif arrêté dans la Principauté de Monaco sera accordée, s'il résulte de l'examen qui en sera fait par une autorité compétente que les documents fournis par le Gouvernement Britannique contiennent des preuves primâ facie suffisantes pour justifier l'extradition.

"Les autorités de la Principauté devront admettre comme preuves entièrement valables les procès-verbaux des dépositions de témoins dressés par les autorités Britanniques, ou les copies de ces procès-verbaux; ainsi que les procès-verbaux des condamnations ou autres documents judiciaires, ou les copies de ces actes; pourvu que ces documents soient signés ou rendus authentiques par une autorité dont la compétence sera certifiée par le sceau d'un Ministre d'État de Sa Majesté Britannique.

"ARTICLE XII.

"L'extradition n'aura lieu que dans le cas où les preuves fournies auront été trouvées suffisantes d'après les lois de l'État requis, soit pour justifier la mise sous jugement du prisonnier, dans le cas où le crime aurait été commis sur le territoire du dit État, soit pour constater l'identité du prisonnier avec l'individu condamné par les Tribunaux de l'Etat requérant, et prouver que le crime dont il a été reconnu coupable

is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to. In Her Britannic Majesty's dominions the fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered until the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his being committed to prison to await his surrender.

"ARTICLE XIII.

"If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers on account of other crimes or offences committed upon their respective territories, his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date.

"ARTICLE XIV.

"If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the State applied to, or the proper Tribunal thereof shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

"ARTICLE XV.

"All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place, and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

"ARTICLE XVI.

"All expenses connected with extradition shall be borne by the demanding State.

"ARTICLE XVII.

"Either of the High Contracting Parties who may wish to have recourse for purposes of extradition to transit through the territory of a third Power shall be bound to arrange the condition of transit with such third Power.

"ARTICLE XVIII.

"When in a criminal case of a non-political character either of the High Contracting Parties should think it necessary to take the evidence of witnesses residing in the dominion of the other, or to obtain any other legal evidence, a 'Commission Rogatoire' to that effect shall be sent through the channel indicated in Article VIII, and effect shall be given thereto conformably to the laws in force in the place where the evidence is to be taken.

"ARTICLE XIX.

"All documents which shall be reciprocally communicated in execution of the present Treaty shall be accompanied by a French or English translation (certified to be correct by the Consul who transmits the document in accordance with Article VIII), when they are not drawn up in the language of the country upon which the demand is made.

"The expense of such translations shall be borne by the demanding State.

"ARTICLE XX.

"The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, so far as the laws for the time being in force in such Colonies and foreign possessions respectively will allow.

aurait pu causer son extradition par l'État requis à l'époque de sa condamnation. L'extradition du fugitif n'aura lieu, dans les territoires de Sa Majesté Britannique, qu'à l'expiration d'un terme de quinze jours à dater de son emprisonnement en vue de l'extradition.

"ARTICLE XIII.

"Si l'individu réclamé par l'une des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes, en exécution du présent Traité, est aussi réclamé par une ou plusieurs autres Puissances, du chef d'autres crimes ou délits commis sur leurs territoires respectifs, son extradition sera accordée à l'État dont la demande est la plus ancienne en date.

"ARTICLE XIV.

"Le fugitif sera mis en liberté si les preuves suffisantes à l'appui de la demande en extradition ne sont pas produites dans l'espace de deux mois, à partir du jour de l'arrestation ou de tel autre terme plus éloigné qui aura été indiqué par l'État requis ou le Tribunal compétent de cet État.

"ARTICLE XV.

"Les objets saisis en la possession de l'individu réclamé au moment de son arrestation seront, si l'autorité compétente de l'État requis en a ordonné la remise, livrés lorsque l'extradition aura lieu ; cette remise ne comprendra pas seulement les objets volés, mais encore tout ce qui peut servir de pièce de conviction.

"ARTICLE XVI.

"Toutes les dépenses occasionnées par une demande d'extradition seront à la charge de l'État requérant.

"ARTICLE XVII.

"Celle des Hautes Parties Contractantes qui voudrait recourir, pour l'extradition, au transit sur le territoire d'une tierce Puissance, aurait à en régler les conditions avec cette dernière.

"ARTICLE XVIII.

"Lorsque dans la poursuite d'une affaire pénale non politique, une des Hautes Parties Contractantes jugera nécessaire l'audition de témoins résidant dans les États de l'autre, ou tout autre acte d'instruction, une Commission Rogatoire sera envoyée à cet effet par la voie indiquée à l'Article VIII, et il y sera donné suite, en observant les lois du pays sur le territoire duquel l'acte d'instruction devra avoir lieu.

"ARTICLE XIX.

"Tous les actes et documents qui seront communiqués réciproquement en exécution du présent Traité, seront accompagnés d'une traduction Française ou Anglaise, certifiée exacte par le Consul qui transmet les documents conformément à l'Article VIII, lorsqu'ils ne seront point rédigés dans la langue du pays requis.

"Les frais occasionnés par ces traductions seront à la charge de l'État requérant.

"ARTICLE XX.

"Les stipulations du présent Traité seront applicables aux Colonies et possessions étrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique, pour autant que faire se pourra d'après les lois en vigueur dans ces Colonies et possessions étrangères respectivement.

"The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions may be made to the Governor or chief authority of such Colony or possession by any person authorized to act in such Colony or possession as a Consular officer of the Principality of Monaco.

"Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the said Governor or chief authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to his Government.

"Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of criminals from Monaco who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign possessions on the basis, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

"Requisitions for the surrender of a fugitive criminal emanating from any Colony or foreign possession of Her Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty

"ARTICLE XXI.

"The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties at any time on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention to do so.

"The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris as soon as possible.

"In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

"Done at Paris, the 17th day of December, 1891.

"(L.S.) EDWIN H. EGERTON.
"(L.S.) LE BARON DU CHARMEL."

"La demande d'extradition d'un criminel qui s'est réfugié dans une de ces Colonies ou possessions étrangères pourra être faite au Gouverneur ou à l'autorité supérieure de cette Colonie ou possession, par toute personne autorisée à fonctionner dans cette Colonie ou possession comme autorité Consulaire de la Principauté de Monaco.

"Le Gouverneur ou l'autorité supérieure mentionné ci-dessus décidera à l'égard de telles demandes, en se conformant, autant que faire se pourra, d'aprés les lois de ces Colonies ou possessions étrangères, aux stipulations du présent Traité. Il sera toutefois libre d'accorder l'extradition ou de soumettre le cas à son Gouvernement.

"Il est réservé toutefois à Sa Majesté Britannique de faire, en se conformant autant que faire se pourra d'après les lois de ces Colonies ou possessions étrangères, aux stipulations du présent Traité, des arrangements spéciaux dans les Colonies ou possessions étrangères pour l'extradition de criminels de Monaco qui auraient trouvé un refuge dans ces Colonies ou possessions étrangères.

"Les demandes concernant l'extradition de criminels qui se sont échappés d'une des Colonies ou possessions étrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique seront traités suivant les dispositions des Articles précédents du présent Traité.

"ARTICLE XXI.

"Le présent Traité sera exécutoire à dater du dixième jour après sa promulgation, dans les formes prescrites par les lois des deux pays. Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes pourra en tout temps mettre fin au Traité en donnant à l'autre six mois à l'avance avis de son intention.

"Il sera ratifié, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris aussitôt que faire se pourra.

"En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent Traité et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

"Fait à Paris, le 17 Décembre, 1891.

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at Paris on the seventeenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, the said Acts shall apply in the case of Monaco, and of the said Treaty with His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco:

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered, that the operation of the said Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so far as relates to Monaco and to the said Treaty, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Act aforesaid of 1886 continue in force, and no longer.

Herbert M. Suft.

The 25th August, 1892.

No. 3322-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest Captain A. S. Rooke, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent in Bundelkhand, with the powers conferred on Political Agents by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 5023-I., dated the 24th December, 1891, to be exercised within the limits of the Bundelkhand Political Agency.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 22nd August, 1892.

No. 3459-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

July 1892. **(Lakhs of Rupees.)**

—	In July.		To end of July.		Whole year.	
[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1891-92.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,11	1,24	7,68	7,58	25,38	24,63
Opium	75	64	2,62	2,59	7,64	8,01
Salt	52	58	2,89	3,10	8,55	8,64
Stamps	40	39	1,57	1,51	4,23	4,27
Excise	43	42	1,70	1,69	5,10	5,11
Provincial Rates	19	17	1,30	1,25	3,62	3,53
Customs	11	12	48	56	1,69	1,70
Assessed Taxes	17	17	45	45	1,53	1,53
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	10	10	54	48
Registration	4	4	16	15	39	40
Tributes from Native States	2	3	18	19	76	78
Other Civil Revenue	23	27	1,08	1,08	3,69	3,47
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	4,00	4,10	20,21	20,25	63,12	62,55
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 38	— 30	— 1,48	— 1,40	— 4,16	— 4,15
Opium	— 1	— 1	— 82	— 1,06	— 2,23	— 1,86
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,97	— 1,94	— 7,60	— 7,46	— 24,76	— 23,57
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,36	— 2,25	— 9,90	— 9,92	— 31,15	— 29,58
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 11	+ 11	+ 40	+ 34	+ 81	+ 68
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 3	— 1	+ 4	— 1	+ 18	+ 23
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 16	+ 23	+ 1,85	+ 2,08	+ 3,97	+ 4,53
Ditto Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.	...	...	— 1	— 1	— 59	— 77
Military Receipts	+ 5	+ 6	+ 22	+ 24	+ 73	+ 80
Ditto Issues	— 1,20	— 1,22	— 4,78	— 4,92	— 14,45	— 15,08
Telegraph Receipts	+ 5	+ 5	+ 21	+ 21	— 1	+ 70
Ditto Issues	— 5	— 5	— 21	— 21		— 66
Public Works Department—						
State Railways—Receipts	+ 75	+ 90	+ 3,48	+ 3,85	— 81	+ 11,36
" " Issues	— 66	— 62	— 2,93	— 2,66		— 8,81
East Indian Railway—Receipts	+ 27	+ 36	+ 1,59	+ 1,63		+ 4,36
" " " Issues	— 11	— 8	— 42	— 37		— 1,44
Ordinary Branches—Receipts	+ 30	+ 31	+ 80	+ 78		+ 2,39
" " Issues	— 58	— 67	— 2,42	— 2,54		— 8,40
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 88	— 63	— 2,18	— 1,59	— 10,17	— 10,11
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	...	...	...	— 5	+ 25	— 5
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	— 4	— 3	— 20	— 9	...	+ 14
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 89	— 41	— 3,71	— 2,87	— 7,93	— 6,26
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R 10 per £	— 1,01	— 1,99	— 6,43	— 8,43	— 17,30	— 16,96
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 11	— 10	— 17	— 21	— 27	— 32
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 2,05	— 2,53	— 10,51	— 11,65	— 25,25	— 23,45
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 1,29	— 1,31	— 2,38	— 2,91	— 3,45	— 59
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	16,20	16,28	17,29	17,88	16,75	17,88
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,91	14,97	14,91	14,97	13,30	17,29

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th August, 1892.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

No. 816.—Colonel A. C. Toker, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, is appointed Superintendent of Army Clothing, Bengal, with effect from the 11th August 1892, *vice* Colonel W. H. Mackesy, Indian Staff Corps, who has vacated that appointment.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 817.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Maitland, Indian Staff Corps, second Deputy Secretary and officiating first Deputy Secretary, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 11th August 1892, *vice* Colonel A. C. Toker, C.B., appointed Superintendent of Army Clothing, Bengal.

Colonel M. J. King-Harman, Indian Staff Corps, officiating second Deputy Secretary, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 11th August 1892, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, promoted.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 818.—Lieutenant A. E. Webb, Indian Staff Corps, 3rd Bengal Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 13th June 1892. (Joined his appointment on the 1st August 1892.)

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 819.—*1st Lancers*—

Lieutenant W. E. G. Lillingston, 6th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer, with effect from the 6th August 1892.

No. 820.—*2nd Infantry*—

Second-Lieutenant S. H. E. Nicholas, East Surrey Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from the 4th August 1892.

No. 821.—*4th Infantry*—

Second-Lieutenant A. J. R. Glasfurd, 3rd Bombay Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer, with effect from the 5th August 1892.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 822.—The following promotions and appointment are made, with effect on and from the date specified, *vice* Colonel F. W. Major, Indian Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 2nd class, who has resigned that appointment:

Names.	From	To	Date.
Captain H. F. Cadell.	Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Military Accountant, 2nd class.	10th August 1892.
Captain W. H. Young.	Military Accountant, 4th class.	Military Accountant, 3rd class.	
Captain G. A. Williams.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	Military Accountant, 4th class.	
Mr. L. L. Kalberer	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	
Lieutenant B. W. Marlow.	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.	
Captain H. Hamilton.	...	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation.	

STAFF CORPS.

No. 823.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant John Lewis Randolph Gordon, Worcestershire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 15th Bengal Infantry,—19th July 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Robert Lee Morris, 1st Dragoon Guards, officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Bengal Lancers,—31st July 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Morris will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 824.—Lieutenant William Alfred Hill, Royal Irish Regiment, Wing Officer, 11th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 24th January 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 825.—Second-Lieutenant Guy Moberley, Middlesex Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 8th Madras Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 15th July 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Moberley will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 826.—Second-Lieutenant Harry Sumner Garratt, Bedfordshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 16th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 10th July 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Garratt will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 827.—*21st Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Ináyat Khan, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 850 of 1890, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 24th July 1890.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 828.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. Palmer, 9th Bengal Lancers, for four months and fifteen days. Pension service—21st year commenced 4th July 1892.

No. 829.—Colonel F. Currie, Cavalry, Commissioner, Fyzabad Division, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, was on furlough out of India, (p. a.) for six months, with effect from the 15th April 1889, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 830.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India.

Captain C. G. F. Edwards, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (u. p. a.) for ten days.

Lieutenant A. S. Begbie, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 16th Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for fifty-nine days.

Lieutenant C. C. Leveson-Gower, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for four months.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. C. Ferris, 1st Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for three months, without pay.

Surgeon-Major W. A. Gilligan, (m. c.) for six months.

PENSIONS.

No. 831.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Henry Hopkins, Public Works Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 832.—Colonel Oswald Menzies, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 26th August 1892.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 833.—Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Andrew Lyttle to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor Thomas King to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor Alfred Wakeman to be Conductor;

Sergeant William Edward Sparrow to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 29th May 1892, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Charles Harris, retired.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 834.—In G. G. O. No. 760 of 1892, *for* "Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Tyres" *read* "Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Tyers."

NATIVE ARMY.

No 835.—*17th Bengal Cavalry*—

Kot-Dafadar Abdullah Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sayyid Zamin Ali Shah, resigned, with effect from the 12th July 1892.

No. 836.—*18th Bengal Lancers*—

Jemadar Samand Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Hardatt Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, and to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Fateh Muhammad Khan, who resigns that appointment, with effect from the 1st May 1892.

No. 837.—*7th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Gajraj Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Bhawani Bakhsh Singh, deceased, with effect from the 26th June 1892.

No. 838.—*9th Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Gokul Dube to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Gola Chand to be Subadar, and Havildar Jít Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Púran, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1892.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 839.—(*Queen's Own*) *Corps of Guides Cavalry*—

Jemadar Nihal Chand to be Ressaidar, *vice* Nand Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, and to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Isar Singh, who resigns that appointment;

Dafadar Jwála Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Nihal Chand, promoted,—

with effect from the 1st June 1892.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 840.—Second grade Assistant Apothecary Alfred Herbert Bell, Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is permitted to resign the service.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 841.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of the undermentioned non-commissioned officer to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit:

No. 111, HAVILDAR MANBIR LIMBU, 2ND BATTALION, 4TH GURKHA RIFLES.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Bapam, in Manipur, on the 25th April 1891, on which occasion, seeing Captain Drury, who was wounded, attacked by two Manipuris, he rushed to the rescue of his officer, and killed one of the latter's assailants with his *kúkri*.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 842.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Richard Pearce is granted the honorary rank of Major.

No. 843.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant George Alfred Tweedy to be Captain, *vice* Mackinnon, resigned.

No. 844.—*Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

The following promotions are made to complete the establishment, with effect from the 14th June 1892:

Mr. Thomas Lowten Sayton Jenkins to be Captain.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Foster Chadburn to be Lieutenant.

No. 845.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Henry Sinclair to be Lieutenant, *vice* Carpenter, promoted.

Mr. James Riordan to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Sinclair, promoted.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th August, 1892.

No. 296.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following *temporary promotions* to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Firebrace, Lieutenant-Colonel F., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class .	24th June 1892.
Walker, F. B. . .	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	24th June 1892.
Coaker, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H., R.E. . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	27th June 1892.

The 22nd August, 1892.

No. 297.—With reference to Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 72, Mr. William Henry Shortt is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch in the rank of Deputy Examiner of Accounts, 2nd Grade, temporary, on probation, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

The 26th August, 1892.

No. 301.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to the Superintending Engineer class, with effect from the 8th July 1892 :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.
Moore, E. J. . .	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Permanent.
Anderson, J. A. . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Sub. *pro tempore.*

TELEGRAPHS.

The 23rd August, 1892.

No. 298.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. A. D. Hill, Superintendent, Class IV, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank,* Indian Telegraph Department, to retire from the service, with effect from the 10th August 1892.

No. 299.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. E. O. Walker, C.I.E., Superintendent, Class IV, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, Indian Telegraph Department, to retire from the service, with effect from the 10th August 1892.

The 24th August, 1892.

No. 300.—Consequent on the return to duty of Mr. W. R. Brooke, Director General of Telegraphs, from privilege leave on the forenoon of the 6th July 1892, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversions, with effect from the forenoon of the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Date.
Lane, J. H. . .	Officiating Director General	Deputy Director General .	6th July 1892.
Luke, S. P. W. V., C.I.E. .	Officiating Deputy Director General.	Director . . .	20th July 1892.
Pitman, C. E., C.I.E. .	Officiating Director .	Superintendent, Class IV, 1st Grade.	21st July 1892.

No. 156-T. E., dated Simla, the 25th August, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Formation of a Provincial Service recruited in India for the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department.

Read—

Paragraph 127 of the Report of the Public Service Commission.
Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 14 Telegraph, dated 8th September 1890.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 23 Telegraph, dated 27th November 1890.
Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 17 Telegraph, dated 15th September 1891.
Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 68 Public Works, dated 15th September 1891.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 59 Public Works, dated 8th October 1891.
Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 22 Telegraph, dated 2nd December 1891.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 4 Telegraph, dated 18th February 1892.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 7 Public Works, dated 18th February 1892.
Letter from the Director General of Telegraphs, No. 203 E. T., dated 14th April 1892.
Letter to the Director General of Telegraphs, No. 108 T. E., dated 8th June 1892.
Paragraph 3 of Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 16 Telegraph, dated 16th June 1892.
Letter from the Director General of Telegraphs, No. 255 E. T., dated 3rd August 1892, and enclosure.

RESOLUTION.

The following regulations, which are the outcome of the recommendations of the Public Service Commission for the future appointment of officers in India to the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department from the Civil Engineering Colleges of India, have been approved by the Secretary of State for India :—

I. A Provincial service recruited in India shall be established on a rate of pay differing from that of the Imperial Service recruited in England. This service shall be under the leave rules of Indian Services, Chapter XIV, and under the General Pension Rules, Part IV, of the Civil Service Regulations. In all other respects there shall be no distinction between the members of this Service and those of the Imperial Service.

II. The rates of pay of the Provincial Service shall be as follows :

			Rs.	
Director General	Class	I	... 3,000	a month
Deputy Director General	"	II	... 2,000	"
Director	"	III	1,050	"
Superintendent	"	IV, 1st Grade,	850	"
"	"	" 2nd "	675	"
"	"	" 3rd "	575	"
Assistant Superintendent	"	V, 1st "	475	"
" "	"	" 2nd "	375	"
" "	"	VI, 1st "	275	"
" "	"	" 2nd "	225	"

These are the rates of pay of the present establishment, and will continue to be the rates for both Imperial and Provincial officers in these classes.

III. The recruitment for the Provincial Service shall be from students of the Thomason College at Roorkee. Students from the other Engineering

Colleges in India wishing to enter the Telegraph Department will be admitted to the Thomason College for training in telegraphy.

The students must be natives of India as defined in the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, section 6.

The number of appointments offered shall ordinarily be two and one in alternate years; but these numbers may be varied according to the requirements of the Department, due notice whereof will be given.

IV. Candidates for employment in the Telegraph Department shall undergo a course of training for two years at the Thomason College similar to that prescribed for Assistant Engineers, but with such modifications as the Director General of Telegraphs in consultation with the Principal of the College may find to be necessary. They shall also be required to obtain certificates of proficiency in the same manner as Assistant Engineers. Qualified students who may be selected for appointment to the Telegraph Department shall be first appointed as apprentices on Rs. 100 a month, and shall remain on probation until they have proved their thorough fitness for service in the Department. They shall then be promoted to Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, on Rs. 225 a month. If they are not recommended within three years for promotion to Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, they shall be liable to removal from the Department.

V. The rules contained in the Civil Service Regulations, which are applicable to apprentice Engineers in the Public Works Department, shall also be applicable to apprentice Assistant Superintendents in the Telegraph Department.

VI. As an occasional measure, and subject to the approval of the Government of India in each case, a Sub-Assistant Superintendent who has displayed marked ability and merit may be promoted to a suitable grade of the Provincial Service, and may be granted a personal allowance to protect him from loss of pay.

VII. After an officer has been appointed under these regulations to a grade not below that of Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, he shall belong to the General Graded Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department. He shall, if qualified, rise in the grades by promotion, and, as regards the higher grades, by special selection under the present rules, and shall receive the rate of salary laid down in regulation II above according to his grade.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs for information and guidance, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered also, that it be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, the Finance and Commerce and Home Departments, and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March, 1892.

From the 2nd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

The 25th August, 1892.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2315 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed during the fortnight ending 20th August, 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 205 of 1892.—John Frederick Fido, Superintendent in Her Imperial Majesty's Mint, Bombay, for "reducing the weight of pull in starting Tram Cars."

No. 206 of 1892.—Andrew Charles Guy Thompson, Engineer and Tea Planter, Sagmootea, Nowgong, Assam, for "cultivating the ground between rows of plants, especially between tea plants or bushes, and currant, gooseberry, and such like plants."

No. 207 of 1892.—Montfort Chamney, Tea Planter, Nowgong, Assam, for "the Disintegrating, sifting, and oxygenising of tea leaf, after the process known in tea manufacture as Rolling."

No. 208 of 1892.—Beaumont Richard, Harrington, Civil Engineer, of No. 1, Wood Street, Calcutta, for "an improved Refuse and Excrement Incinerator."

No. 209 of 1892.—William Banks Gwyther an Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, Bengal, residing at No. 3, Church Lane, Calcutta, for "constructing ventilated roofs and floors."

No. 210 of 1892.—William Hawkins and Thomas Hawkins, both of 41, Hale Street, Lake Road, Landport, Portsmouth, County of Hants, England, Mechanicians, for "Improvements in and relating to means for generating fluid pressure for motive power and other purposes."

No. 211 of 1892.—John Rickie, District Locomotive Superintendent, Frontier Section of the North Western Railway, Quetta, for "Improvement in Compound Engines."

No. 212 of 1892.—Sergeant James Kelly, of the Government Railway Police, Howrah, for "cleaning Tram Car Rails."

No. 213 of 1892.—The Edison United Phonograph Company, Limited, of New Jersey, United States of America, for "Improvements in phonographs."

No. 214 of 1892.—Surther Maschinenfabrik Vormals H. Hammerschmidt of Sürth near Cologne on the Rhine in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, for an "Improved Process for producing pure Carbonic Acid Gas."

No. 215 of 1892.—Carl August Riedig of Konigstrasse Chemnitz, Merchant in the Kingdom of Saxony and German Empire, for "Improvements in all kinds of boots, shoes, slippers, etc., of whatsoever material."

No. 216 of 1892.—Bruce Green, of No. 57, Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, England, Gentleman, for "Improvements in or connected with coin-freed or coin-operated sight-testing apparatus."

No. 2316 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 280 of 1890.—Charles Robert Clarke Tichborne, Ph. D., F.I.C., of 15, North Great George's Street, Dublin, Alfred Edward Darley, of Ardee Street, Brewery, Dublin, Brewer, Marmaduke Francis Purcell, B.L.F.C.S. Assoc., Inst. C.E.I., of 71, Harcourt Street, Dublin, and Samuel Geoghegan, of St. James' Gate Brewery, Dublin, Civil Engineer, for "method of and appliances for the collection and utilization of the carbonic acid and other products given of during the process of all fermentations." (Filed 9th August, 1892.)

No. 162 of 1891.—Frederick Josiah Jones, of 61, Goldington Road, Bedford, in the County of Bedford, Engineer, for "Improvements in the production of coke for Foundry and other purposes." (Filed 11th August, 1892.)

No. 273 of 1891.—Albert Abegg, Manufacturer, residing at Zurich in Switzerland, for "Improvements in Picking Bandfastenings for Looms." (Filed 8th August, 1892.)

No. 11 of 1892.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, Civil Engineer and Patent Agent of the Town of Calcutta, for "a vessel for holding or storing fluids under air pressure which can be applied to various useful purposes." (Filed 2nd August, 1892.)

No. 85 of 1882.—John Isaac Thornycroft, Engineer, of Church Wharf, Chiswick, in the County of Middlesex, England, for "Improvements in propelling and steering apparatus for ships or vessels." (Filed 5th August, 1892.)

No. 87 of 1892.—Samuel Robert Baildon, of 1, Whitefriars Street, and James Kershaw, of 97, Wood Street, both in the City of London, England, Gentlemen, for "Improvements in Punkah-motors." (Filed 4th June, 1892.)

No. 126 of 1892.—Henry James Stuart Brown, of Egremont, Cambuslang, in the County of Lanark, Scotland, Commercial Traveller, for "Improvements in and relating to Metallic and Composite Boxes, Tanks, and the like, and in securing lids or covers thereto." (Filed 11th August, 1892.)

No. 128 of 1892.—William Marriott, of Melton, Constable, Norfolk, England, Civil and Mechanical Engineer, for "Improvements in springs chiefly designed for use in railway vehicles." (Filed 8th August, 1892.)

No. 143 of 1892.—Selby Jackson, Head Signaller, combined Post and Telegraph Office, Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, for "Selby Jackson's sealing-wax for the use of Post Offices in closing bags in particular and the public in general." (Filed 11th August, 1892.)

No. 2317 P.—THE fees prescribed in schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 91 of 1888.—Carl Haggenmacher, Mill Director of Budapest, Hungary, for improved method and apparatus for sifting, bolting, sorting, grading, or separating meal middlings and other like pulverulent or granular materials or produce. (From 16th May 1894 to 15th May 1897.)

No. 38 of 1888.—James Samuel Burroughes, of the Firm of Burroughes and Watts, of Soho Square, London, in the County of Middlesex, and Kingdom of England, Billiard Table Manufacturer, for improvements in the construction of billiard tables. (From 22nd September 1892 to 21st September 1893.)

No. 78 of 1888.—Elisha Gray, of Highland Park, Lake County, State of Illinois, United States of America, Professor of Physics, for art of Telegraphy and Telautograph apparatus. (From 3rd November 1892 to 2nd November 1893.)

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th August, 1892.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 31st July, 1892	54,700	10,91,840	22,27,100	3,57,50,800	7,21,67,500	4,16,94,500	1,91,27,500	17,20,59,240	36,000	57,83,000	8,21,29,200	8,79,48,200	1,34,800	32,200	26,02,29,140
Add—															
Amount of 4½ °/₀ '78, transferred to 6/4 and 4½ °/₀ '79, in London	...	...	...	...	49,43,500	...	...	49,43,500	...	...	1,72,300	1,72,300	...	...	51,15,800
Amount of 4½ °/₀ '79, transferred to 6/4 in London	...	...	...	...	6,64,01,200	...	...	6,64,01,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,64,01,200
Amount of 4½ °/₀ '80, coupon transferred to 6/4 in London	...	...	...	...	63,09,600	...	...	63,09,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,09,600
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th August, 1892	...	...	...	1,200	64,000	...	5,000	70,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,200
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th August, 1892	...	...	...	10,000	500	14,000	...	24,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th August, 1892	...	...	1,000	72,300	5,17,200	26,800	500	6,17,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,17,800
	54,700	10,91,840	22,28,100	3,58,34,300	15,04,03,500	4,17,35,300	1,91,33,000	25,04,26,040	36,000	57,83,000	8,23,01,500	8,81,20,500	1,34,800	32,200	33,87,68,240
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	14,800	3,00,000	11,29,800	6,77,500	51,200	21,73,300	...	51,15,800	6,64,26,200	7,15,42,000	...	...	7,37,15,300
Balance on 15th August, 1892	54,700	10,91,840	22,13,300	3,55,34,300	14,92,73,700	4,10,57,800	1,90,81,800	24,82,52,740	36,000	6,67,200	1,58,75,300	1,65,78,500	1,34,800	32,200	26,50,52,940

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th June, 1892, enfaced from India 7,923 lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,618 lakhs.
" 16th " 1892, " 30th " " ditto 3 " ditto 27 "
" 1st July " " 15th July " ditto 4 " ditto 32 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 8 " ditto 25 "
" 1st Aug. " " 15th Aug. " ditto 70 " ditto 22 "

8,008 lakhs. 6,712 lakhs.
6,712 "
Balance against India . 1,296 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 19th August, 1892.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64, Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Mr. H. W. Morris .	Lalkhua Tea Estate, Sylhet.	9th February, 1892 .	District Judge, Sylhet, 5th August, 1892.	Will left. The deceased was a Manager of Lalkhua Tea Estate. Probate of Will has been granted to Dr. A. J. MacLaughtin, one of the executors named in the Will.
„ A. de C. Hawkins	Minbu . . .	8th May, 1892 . .	Deputy Commissioner, Minbu, 30th July, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was an Inspector of Police. No application for letters of administration.
„ Daniel McDonough	Rawal Pindi . .	31st July, 1892 . .	District Judge, Rawal Pindi, 9th August, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was a Telegraph Master. No application for letters of administration.
„ G. S. Aitkins .	On board the S. S. *Cheshire* at Colombo	22nd June, 1892 .	Registrar, Recorder's Court, Rangoon, 5th August, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was an Inspector of Police in Burma. No application for letters of administration.
„ K. C. Michell .	Katha . . .	11th May, 1892 . .	Deputy Commissioner, Katha district, Upper Burma, 5th August, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was an Assistant District Superintendent of Police. No application for letters of administration.
„ D. Picken . .	Lucknow . . .	27th June, 1892 .	District and Sessions Judge, Lucknow, 12th August, 1892.	Will left. The deceased was a Fitting-hop Foreman. The widow has applied for probate.
„ J. S. Bamford .	Mandalay . . .	End of 1891 . .	District Judge, Katha, 6th August, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was an Inspector of Police. No application for letters of administration.
„ C. J. Perry . .	Katha . . .	5th January, 1892 .	District Judge, Katha, 5th August, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was a contractor. No application for letters of administration.
„ E. L. Betteley .	Katha . . .	23rd April, 1891 .	District Judge, Katha, 5th August, 1892.	Will left. The deceased was a contractor. The widow has applied for probate.
„ H. B. Bunnett .	Bulandshahr . .	1st August, 1892 .	District Judge, Meerut, 12th August, 1892.	Will left. The deceased was a Magistrate and Collector. The wife of deceased is executrix, who has applied for probate.

F. COLLIS SANDES,
Offg. Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 25th August, 1892.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd August, 1892.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				48,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,09,22,688	13	10	1,88,69,848	2	11
Public Deposits at Branches	79,47,159	5	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,96,87,383	0	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,74,151	12	1
Sundries				29,33,236	8	6
RUPEES				10,65,64,619	7	10

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,18,63,436	0	0
Other authorized Investments				58,77,358	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				81,03,641	0	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				66,17,234	12	4
Bills discounted and purchased				1,52,35,960	9	3
Balances with other Banks				6,80,727	11	10
Bullion				1,58,841	8	1
Dead Stock				12,31,646	5	3
Stamps				9,051	5	3
Sundries				17,23,506	9	9
				5,15,21,404	6	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,77,83,832	9	11	5,50,43,215	1	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,72,59,362	7	3			
RUPEES				10,65,64,619	7	10

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 25th August, 1892.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 67·3.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 24th August, 1892.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 17th August, 1892	29,19,539	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	33,88,728	63,08,267
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	9,11,082	
Ditto ditto Government	595	9,11,677
		72,19,944
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	19,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	19,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 24th August, 1892	...	53,19,914
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	21,99,298	
Ditto ditto Government	31,20,646	53,19,944
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	2,45,110	
Ditto ditto Government	...	2,45,110

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 25th August, 1892.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 8th August, 1892.

No. 1.—Babu Sri Nath Roy, Accountant, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, is, on return from leave, posted to the Bengal-Assam Railway, Northern Section.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Accountant General.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th August, 1892.

No. 20.—Second grade Assistant Surgeon Binode Krishna Bose, of the Bengal Provincial Establishment, is permitted to resign the service of Government.

G. BOMFORD, *M.D.*,
for *Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 13th August, 1892.

No. 4859.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 (1) and (2) of the "Wild Birds Protection" Act (XX of 1887), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased, with respect to all Cantonments and Municipalities in the said territories, to issue the following rules which are hereby published for general information :—

I. The expression "wild bird" for the purpose of Act XX of 1887 shall mean and include—
   Bustard.
   Florican.
   Wild duck of all descriptions.
   Sand grouse.
   Sisi.
   Chicor.
   Partridge.

II. The breeding season of the said wild birds shall extend from 1st April to 10th September inclusive in each year.

III. During the breeding season defined in Rule II, no person shall sell or possess in any of the Cantonments or Municipalities situated in the said territories any such wild bird recently killed or taken.

IV. Any person convicted of a breach of these rules shall be punished by a fine which may extend, in the case of a first offence, to R5 for every such wild bird in respect of which the breach of these rules has been committed, and in the case of any subsequent offence to R10 in respect of any such bird.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Lieut.*,
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 15th August, 1892.

No. 2907-*G*.—Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller, I.S.C., Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant, Meywar Bhil Corps, is granted privilege leave from the 21st August to the 6th September, 1892.

The 19th August, 1892.

No. 2944-*G*.—The two months' extraordinary leave without allowances granted to Kumar Lachman Singh, attached to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, in this office Notification No. 1881, dated the 10th June last, is extended by one month.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,
First Asst. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 18th August, 1892.

No. 846.—Amendment.—In this office Notification No. 517C, dated 25th January, 1892, for the words "within the local limits of the Ajmere District" read the words "within the local limits of the Districts of Ajmere and Merwara."

This amendment will have effect from the 15th August, 1892.

The 20th August, 1892.

No. 859-373.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1380G., dated the 4th instant, Surgeon-Major P. D. Pank, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, received charge of the Offices of Civil Surgeon, Ajmere, Superintendent of Jail, Ajmere, and Medical Officer of the Merwara Battalion, from Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newman, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,
First Asst. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 13th August, 1892.

No. 4860.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 (1) and (2) of the "Wild Birds Protection" Act (XX of 1887), as extended to British Baluchistan, the Chief Commissioner is pleased, with respect to all Cantonments and Municipalities in British Baluchistan, to issue the following rules which are hereby published for general information :—

I. The expression "wild bird" for the purpose of Act XX of 1887 shall mean and include—
   Bustard.
   Florican.
   Wild duck of all descriptions
   Sand grouse.
   Sisi.
   Chicor.
   Partridge.

II. The breeding season of the said wild birds shall extend from 1st April to 10th September inclusive in each year.

III. During the breeding season defined in Rule II, no person shall sell or possess in any of the Cantonments or Municipalities situated in British Baluchistan any such wild bird recently killed or taken.

IV. Any person convicted of a breach of these rules shall be punished by a fine which may extend, in the case of a first offence, to R5 for every such wild bird in respect of which the breach of these rules has been committed, and in the case of any subsequent offence to R10 in respect of any such bird.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Lieut.*,

First Assistant.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 19th August, 1892.

No. 2590-S.—Under the provisions of Section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify that the following gentlemen have been duly returned as members for the Municipal Committee of Ajmere at the election held on the 30th June, 1892, to fill existing vacancies in the Railway and Suburban Wards :—

Railway Ward.

Mr. T. E. Cochrane.
" S. Timothy.

Suburban Ward.

Mr. P. Anderson.
" H. P. Stringfellow.

By Order,

H. F. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,

Secy. to the Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th August, 1892.

No 38.—Mr. H. B. Holmes, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Class III, grade 2, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in Class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. F. D. Kiernander, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, or until further orders.

The 18th August, 1892.

No. 39.—Mr. A. R. Walsh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 17, on the 24th July, 1892.

The 20th August, 1892.

No. 40.—Mr. J. G. M. O'Hara, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 17, on the 8th August, 1892.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,

Director-General.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Sealdah, Calcutta, the 25th August, 1892.

No. 8.—Mr. W. C. Boyce, District Traffic Superintendent, is granted two months' privilege leave, under Articles 277 to 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st October, 1892, or any such date as he may avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,

Offg. Manager.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter, or Absentee without leave, from the 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment of Foot, dated at Agra, this 18th day of August, 1892.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 512, Sergeant Patrick Gilchrist.
Age,—27 years 4 months.
Height,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, auburn; Eyes, grey.
Trade,—Pupil Teacher.
Date of Enlistment,—24th April, 1884.
Place of Enlistment,—Langford.
Parish and County in which born,—Shieete, Edgeworthstown, C. Langford.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—12th August, 1892.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Tundla.
Marks,—Scar on left side under arm.
REMARKS,—
Under 9 years' service.

G. POIGNAND, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Comdg. 1st Battn., Leinster Regt.

CEMETERY NOTICES.

The tombs erected in the Cemetery of Faridpur to the memory of the following deceased persons have fallen into disrepair :—

Josephine, wife of Mathew William Corruthers,—died 26th November, 1883.

William Thomas Burt,—died 11th May, 1831.

William Henry French,—died 9th February, 1830.

Unless the friends of the deceased undertake the restoration of the tombs, the procedure prescribed in the standing orders of the Government will be carried out (Rule XIX, Government of India Notification No. 103, dated 20th June, 1885).

E. F. GROWSE,

Magistrate of Faridpur.

FARIDPUR MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,

The 2nd August, 1892.

Notice is hereby given to the friends and relatives of certain deceased persons who have been buried in the Cantonments Cemetery, Rangoon, and whose names are appended below, that their monuments have fallen into a ruinous condition and require repairs. Should no steps be taken to complete the necessary repairs within three months of the date of this notice, the ruined monuments will be made level with the ground :—

List of the Monuments referred to in the above notice as being in a ruinous condition in the Cantonments Cemetery, Rangoon.

	Names.	Died.	
C Block.	F. Knox	9th Jan.,	1860.
	Quartermaster-Sergeant G. Lilly	16th June,	1857.
B Block.	Lieutenant T. J. Drury	13th July,	1859.
	J. Wilson	16th May,	1859.
	R. T. Turner	3rd May,	1866.
	Mary and Lucy Dickinson	10th Apl.,	1862.
A	W. Creu	2nd Nov.,	1862.
E	A. Colquhoun	3rd Oct.,	1877.
	E. Yule	12th May,	1877.
	R. Valentine	12th Jan.,	1874.
	F. Housman	16th Dec.,	1873.
	W. H. St. Albin	9th May,	1870.
G1	R. S. Berry	22nd June,	1877.
H	E. A. Aldridge	15th Mar.,	1881.
	C. Plant	22nd Dec.,	1886.
	G. Webster	4th Aug.,	1868.
	M. Fox	26th July,	1878.
E	Captain Potter	21st Oct.,	1873.

C. P. CORY,
Chaplain in charge.

RANGOON,
The 16th August, 1892.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1888.	No. of Note.	Value. £	Name of Claimant.
H111	R 67—88583	100	Oudh Behari Lall, Banker, Fyzabad, Oudh.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. Comptroller Genl.,
In charge, Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th August, 1892.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 23rd August, 1892.

Bason, V. & Co.	Gale & Palden.	Philipps, W. R.
Clairtin, Francois.	Gray & Co.	Statesbury, Mrs.
Coelho, L. C. S.	Lavers, Esq.	Thompson & Son.
Dracott, F. H.	Mandan, S. & Co.	Williams, G. L.
Duploch, F.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adie, A. E.	Ellis, W. H.	Patterson, E. L.
Adlam, E. F.	Finkler, M.	Percivall, Thomas.
Adolfo, M.	Fox, Capt. E. T. W.	Reynolds, R.
Aldham, C. J.	Galloway, G. A. S.	Rielly, E.
Arthur, L.	Gillon, E. A.	Roberts, R.
Atkinson, F. S.	Hallé, Clifford.	Ross, W. Leith.
Balfour, G.	Harrington, Rev.	Sceats, Frank S.
Bartlett, W. E.	Ilbery, Harold.	St. John, J. M. H.
Baker, W. P.	Kramer, Miss Bethy.	Staff, Ernest.
Bean, H.	Lackersteen, M. L.	Swan, E.
Braunchtein, Mons.	Lang, Rev. A. H.	Tambkin, S.
Charlton, J. G.	Lebihan, Monsieur.	Twinning, T. V.
Chatterson, A.	Leonardi, O.	Vas, Predade.
Clark, Harry.	McCoy, G. E.	Wallace, R. C.
Commandant, Malacca Police.	Mulley, Miss.	Walker, A.
	Murray, Slade.	Wallace, R. E.
Conway, Esq.	Naser, Sam. E.	Wallerstein, Major.
Coventry, Mrs. E. M.	Paeongi, Fani.	Walton, H. E.
ulbard, Mrs.	Parsons, John.	Wyndham, Wm.
ies, Reginald.	Patenoy, Mrs.	

Registered Letters.

DeCruze, T.	Martin, F. A.	Schoidhan, Dr. Franzis.
	Ross, W. L.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexander, H. N.	Grustein, N.	Peterson, P.
Abbold, W. L.	Greatheed, C.	Priestly.
Adams, John Sir.	Hosloger, H.	Perei·a, N.
Bulkly, Mrs.	Hill, R.	Royal, B., Madam.
Bughton, S. D.	Herwig, Mrs.	Rawhone, A. J.
Bayly, S. C.	Hamilton, A. G.	Rowland, C.
Brass, W. J.	Jeath, A.	Shirarts, M.
Bexfield, J.	Jocucpobury, J.	Stewart, C. H.
Burnett, J. B.	Jones, A. B., Mrs.	Slegernacun, E. A.
Birds, G. F.	Kimerling, M.	Silva, W. S.
Barman.	Koch, S.	Smith.
Basset, E.	Kohu, S.	Spitzel, L.
Brantz, Reg.	King, B.	Shapura, Z.
Baumgartner.	Lessie, Mrs.	Schnetzer, H.
Cox, C.	Lawrence, C. L.	Somerfield, A.
Cawara, S.	Leadon, R. H.	Sonelal.
Clarke, F.	McDonald, W. J.	Simpson, S.
Collins, J. O.	Methee.	Smith, L., Mrs.
Coelho, C. M.	Naylor, A. M.	Sate, L., Mrs.
D'Silva.	Nolan, A. H.	Verand, E.
Dannenberg, A.	Newman, H. J.	Vickers, W.
Erssenhofer, F. K.	Oakey, G.	Williamson, A., Mrs.
Fries, J.	Owen, W. S.	Walkins, J.
Faulker.	Pitts, S., Mrs.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 22nd August, 1892.

Babington, C. W.	Goward, E. A.	Pagan, T. B.
Carter, B.	Grant, F. W.	Paget, A. M.
Casler, F.	Hopkinson, J. A.	Palmer, C.
Cohen, R. E.	Jobbins, W. H.	Robertson, W. T. M.
Edwards, C. A.	King, F. St.	Sanderson, H. E.
Frances, H.	Marriott, W.	Washer, W. D.

GEO. ED. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 27th August, 1892.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1892.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	30th Aug.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	29th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion.	30th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	5th Sep.	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	5th "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	27th Aug.	Per French Str. *Niemen.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	27th "	Per Steamer *Chelydra.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	30th "	Per Steamer *Africa.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	2nd Sep.	Per Steamer *Nevasa.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	31st Aug.	Per Steamer *Kola.*
Colombo and Australasian Colonies	29th "	*Viâ* Bombay.
Madras, Colombo, Straits and Hongkong.	3rd Sep.	Per A. Lloyds' Str. *Niobe.*

N. B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

GEO. ED. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

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STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 35.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1892.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 14	10 1	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	9 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 7	11 7	...	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	15 3	15 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	10 14	10 14	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	130 0	125 0	17 0	17 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 6	10 11	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 3	...	...	...	...	213 15	213 15	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	7 5	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	11 0	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	11 6	...	...	7 6	7 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	9 5	8 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	..	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	161 10	161 10	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 5	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 13	9 13	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	392 0	392 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 14	10 12	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 10	10 10	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 15	19 5	18 8	8 4	8 14	70 0	70 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	‡	‡	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 11	7 11	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	‡	...	7 2	7 2	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	‡	‡	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	‡	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 0	14 3
Meiktila	4 0	4 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 14	8 14	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	20 13	20 13	5 13	5 13	222 10	222 10	16 0	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	15 6	16 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 0	14 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 1	11 13	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	18 0	19 8
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 4	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	10 8	10 8
Cachar	8 8	8 0	...	...	8 8	9 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 14	5 4	7 2	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 4	7 3
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 10	10 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																												
Eastern hill tracts—																												
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 14½	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	...	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	80 0	3 8	3 8
Eastern—																												
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	6 4	7 4	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0
Chittagong	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 0	11 0	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	9 4
Tippera	7 8	10 0	...	...	8 10	8 6	10 13½	10 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 5	...	...	7 14	7 8	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 8	10 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 8	...	...	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																												
Khulna	10 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 10	10 0	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	18 0	11 0	200 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 14	12 5	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	106 0	106 0	10 10¾	10 10¾
Calcutta	11 4	11 6	14 12	14 6	7 14	8 0	10 9	11 0	15 4	14 4	10 0	10 12	...	...	9 6	9 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 3	15 0	85 0	85 0	11 6	11 4
Hooghly	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	11 13¾	12 0	17 12½	18 9	10 0	10 5	11 1	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	17 4½	17 4½	...	...	10 10½	10 10½
Jessore	10 10	10 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	9 2
Faridpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0
Central—																												
Bankura	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	220 0	220 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	11 14	11 12	...	...	9 12	10 8	11 13	12 13⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	17 4	16 8	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Birbhum	10 10	10 10	10 3	10 3	10 8	10 8	12 13	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 14	10 14
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 0	6 12	12 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	16 8	...	...	16 8	17 4	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 12	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 9	9 9
Rajshahi	12 0	12 0	19 8	19 8	9 12	9 12	10 14	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	17 11	18 6	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																												
Rangpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	200 0	100 0	9 0	10 0
Dinajpur	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 10	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	140 0	10 4	10 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	...	...	11 0	10 8	13 0	11 0	8 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																												
Puri	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	...	...	13 13	13 13	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Cuttack	11 2	9 13	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6†	16 1†	...	...	15 12	10 8	80 0	80 0	11 0	9 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0* / 13 0§	19 0*	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																												
Singhbhum	13 8	13 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 8	10 0	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	16 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	9 14
Lohardaga	7 8 to 9 12	7 8 to 10 0	11 0	12 0	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	...	...	11 8 to 12 0	12 0 to 13 0	18 0	18 0	11 0 to 13 0	11 0 to 13 8	140 0 to 160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Palámau	10 6½	11 4	16 14	15 12	10 15½	12 15	12 15	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10½	13 8	16 14	18 9	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	9 0

* Chhola. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. § Biri. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	13 5	13 0	13 5	13 5	10 8	9 0	11 14	10 0	13 4	15 0	16 0	...	16 0	...	10 0	13 10	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	10 0
Gaya	12 8	12 8	16 4	16 8	9 0	9 0	11 12	11 12	14 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	17 0	17 4	15 0	...	19 0	19 0	240 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 8 to 15 8	14 0 to 15 0	20 0	18 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	18 8	..	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	10 8
Shahabad	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	16 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	80 0	...	11 0	11 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	15 2	15 2	10 1	9 12	11 6	10 11	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	15 2	15 2	13 4	15 2	17 10	17 10	164 0	164 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	12 1	12 10	17 10	17 10	10 0	10 0	12 10	12 1	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 10	17 10	17 10	16 8	16 8	16 8	17 0	17 10	18 11	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Saran	13 4	13 8	18 4	17 12	8 4	8 4	11 2	11 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 8	17 4	16 8	19 8	19 12	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 0	17 0	18 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	7 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Benares	13 0	12 9	16 13	16 4	9 3	9 3	10 0	9 14	17 5½	17 1	15 11½	16 2	...	...	11 4	10 0	16 13	16 8	.	...	20 5	20 9½	125 0	125 0	9 8	9 11
Ghazipur	13 8	13 8	16 12	16 12	6 7	6 7	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 1	16 1	19 5	19 5	10 5	10 5	17 6	17 6		...	20 10	20 10	180 0	180 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	13 0	12 8	19 8	19 0	7 0	7 0	10 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12
Allahabad	11 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	9 4	9 4	19 0	21 0	18 8	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	..	21 0	20 8	90 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Central—																										
Bánda	16 0	15 12	22 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	...	...	21 4	21 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0
Hamírpur	16 4	16 0	.	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 4	20 8	20 8	19 8	...	...	...	..	..	21 0	21 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 0
Jalaun	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	18 0‡	...	16 0	16 0	23 0‡	23 0	18 0	18 0	26 0‡	26 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 0	13 8	19 0	18 8	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	19 8	19 0	19 0	...	14 0	13 8	12 8	20 0	19 8	20 0	21 0	20 8	20 8	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 4	14 4	18 4	18 2	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	19 4	19 2	18 8	18 5	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	20 4	20 8	22 0	22 0	23 8	23 12	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 4
Farukhabad	13 6	13 0	18 0	17 12	5 4	5 4	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	19 12	19 12	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	14 12	14 12	19 0	19 12	4 8	4 8	8 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	..	.	18 8	19 4	17 8	14 0	23 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	11 8	10 12
Etah	16 4	15 4	22 8	22 4	6 8	6 8	9 4	9 8	17 8	17 8	15 8	15 8	21 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	24 8	...	...	17 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 4
Western—																										
Jhánsi	15 6	15 9	22 4	22 4	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0½	22 4	23 11	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	25 4	25 4	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	17 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	105 0	105 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	14 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 8	22 8	...	...	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 8	14 4	19 0	21 8	5 4	5 8	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 8	20 0	16 8	...	...	12 0	21 0	22 0	21 8	18 0	16 8	22 0	25 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 4
Bulandshahr	15 0	15 2	21 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 4
Submontane—																										
Ballia	13 12	13 2	17 8	17 8	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	115 0	115 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	13 0	13 4	17 4	17 11	8 14	8 14	11 1	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 11	...	...	14 12	14 0	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	11 10	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 10	20 10	140 0	140 0	9 10	10 0
Basti	14 8	14 8	20 0	19 0	9 0	7 12	22 0‡	22 0‡	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	14 8	13 8	20 0	19 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	19 8	20 0	21 0	...	19 0	18 4	140 0	140 0	10 12	10 12
Budaun	15 0	14 12	20 0	19 8	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	13 8	14 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 8	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 8	192 0	192 0	11 0	11 0
Pilibhit	13 2	13 6	25 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 14	22 8	13 0	13 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 6	25 0	15 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 10

Naini Tal	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	8 4	8 4	11 4	11 4	7 4	7 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	10 12	10 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	200 0	7 0	7 0
Bijnor	13 12	13 12	21 6	21 6	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	15 12	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	...	...	20 4	20 4	135 0	135 0	11 0	10 13
Muzaffarnagar	14 9	15 0	24 3	24 3	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 8	17 9	17 10	14 13	14 13	9 14	9 14	6 9	6 9	20 14	21 8	15 6	15 6	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	14 4	14 0	21 0	21 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 12	22 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	19 0	21 8	10 12	10 12	18 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	13 12	13 12	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dun	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	9 4	9 4	14 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 2	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	5 4	5 4	...	..	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	160 0	160 0	5 10	5 10
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	...	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	14 8	14 0	22 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	14 0	14 0	22 0	21 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 8	25 8	25 8	16 0	19 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	24 0‡	24 0	17 0	16 0	25 0‡	25 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0
Lucknow	13 4	13 2	19 2	18 12	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 13	19 0	20 8	20 0	20 8	20 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	15 4	15 4	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 12
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 3	13 2	18 8	18 0	9 12	9 8	12 10	12 8	19 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	...	...	20 4	20 4	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki		12 12	...	19 0	...	10 0	...	11 0	...	19 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	12 12	..	...	...	22 0	...	19 0	...	125 0	...	11 0
Gonda	14 6	14 8	20 8	20 8	10 4	10 4	11 10	11 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 8	20 8	20 4	20 0	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 0	15 0	21 8	20 8	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	20 8	20 8	19 8	19 8	23 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	†	16 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	17 0	22 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	160 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	12 13	13 2	18 12	18 12	7 8	8 12	10 0	10 0	16 4	16 4	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	16 4	17 8	18 12	25 0	...	...	15 0	15 10
Bánswara	15 10	16 14	18 12	20 0	8 12	8 12	13 12	15 0	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	27 8	27 8	26 14	27 8	20 0	20 0	..	..	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	9 12½	10 2½	10 2½	13 13¾	7 13	7 13	8 3¼	8 3¼	10 2½	14 1	8 9½	9 6	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 7¼	12 14¼	12 8	12 8	13 10¾	8 15¾	9 6	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6
Sirohee	10 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	14 0	12 8	12 0	11 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Erinpura	10 11	10 10	14 14	14 14	...		8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	15 14	16 0		..	...	...	220 0	220 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 0	12 5	16 8	17 3	5 0	5 0	9 10	9 10	16 13	16 13	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	17 7	17 7	16 0	16 0	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	10 2	9 14	13 4	13 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...		11 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	14 0	12 0	9 8	9 8			11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 12	12 8	15 12	15 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 12	15 8	14 12	14 8	†	†	†	†	17 0	16 8	15 8	15 0	†	†	*	*	13 0	12 12
Boondee	16 8	17 4	20 8	22 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	..	...	...	..	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Kotah	18 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	..	..	21 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	9 8
Jhallawar	15 12	16 4	24 4½	24 7	7 13½	7 13½	10 3	10 3	22 11	22 14	15 12½	15 12½	...	...	22 2	24 2½	20 3	20 3	22 2	22 2	12 11	12 11	175 0	175 0	9 4	8 14
Tonk	14 6	14 0	17 9	17 2	7 12	8 8	8 8	9 8	21 12	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 4	...	...	...	...	85 0	85 0	10 6	10 10
Jeypore	13 8	13 4	18 0	17 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	17-0 to 18 8	17-4 to 20 0	18 0	19 8	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 15	15 10	20 14	19 5	10 1	11 4	11 4	11 14	21 4	20 5	17 8	16 14	...	...	11 9	14 6	20 14	20 0	...	...	28 12	25 10	200 0	200 0	11 1½	11 0
Dholpur	15 8½	15 6	22 8	22 2½	8 7	8 7	9 5	9 9	18 0	17 14½	18 1¾	18 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	22 11½	22 7	...	.	28 5½	28 3	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 12
Bhurtpore	15 8	15 8	21 8	21 12	6 2½	6 2½	6 15	6 15	21 5	21 8	19 4	19 8	...	...	9 12	10 4	22 8	22 8	15 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	200 0	160 0	11 2½	11 4
Ulwur	14 12	14 13	19 13	20 7	8 0	8 0	8 10	8 10	20 3	21 0	18 2	18 9	...	...	12 12	12 12	20 5	20 8	20 3	20 8	27 0	27 3	200 0	200 0	12 10	12 7
Deoli Cantonment	13 4	13 9	16 4	16 2	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	17 14	17 12	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0		..	..	...	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	11 13½	11 8	16 8	16 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	15 5	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	10 10½	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 4¼	11 12
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	10 0	17 8	18 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	§	‖	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	8 6	9 6		..	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 12	10 4	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9		...	..	..	260 0	260 0	12 0	12 0
Anadra	10 6	10 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	9 0	9 0	...	..	11 12	12 0
Shahpoora	11 4	11 8	14 1½	14 1½	9 8	8 4	10 0	9 12	14 7	14 11	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 1½	14 9½	14 1½	14 7	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	9 12 and 11 0	9 8 and 10 10	15 0	15 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 0 and 14 0	13 2	12 0 and 12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 0 and 15 5	15 0	13 2	9 0	10 0	...	...	13 8	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 4	7 14	...	.	6 8	6 4	8 4	7 14	11 10	10 10	9 10	8 12	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 0	10 3	..	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	14 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Neemuch Cantonment	12 0	12 6	17 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	16 10	17 10	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 4	16 8	17 7	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 12
Geona	17 0	17 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 8
Gwalior	15 10¾	15 6½	24 7	23 14½	7 7	6 10½	9 4¾	9 4¾	19 10½	20 11½	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 12	12 12	17 0	17 0	20 3	21 4	17 0	17 0	148 12	148 12	11 11	11 13

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Seven and half pies per bundle. ‖ Six pies per bundle

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 2	9 5	9 8	9 11	*	*	*	*	16 6	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	7 14	7 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 0	9 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	14 13	13 2	15 14	15 14	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 3	11 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 0	8 0	12 11	14 3	12 10	11 14	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	10 2
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	15 8	15 8	17 6	14 3	17 8	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221 2	221 2	12 14	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 3	9 3	16 0	14 11	13 3	13 3	17 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	121 8	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	7 11	7 11	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 11	9 11	16 8	18 0	12 3	12 3	17 8	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	8 2	8 8	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 8	9 8	15 0	14 10	13 13	13 13	20 5	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 5	9 5	15 13	15 2	13 13	13 13	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	12 8	*	*	16 6	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 2	119 2	10 11	11 13
Vizagapatam	8 0	7 8	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 8	7 14	14 14	12 3	14 14	14 14	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godavari	5 14	7 3	...	...	9 6	9 3	10 8	10 5	15 6	15 6	14 2	14 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162 0	162 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 14	6 8	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 0	11 0	15 13	14 3	*	*	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 11	8 11	10 2	10 2	16 0	15 8	13 3	11 5	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	6 11	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 14	8 14	13 8	12 13	11 3	11 3	15 2	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 11	8 11	*	*	*	*	15 2	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 6	136 2	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 5	10 5	14 10	14 10	11 10	11 10	15 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163 3	163 3	11 11	11 11
S. Arcot	6 3	6 10	...	...	9 10	10 0	10 8	10 8	*	*	23 2	16 14	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 0	10 0	*	*	15 3	13 13	17 6	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 5	6 5	...	...	8 10	8 10	8 14	8 14	13 11	14 0	14 10	14 10	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 2	7 2	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 3	9 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 3	9 8	9 8	9 11	13 13	14 10	12 8	14 11	14 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 4	7 4	8 4	8 8	23 8	19 0	19 0	15 0	22 0	19 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	9 12	...	...	10 8	11 0	114 0	114 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	7 10	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 11	7 8	14 8	14 10	...	...	18 11	17 3	...	...	8 8	8 10	...	...	9 8	9 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 8	...	9 4	8 0	150 0	130 0	9 4	10 0
Túmkúr	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	9 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 8	8 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	6 8	7 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	72 0	72 0	8 0	8 8
Kadur	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	6 13	6 13	7 6	7 6	8 6	7 14	10 0	10 0	23 2	19 15	...	...	26 12	21 8	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	26 0	22 0	16 0	18 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS ON THE INUNDATION CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE RABI CROP OF 1891-92, AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN THE DISTRICTS IRRIGATED BY THOSE CANALS FOR THE YEARS 1890-91 AND 1891-92.

Statement No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1891-92 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			AREA IRRIGATED.		COMPARISON WITH LAST YEAR.		RAINFALL IN RABI MONTHS.													
DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	1891-92.	1890-91.	In-crease.	De-crease.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		TOTAL.	
							1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1891-92.	1890-91.
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	21,452	20,343	1,109	...	0·6	...	...	0·1	...	1·9	...	2·4	0·8	0·2	...	3·5	1·4	8·1
Montgomery	3,567,750	357,622	89,610	49,191	40,419	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	1·5	...	0·5	0·8	...	...	1·3	0·8	3·5
Montgomery (Lower Sohág and Pára Canal)	Given	above.	30,547	19,656	10,891	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	0·3	0·6	0·8	...	...	1·3	1·1	3·5
Mooltan	3,763,200	799,360	191,621	149,932	41,689	...	...	...	...	0·91	...	1·67	0·26	0·74	0·30	0·54	...	0·78	0·56	4·60
Mooltan (Sidhnai Canal)	Given	above.	*94,427	†60,868	33,559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	2,007,819	397,529	189,841	160,128	29,713	...	...	0·56	...	0·74	...	1·55	0·29	0·82	0·10	0·23	...	0·56	0·39	0·46
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	797	205	592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghází Khan	2,801,280	1,008,000	85,138	63,755	21,383	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·94	0·15	0·87	0·12	0·25	...	0·83	0·27	2·89
Shahpur	3,044,846	641,088	15,257	9,268	5,989	...	0·06	0·3	...	2·5	...	1·5	0·13	2·3	0·18	1·1	0·1	1·4	0·38	9·1
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	17,519,447	4,368,520	718,690	533,346	185,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Acres.
Acres irrigated in 1890-91	533,346
" " 1891-92	718,690
NET INCREASE	185,344

* Includes area dried up	34,510
† Ditto ditto	1,307

LAHORE:
The 1st August, 1892.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Statement No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1891-92 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Montgomery (Lower Sohág and Pára Canal).	Mooltan.	Mooltan (Sidhnai Canal).	Dera Ismail Khan.	Muzaffar-garh.	Dera Ghází Khan.	Shahpur.	TOTAL.
Wheat	7,550	50,837	22,769	127,781	50,144	664	137,843	64,599	12,575	474,762
Barley	188	2,116	396	3 958	1,812	27	6,515	1,281	18	16,311
Mixed grain	6,128	7,097	2,318	...	...	11	6,741	5,525	...	27,820
Others	7,586	29,560	5,064	59,882	42,471*	95	38,742	13,733	2,664	199,797
TOTAL RABI, 1891-92 .	21,452	89,610	30,547	191,621	94,427	797	189,841	85,138	15,257	718,690
TOTAL RABI, 1890-91 .	20,343	49,191	19,656	149,932	60,868	205	160,128	63,755	9,268	533,346

* This includes 34,510 acres of *kharába*, or area dried up.

LAHORE:
The 1st August, 1892.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Statement No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1891-92 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Upper Sutlej Canals.	Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals.	Sidhnai Canal.	Muzaffargarh Canals.	Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	TOTAL.
Wheat	58,387	22,769	127,781	50,144	138,507	64,599	12,575	474,762
Barley	2,304	396	3,958	1,812	6,542	1,281	18	16,311
Mixed grain	13,225	2,318	...	...	6,752	5,525	...	27,820
Others	37,146	5,064	59,882	42,471	38,837	13,733	2,664	199,797
TOTAL RABI, 1891-92	111,062	30,547	191,621	94,427	190,638	85,138	15,257	718,690
TOTAL RABI, 1890-91	69,534	19,656	149,932	60,868	160,333	63,755	9,268	533,346

LAHORE:
The 1st August, 1892.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, 1891-92.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 in the Districts of the Punjab irrigated by Inundation Canals.

Districts.	Population.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area irrigated. Kharif, 1891. Total area in acres.	Kharif, 1891. In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	Kharif, 1891. In comparison with 1890-91. Decrease.	Rabi, 1891-92. Total area in acres.	Rabi, 1891-92. In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	Rabi, 1891-92. In comparison with 1890-91. Decrease.	Whole, year 1891-92. Total area in acres.	Whole, year 1891-92. In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	Whole, year 1891-92. In comparison with 1890-91. Decrease.	Rainfall. Percentage of increase or decrease in 1891-92.	Rainfall. 1890-91.	Rainfall. 1891-92.	Rainfall. Percentage of increase or decrease in 1891-92.
Lahore	1,074,767	2,334,552	1,164,921	15,001	...	2,367	21,452	1,109	...	36,453	...	1,258	— 3·34	21·4	7·1	—66·82
Montgomery	498,665	3,567,750	357,622	59,311	8,352	...	89,610	40,419	...	148,921	48,771	...	+48·70	15·4	9·7	—37·01
Montgomery (Lower Sohág and Pára Canal)	Given	above.		26,361	7,413	...	30,547	10,891	...	56,908	18,304	...	+47·41	12·0	6·6	—45·00
Mooltan	630,890	3,763,200	799,360	*177,062	...	19,226	191,621	41,689	...	368,683	22,463	...	+ 6·48	9·69	2·24	—76·65
Mooltan (Sidhnai Canal)	Given	above.		†63,087	1,130	...	‡94,427	33,559	...	157,514	34,989	...	+28·55	6·34	6·30	— 0·63
Muzaffargarh	380,997	2,007,819	397,529	113,207	...	19,543	189,841	29,713	...	303,048	10,170	...	+ 3·47	6·44	2·43	—62·26
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	211	198	—	797	592	...	1,008	790	..	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghází Khan	411,251	2,801,280	1,008,000	132,752	...	21,773	85,138	21,383	...	217,890	...	390	— 0·18	8·52	4·42	—48·12
Shahpur	493,486	3,044,846	641,088	13,035	990	...	15,257	5,989	...	28,292	6,979	...	+32·74	15·51	6·48	—58·22
Total Inundation Canals	3,490,056	17,519,447	4,368,520	600,027	18,383	62,909	718,690	185,344	...	1,318,717	142,466	1,648	+11·95	...	...	...

	Acres.
Area irrigated in 1890-91	1,177,899
Ditto 1891-92	1,318,717
Net increase	140,818

* Includes area dried up . . . 28,410
† Ditto . . . 8,585
‡ Ditto . . . 34,510

LAHORE:
The 1st August, 1892.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab P., W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF TRAFFIC ON THE CANALS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEARS 1891-92 AND 1890-91.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

MAJOR WORKS AND MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Comparative Returns of Traffic for the years 1891-92 and 1890-91.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS

MAJOR

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Orissa Canal

	Demands.				Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1891-92.			1890-	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.	Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Boats (private and Government). Rafts ..	9,322	1,14,809 / 3,511	1,20,971	6,671	1,16,909	1,07,587	Cotton, raw and manufactured ...	1,894½	104¼	1,998½	926½	151½
							Woollen goods, raw and manufactured	...	...	...	...	...
							Dyes and tans ...	...	...	...	...	...
							Rice or wheat ...	11,520	37,482¾	49,002¾	12,083	43,569¾
							Other food-grains	4,145¼	2,497½	6,642¾		
							Hides and skins	12½	642	654½	...	...
							Liquors ...	...	..	...	...	...
Carrying operations.							Metal ...	125	15	140	134	15½
							Oils ...	1,780	33	1,813	...	...
							Oil-seeds ...	1,122	7,115	8,237	2,246	7,755
							Provisions ...	36	53½	89½	...	...
Boating (Government)	...	14,522	14,522	...	13,663	13,663	Salt ...	574¾	2,979¼	3,554	737	2,724½
							Spices ...	6,133	130	6,263	...	...
Fines and sundries.	...	104	104	...	2	2	Sugar ...	113¼	1,986¾	2,100	...	...
							Tobacco ...	9	100	109	...	...
							Building materials	1,348	1,872	3,220	1,029	7,854½
							Miscellaneous goods.	2,199¼	6,748½	8,947¾	11,724½	6,036½
Total ...	9,322	1,32,946	1,35,597	6,671	1,30,574	1,21,252	Timbers	Tons. 88 / C. ft. ½	Tons. 3,821 / C. ft. 1,385	Tons. 3,909 / C. ft. 1,385½	...	1
							Firewood ...	894	264	1,158	1,441	344½
							Bamboos ...	1	49	50	...	...
							Coal or coke ...	34	86	120		
Taldunda Canal system.	13	4,392	4,360	45	2,163	2,150	Jute ...	5½	922	927½		
							Treasure ...	...	2	2		
Kendrapara Canal system.	8,915	96,042	98,462	6,495	96,696	87,781	Total boat traffic.	Tons. 32,034¾ / C. ft. ½	Tons. 66,903½ / C. ft. 1,385	Tons. 98,938¼ / C. ft. 1,385½	Tons. 30,321 / C. ft. ..	Tons. 68,452¾ / C. ft. ...
High Level Canal, Range I.	394	27,427	27,690	131	26,038	25,644	Timber in logs	C. ft. 170,916	C. ft. 233,133	C. ft. 404,049	C. ft.	C. ft.
							Squared timber.	...	690	690		
							Sleepers, broad gauge.	...	...	...	70,800	199,572
							Sleepers, metre gauge.	...	...	...	No.	No. 694
High Level Canal, Range II.	...	3,026	3,026	...	3,185	3,185	Scantlings ...	...	...	...	Tons. ..	Tons. 2
							Poles ...	...	...	...	...	...
							Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	...
High Level Canal, Range III.	...	1,774	1,774	..	2,174	2,174	Bamboos ...	36,750	558,226	594,976	C. ft. 5,326 / No. 1,200	C. ft. 306,828 / No. 245,449
Jajpur Canal	...	285	285	...	318	318	Reeds ...	...	...	...	Tons. ...	Tons. 4
							Total raft traffic.	C. ft. 207,666	C. ft. 792,049	C. ft. 999,715	C. ft. 76,126	C. ft. 506,400
							Grand Total	Tons. 32,034¾ / C. ft. 207,666½	Tons. 66,903½ / C. ft. 793,434	Tons. 98,938¼ / C. ft. 1,001,100½	Tons. 30,321 / C. ft. 76,126	Tons. 68,458¾ / C. ft. 506,400
Total ...	9,322	1,32,946	1,35,597	6,671	1,30,574	1,21,252		...	...	...	No. 1,200	No. 246,143

NOTE.—The quantities shown in 1890-91 against the item "Miscellaneous goods" include

CALCUTTA,
The 26th July 1892.

DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.
WORKS.

for the years ending 31*st March* 1892 *and* 1891.

91.	Tonnage.												Ton-mileage.												Value of goods.												Number of passengers.											
Total.	1891-92.						1890-91.						1891-92.						1890-91.						1891-92.						1890-91.						1891-92.						1890-91.					
	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1,078																																															
...																																															
...																																															
55,652¾																																															
...																																															
...																																															
149½																																															
...																																															
10,001																																															
...																																															
3,461½																																															
...																																															
...																																															
...																																															
8,883½																																															
17,761																																															
1																																															
1,785½																																															
...	22,201¾	225,320	54,001	17,415½	10,914¼	2,667¾	13,376	219,944	46,985	18,493½	13,259	3,241⅚	236,677	9,471,711	1,059,761	198,321	207,309	16,731	193,981	8,976,854	1,210,475	222,658	222,167	17,091	4,53,412	79,46,590	8,88,860	1,83,176	97,102	85,277	1,13,492	73,77,340	7,20,310	1,80,619	81,411	48,379	3,329	66,749	11,705	8,174½	4,357½	2,209½	7,235	57,898	12,471	9,375¼	7,187	1,912¼
Tons. 98,773¾ C. ft. ...																																															
C. ft. 270,372 No. 694 Tons. 2 ... ... C. ft. 312,154 No. 246,649 Tons. 4 ... C. ft. 582,526																																															
Tons. 98,779¼ C. ft. 582,526 No. 247,343	332,520½						314,249⅓						11,190,510						10,842,229						96,03,417						85,21,551						96,525½						96,079					

piece-goods and other articles of which details are not available.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Midnapore Canal for the years ending 31st March 1892 and 1891.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1891-92.			1890-91.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1891-92	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890 91.	1891-92.	1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
Boats (private and Government).	14,609	1,22,439	1,35,295	4,465	1,25,431	1,10,822	Cotton, raw and manufactured.	1,247	75	1,322	14	121	135	411,892	417,803	7,759,972	7,715,881	1,26,65,724	1,48,33,891	163,836	187,700
Rafts		2,722					Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....								
Carrying operations.							Dyes and tans	.....	969	969	.....	.....	.....								
							Rice or wheat...	408	38,757	39,165	54,535	5,554	60,089								
							Other food-grains	4,620	22,210	26,830											
Boating (Government)	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	Hides and skins	.....	299	299	.....	.....	.....								
							Liquors ...	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....								
							Metal ...	469	128	597	863	1,159	2,022								
							Oils ...	2,427	6	2,433	.....	.....	.....								
Fines and sundries...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	Oil-seeds ...	1,134	3,151	4,285	3,110	1,365	4,475								
							Provisions ...	895	1,146	2,041	.....	.....	.....								
							Salt ...	10,412	3	10,415	.....	11,162	11,162								
							Spices ...	831	5	836	.....	.....	.....								
							Sugar ...	977	2,041	3,018	.....	.....	.....								
							Tobacco ...	836	28	864	.....	.....	.....								
							Building materials.	430	2,336	2,766	6,224	355	6,579								
							Miscellaneous goods.	3,656	2,788	6,444	9,206	11,112	20,318								
							Timbers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
							Firewood ...	28	55	83	1,138	2,756	3,894								
							Bamboos ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
							Coal and coke ...	2,710	.....	2,710	.....	.....	.....								
							Jute ...	15	1,210	1,225	.....	.....	.....								
							Treasure ...	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....								
								Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.								
							Total boat traffic	31,138	75,232	106,370	75,090	33,584	108,674								

								C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.										
							Timber and logs	3,063	33,737	36,800													
							Squared timber	.....	.....	.....													
							Sleepers, broad gauge.	.....	.....	.....	112,219	4,193	116,412										
							Sleepers, metre gauge.	.....	.....	.....													
							Scantlings ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....										
							Poles ..	33	142,353	142 386	.....	.....	.....										
							Firewood ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....										
							Bamboos ...	690	39,153	39,843	37,184	1,244	38,428										
							Reeds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....										
								C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.										
							Total raft traffic	3,786	215,243	219,029	149,403	5,437	154,840										
Total ...	14,609	1,25,151	1,35,295	4,465	1,25,431	1,10,822	GRAND TOTAL	Tons. 31,138 C. ft. 3,786	Tons 75,232 C. ft. 215,243	Tons. 106.370 C. ft. 219,029	Tons. 75,090 C. ft. 149,403	Tons. 33,584 C. ft. 5,437	Tons. 108,674 C. ft. 154,840	411,892	417,803	7,769,972	7,715,881	1,26,65,724	1,48,33,391	163,836	187,700

NOTE.—The quantities shown in 1890-91 against the item "Miscellaneous goods" include piece-goods and other articles of which details are not available.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th July 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the years ending 31st March 1892 and 1891.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo	1891-92.			1890-91.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
Boats (private and Government).	296	37,108	36,348	1,235	27,440	27,144	Cotton, raw and manufactured.	246	...	246	...	...	...	183,575	91,114	2,175,362	1,516,250	34,97,725	20,78,972	27,320	22,420
Rafts		179					Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Dyes and tans	...	...	..	...		...								
							Rice or wheat	44	34,101	34,145	18,839	39	18,878								
							Other food-grains	...	...	...											
							Hides and skins	..	10	10	...	...	...								
Carrying operations.							Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Metals ..	37	10	47	32	51	83								
							Oils ...	883	...	883	...	...	...								
							Oil-seeds ...	...	...	...	80	57	137								
Boating (Government).	...	...	...	...	...	...	Provisions ...	90	59	149	...	...	...								
							Salt ...	2,540	...	2,540	...	2,902	2,902								
							Spices ...	5	...	5	...	...	...								
							Sugar ..	116	5	121	...	...	...								
							Tobacco ...	2,789	...	2,789	...	...	...								
							Building materials.	755	102	857	341	633	974								
Fines and sundries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous goods.	509	4,281	4,790	4,097	3,536	7,633								
							Timbers ...	40	8	48	...	...	...								
							Firewood ...	26	170	196	62	782	844								
							Bamboos ...	5	22	27	...	...	...								
							Coal and coke ...	860	1	861	...	...	...								
							Jute ...	...	1,433	1,433	...	...	...								
							Treasure ..	...	...	...	...	...	...								
								Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.								
							Total boat traffic	8,945	40,202	49,147	23,451	8,000	31,451								

								C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.								
							Timber in logs	8,066	4,029	12,095											
							Squared timber	...	...	...											
							Sleepers, broad gauge	...	...	...	22,507	3,880	26,387								
							Sleepers, metre gauge.	...	...	...											
							Scantlings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Poles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	..									
							Bamboos ..	13,475	650	14,125	1,500	4,275	5,775								
							Reeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Total raft traffic	C. ft. 21,541	C. ft. 4,679	C. ft. 26,220	C ft. 24,007	C ft. 8,155	C. ft. 32,162								
Total ..	296	37,287	36,348	1,235	27,440	27,144	GRAND TOTAL	Tons 8,945 C. ft 21,541	Tons. 40,202 C. ft 4,679	Tons. 49,147 C. ft. 26,220	Tons. 23,451 C. ft. 24,007	Tons. 8,000 C. ft. 8,155	Tons 31,451 C. ft 32,162	133,575	91,114	2,175,362	1,516,250	34 97,725	20,78,972	27,320	22,420

NOTE.—The quantities shown in 1890-91 against the item "Miscellaneous goods" include piece goods and other articles of which details are not available.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th July 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Sone Canals

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1891-92.		
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Boats (private and Government).	510	50,408	57,400	402	57,148	56,638	Cotton, raw and manufactured	555	61	616
Rafts		6,883					Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	5	164	169
							Dyes and tans ...	..	...	...
							Rice or wheat ...	454	2,487	2,941
							Other food-grains ...	442	10,198	10,640
							Hides and skins ...	5	127	132
							Liquors ...	19	...	19
Carrying operations.							Metals ...	187	24	211
							Oils ...	35	1	36
							Oil-seeds ...	89	15,737	15,826
Boating (Government) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Provisions ...	5	2	7
							Salt ...	4,703	113	4,816
							Spices ...	67	2	69
							Sugar ...	7	723	730
Fines and sundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tobacco ...	836	37	873
							Building materials ...	681	4,768	5,449
							Miscellaneous goods ...	3,512	8,065	11,577
							Timbers ...	231	52	283
							Firewood ...	2	58	60
							Bamboos ...	723	9	732
Total ...	510	57,291	57,400	402	57,148	56,638	Coal and coke ...	1,117	352	1,469
							Jute ...	...	...	...
							Treasure ...	2	3	5
								Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
							Total boat traffic ...	13,677	42,983	56,660
								C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
							Timber in logs ...	1	6	7
Patna Canal System ...	277	25,455	25,602	130	28,742	28,465	Squared timber ...	...	224	224
							Sleepers, broad gauge ...	...	1,128	1,128
							Sleepers, metre gauge ...	...	5	5
							Scantlings ...	...	115	115
Arrah Canal System ...	145	21,047	21,101	91	18,408	18,263	Poles ...	...	7,102	7,102
							Firewood ...	...	1,444	1,444
							Bamboos ...	32	11,941	11,973
							Reeds ...	...	...	...
Buxar Canal System ...	88	10,789	10,697	181	9,998	9,910				
								C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
							Total raft traffic ...	33	21,965	21,998
								Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
							Grand Total ...	13,677	42,983	56,660
								C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Total ...	510	57,291	57,400	402	57,148	56,638		33	21,965	21,998

Note—The quantities shown in 1890-91 against the item "Miscellaneous goods" include * Bullahs.

Calcutta,
The 26th July 1892.

DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

for the years ending 31*st March* 1892 *and* 1891.

1890-91.			Tonnage.						Ton-mileage.						Value of goods.						Number of passengers.					
			1891-92.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1890-91.		
Up.	Down.	Total.	Patna Canal System	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
81	...	81																								
...	...	...																								
...	...	...																								
1,584	14,649	16,233																								
...	...	...																								
...	...	...																								
170	39	209																								
...	...	...																								
775	9,124	9,899																								
...	...	...																								
3,976	43	4,019																								
...	...	...																								
...	...	..																								
...	...	...																								
997	3,529	4,526																								
4,770	10,259	15,029																								
364	124	488																								
517	1,757	2,274																								
616	25	641																								
...	...	...																								
...	...	...																								
...	...	..																								
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.																								
13,860	39,549	53,399																								
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.																								
]	4,493	4,494																								
...	...	...																								
...	10,901*	10,901*																								
...	1,518	1,518																								
42	10,192	10,234																								
...	...	...																								
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.																								
43	27,104	27,147																								
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.																								
13,893	66,653	80,546	44,394	46,733	58,020	47,187	38,488	29,321	2,745,808	2,110,812	693,028	3,471,05	1,720,348	578,156	25,61,247	31,49,152	12,96,196	31,21,730	24,99,290	9,04,694	7,636	26,835	17,225	8,754	23,812	13,529
...	...	...	129,147			114,996			5,549,648			5,769,529			70,06,595			65,25,714			51,696			46,095		

piece-goods and other articles of which details are not available.

G. C. MACONCHY,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Circular and Eastern Canals and Tolly's Nullah for the years ending 31st March 1892 and 1891

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1891-92.			1890-91.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
Boats (private and Government).	1,954	5,08,853	5,10,622	514	5,15,460	5,13,506	Cotton, raw and manufactured.	...	393	393	958	...	958	2,565,252	2,610,900	22,265,530	22,414,069	7,15,62,276	6,21,03,893	64,601	103,795
Rafts		329					Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Dyes and tans	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Rice or wheat ...	54	302,447	302,501	237,516	230	237,746								
							Other food-grains	41	8,250	8,291											
							Hides and skins	...	334	334	...	...	...								
							Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Carrying operations.							Metals ...	312	801	1.113	2,726	304	3,030								
							Oils ...	19,611	5,704	25,315	...	...	...								
							Oil-seeds ...	200	16,294	16,494	12,152	133	12,285								
							Provisions ...	1,940	12,287	14,227	...	...									
							Salt ...	62,829	14,699	77,528	13,256	59,497	72,753								
Boating (Government)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Spices ...	...	11,323	11,323	...	...	...								
							Sugar ...	22	303	325	...	...	...								
							Tobacco ...	228	1,844	2,072	...	...	...								
							Building materials.	1,557	82,133	83,690	116,433	1,361	117,794								
							Miscellaneous goods.	4,056	68,766	72,822	254,267	19,564	273,831								
Fines and sundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Timbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Firewood ...	41	115,397	115,438	151,047	24,991	176,038								
							Bamboos ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Coal and coke ...	19,737	30,732	50,469	...	...	...								
							Jute ...	90	69,408	69,498	...	...	...								
							Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
								Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.								
							Total boat traffic	110,718	741,115	851,833	788,355	106,080	894,435								

								C. ft.	C. ft	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	G f									
							Timber in logs	11,403	27,547	38,950	54,116	16,333	70,449									
							Squared timber	...	...	...												
							Sleepers, broad gauge.	...	...	...												
							Sleepers, na re gauge.	...	...	...												
							Scantlings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
							Poles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
							Firewood ...	.	...	..	...	...	.									
							Bamboos ...	...	25,381	25,381	8,610	..	8,610									
							Reeds ...	...	...	...	...	..	..									
							Total raft traffic	C. ft. 11,403	C. ft. 52,928	C ft. 64.331	C. ft. 62,726	C. ft. 16,333	C. ft. 79,059									
Total ...	1,954	5,09,182	5,10,622	514	5,15,460	5,13,506	GRAND TOTAL	Tons. 110,718 C. ft. 11,403	Tons. 741,115 C. ft. 52,928	Tons. 851,833 C. ft. 64,331	Tons. 788,355 C. ft 62 726	Tons. 106,080 C ft. 16,333	Tons 894,435 C. ft 79,059	2,565,352	2,610,900	22,265,530	22,414,069	7,15,62,276	6,21,03,893	64,601	103,795

NOTE.—The quantities shown in 1890-91 against the item "Miscellaneous goods" include piece-goods and other articles of which details are not available.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th July 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Nadia Rivers for the years ending 31st March 1892 and 1891.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1891-92.			1890-91.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
Boats (private and Government).	72	1,91,120	1,92,582	208	2,00,703	2,00,631	Cotton, raw and manufactured.	6	117	123	.....	98·7	98·7	801,561	899,210	...	...	3,78,15,901	4,01,18,112	48,709	74,357
Rafts		1,598					Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....								
							Dyes and tans	1	145	146	.....	.....	.....								
							Rice or wheat ...	6,268	21,535	27,803	15,725·28	79,423·99	95,149·27								
							Other food-grains	11,202	79,649	90,851											
							Hides and skins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
							Liquors ...	1½	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....								
							Metal ...	934	329	1,263	1,342·57	353·96	1,696·53								
Carrying operations.							Oils ...	8,273	26	8,299	.....	.....	.....								
							Oil-seeds ...	483	28,974	29,457	452·38	29,420·76	29,873·14								
							Provisions ...	45	3,249	3,294	.....	.....	.....								
							Salt ...	25,383	5	25,388	32,714·94	1,536·35	34,251·29								
Boating (Government)	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	Spices ...	8	469	477	.....	.....	.....								
							Sugar ...	36	413	449	.....	.....	.....								
							Tobacco ...	66	4,870	4,936	.....	.....	.....								
							Building materials.	1,955	1,235	3,190	2,194·99	2,300·86	4,495·85								
							Miscellaneous goods.	50,486	58,924	109,410	56,855·42	140,427·26	197,282·68								
							Timbers ...	17	98	115	.....	.....	.....								
Fines and sundries ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	Firewood ...	143	979	1,122	15,012·55	2,143·45	17,186·00								
							Bamboos ...	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....								
							Coal or coke ...	6,624	316	6,940	.....	.....	.....								
							Jute ...	6	39,472	39,478	.....	.....	.....								
							Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
								Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.								
							Total boat traffic	111,938½	240,806	352,744½	124,328·13	255,705·33	380,033·46								

								C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.							
							Timber in logs	939	31,759	32,698										
							Squared timber	6,306	51,661	57,967										
							Sleepers, broad gauge.	.....	.....	.....	2,603	135,911	138,514							
							Sleepers, metre gauge.	.....	.....	.....										
							Scantlings ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
							Poles ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
							Firewood ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
							Bamboos ...	824	81,215	82,039	829	70,619	71,448							
							Reeds ...	.....	185	185	.....	.....	.....							
							Total raft traffic	C. ft. 8,069	C. ft. 164,820	C. ft. 172,889	C. ft. 3,432	C. ft. 206,530	C. ft. 209,962							
Total ...	72	1,92,718	1,92,582	208	2,00,703	2,00,631	GRAND TOTAL	Tons. 111,938½ C. ft. 8,069	Tons. 240,806 C. ft. 164,820	Tons. 352,744½ C. ft. 172,889	Tons. 124,328·13 C. ft 3,432	Tons. 255,705·33 C. ft. 206,530	Tons. 380,033·46 C. ft. 209,962	801,561	899,210	...	...	3,78,15,901	4,01,18,112	48,709	74,357

NOTE.—The quantities shown in 1890-91 against the item "Miscellaneous goods" include piece-goods and other articles of which details are not available.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th July 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Orissa Coast Canal for the years ending 31st March 1892 and 1891.

	Demands		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1891-92.			1890-91.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down	Total.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891 92.	1890 91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs	No.	No.
Boats (private and Government).	3,968	58,465	60,051	3,022	68,188	64,220	Cotton, raw and manufactured.	238	4	242	9	...	9	110,687	120,527	3,405,534	3,582,966	22 27,281	27,05,654	53,723	49,307
Rafts ...		640					Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Dyes and tans	2	...	2	...	...	...								
							Rice or wheat	2,342	16,027	18,369	22,901	2,306	25,207								
							Other food-grains	143	3,133	3,276											
							Hides and skins	...	46	46	...	...	...								
							Liquors ...	..	...	...	...	...	...								
							Metal ...	22	1	23	82	19	101								
Carrying operations.							Oils ...	2,192	5	2,197	...	...	...								
							Oil-seeds ...	...	77	77	150	...	150								
							Provisions ...	74	117	191	...	...	...								
							Salt ...	2,489	2	2,491	257	2,714	2,971								
							Spices ...	82	...	82	...	...	...								
Boating (Government)	... ..	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	Sugar ...	307	1	308	...	...	...								
							Tobacco ...	718	12	730	...	...	...								
							Building materials.	314	101	415	486	1,368	1,854								
							Miscellaneous goods.	1,212	1,165	2,377	2,507	5,067	7,574								
							Timbers ...	22	124	146	...	...	..								
							Firewood ...	388	172	560	286	1,071	1,357								
							Bamboos ...	1	3	4	...	...	...								
							Coal or coke ...	746	23	769	...	...	...								
Fines and sundries ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	Jute ...	16	580	596	...	...	.								
							Treasure ...	...	...	...	..	...	...								
								Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.								
							Total boat traffic	11,308	21,593	32,901	26,678	12,545	39,223								

								C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.									
							Timber in logs	683	17,718	18,401												
							Squared timber	...	...	...												
							Sleepers, broad gauge.	...	...	...	14,774	183	14,957									
							Sleepers, metre gauge.	...	...	...												
							Scantlings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
							Poles ..	...	...	...	...	...	...									
							Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
							Bamboos ...	6,585	12,780	19,365	7,750	8,236	15,986									
							Reeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
							Total raft traffic	C. ft. 7,268	C. ft. 30,498	C. ft. 37,766	C. ft. 22,524	C. ft. 8,419	C. ft. 30,943									
Total ...	3,968	59,105	60.051	3,022	68,188	64,220	GRAND TOTAL	Tons. 11,308 C. ft. 7,268	Tons. 21,593 C. ft. 30.498	Tons 32.901 C. ft. 37,766	Tons. 26,678 C ft. 22,524	Tons. 12.545 C. ft. 8,419	Tons. 39,223 C. ft. 30,943	110,687	120,527	3,405 634	3,582,966	22,27,281	27 05,654	53,723	49,307

NOTE.—The quantities shown in 1890 91 against the item "Miscellaneous goods" include piece-goods and other articles of which details are not available.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th July 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 20th, 1892.

During the week under review, though monsoon conditions have continued uninterruptedly over the greater part of the Indian region, the current has not been so strong as of late, and in two regions there occurred during the week a cessation of rainfall which appeared to betoken a weakness of the general monsoon current. Quite early in the period under review the isobaric lines over the Bay opened out in a manner which indicated the presence of low pressures over the centre of the Bay. Into this area of relatively low pressure the monsoon current coming up the Bay was drawn, and as a consequence penetrated in only a very feeble manner into Bengal; hence rain fell off in that Province, so that on the 14th, 15th, and 16th the rainfall record showed only a light and scattered fall. On the 17th the monsoon began to blow slightly stronger at the head of the Bay, and rain in Bengal became heavier and more general; but accompanying this change in North-East India there occurred a change of the opposite character in North-West India, where the monsoon current commenced to thin off. On the 18th, 19th, and 20th hardly any rain fell over North-West India. Over the Peninsula, the central parts of India, and over Burma the rain has been fairly continuous, and, though the amounts have on the whole been light or moderate, there have occurred several instances of heavy local downpours.

The chart of the 14th showed a fairly normal distribution of pressure. Readings were highest in the extreme south and lowest over the Western desert, while relatively low pressures existed over the Gangetic plain and with slight depressions—one off the Circars Coast, and one over Lower Burma. The winds were north-westerly on the Circars Coast and at some stations in Lower Burma, but elsewhere blew from the normal directions. Rain had fallen very generally, and had been heavy in the Punjab. On the morning of the 15th the depression from Lower Burma had advanced westward into the Bay and coalesced with the depression previously existing there, but in other respects there was little or no change. The winds were light and irregular around the Bay area, but continued fairly normal elsewhere. No rain had fallen around the north of the Bay or over the greater part of Bengal, but elsewhere rain continued general, and in the Punjab the fall remained heavy. By the morning of the 16th the shallow depression over the Bay had more or less disappeared, and rain was more general in Bengal, while, on the contrary, in the west of the Punjab there was a slight falling off. In other parts of the country rain was very general, and at Sialkot and some other north-western stations the amounts were heavy. On the 17th the general distribution was fairly normal and regular, pressure decreasing from a high pressure area in the extreme south-east to a low pressure area in the extreme north-west. Readings were, however, more uniform than usual over Northern India. There was little or no rain over Sind, Western Rajputana, and the Punjab, but in other parts of India rain was reported from almost every station, the amounts

being large on the West Coast. On the 18th there was no general change to record, except that rain had decreased over Bengal. On the 19th the distribution of pressure and the winds were generally unchanged, but the amount of rainfall had decreased throughout the greater part of India, and the fall was only heavy at a few places. On the 20th the barometer was rising over the North-West Provinces and falling elsewhere, but there was still very little general change. No rain had fallen over the Punjab plains, Western Rajputana, or Sind, and very little over the centre and east of the Peninsula Elsewhere the fall was general, and, as on the preceding day, was heavy in a few places.

Temperature.—Owing to the partial cessation of rain in North-East India in the beginning of the week and in North-West India at the end of the week, the temperature over those regions rose somewhat, and the general temperature of the whole of India for the week shows a mean diurnal deficiency of only 0·3°:

PROVINCE.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th	19th	20th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·8	+2·2	+0·7	+2·4	+1·7	+2·5	+0·7	+1·7
Bengal and Assam . .	0	+1·5	+0·9	—0·2	+0·7	+1·4	+0·5	+0·7
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	—2·7	—3·2	—1·4	—1·7	—2·4	+0·3	+0·1	—1·6
Punjab	—5·4	—6·1	—6·0	—5·4	—3·1	—1·2	+1·2	—3·7
Bombay	+0·1	0	—0·7	—0·9	—1·6	+0·7	+0·9	—0·2
Central Provinces and Berar	—2·0	—1·9	+0·4	—0·2	—0·7	+1·8	+2·1	—0·1
Central India and Guzerat .	—0·7	—1·6	—0·8	+0·8	+1·2	+1·1	+1·7	+0·2
Sind and Rajputana . .	+0·8	+0·8	+0·1	+0·8	+1·3	+1·3	+0·5	+0·8
Madras	—0·8	—1·0	—1·5	—2·2	—0·8	+0·7	+0·5	—0·7
Mean for whole India . .	—1·0	—1·0	—0·9	—0·7	—0·4	+1·0	+0·9	—0·3

The above table shows that from the 14th to the 18th the mean temperature of India was below the normal, and that on the 19th and 20th it was about 1° above. The provincial variations show an excess of temperature in Burma, Bengal, Assam, Central India, Guzerat, Sind, and Rajputana, and a deficiency elsewhere. In the Punjab this deficiency amounted to nearly 4° and in the North-West Provinces to 1½°, but in the other Provinces the variations were small.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that another week of general rain has been experienced, every division in India recording rain of greater or less amount. The only divisions in which the average actual rainfall has been less than an inch during the week are Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, the West Punjab, Khandeish, and Sind. The distribution shown by the column of actual rainfall is as follows:—The heaviest average amounts are 7·27 inches in the Konkan, 7·05 inches in Tenasserim, 5·90 inches in Malabar, 5·84 inches

in the Hill districts of the Punjab, 5 inches in Hyderabad (South), and 4·71 inches in Assam (Surma), while the lightest average amounts are 0·04 inch in Sind, 0·58 inch in the west of the Punjab, 0·87 inch in Deltaic Bengal, 0·93 inch in Orissa, and 0·99 inch in Khandeish. From the column of normal average rainfall it will be seen that the heaviest average amounts are 8·11 inches in Tenasserim, 7·74 inches in Assam (Surma), 6·66 inches in Arakan, and 6·43 inches in the Konkan, while the lightest average amounts are 0·26 inch in Sind, 0·39 inch in South Madras, 0·43 inch in the west of the Punjab, and 0·64 inch in the south of the Punjab. The most noticeable differences then between the average actual and average normal rainfall in the divisions are the excess over the Peninsula, the Punjab, and the Gangetic plain and the deficiency over North-East India—particularly Assam, Lower Bengal, Orissa, and Arakan. Of the fifty divisions for which a comparison is possible, thirty had more and twenty less than the normal rainfall of the week. The greatest actual excesses were 3·67 inches in Hyderabad (South), 2·18 inches in the Central Provinces (West), 1·93 inches in the Hill districts of the Punjab, 1·89 inches in the Central, and 1·88 in the South divisions of the Punjab. The greatest actual deficiences were 3·38 inches in Arakan, 3·03 inches in Assam (Surma), 2·95 inches in East Bengal, and 2·10 inches in Deltaic Bengal.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall, that is, the actual and normal rainfall for the period May 29th to August 20th, and the difference of the former from the latter expressed as a percentage. Accepting the opinion that a difference of less than 20 per cent in either direction implies that the rainfall of the division is normal, the final column shows that only in two divisions, *viz.*, Deltaic and Eastern Bengal, is the seasonal rainfall deficient, and that in nineteen it is excessive. The greatest excess is in the south and west of the Punjab and in Sind, but in parts of Madras the rainfall has been much heavier than usual.

The following are the principal large totals in the different divisions:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Burma	Amherst	Thatôn	9·77 inches.
Assam	Sylhet	Sunamganj	17·39 "
Bengal	Moorshedabad	Lalgola	7·80 "
	Jalpaiguri	Falakata	8·64 "
Behar	Purneah	Kishanganj	10·98 "
North-West Provinces	Meerut	Sardhana	9·00 "
	Dehra Dun	Kalsi	13·12 "
Punjab	Umballa	Naraingarh	8·69 "
	Gujrat	Kharian	13·76 "
Malabar	South Kanara	Coondapur	12·75 "
Mysore	Tumkur	Gubbi	5·00 "
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	22·01 "
Central Provinces	Nagpur	Umrer	9·26 "
Guzerat	Kaira	Borsad	8·18 "
Rajputana	Dholpur	Bari	3·09 "
Madras	Kistna	Sudder	8·22 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending August 20th.			Rainfall data from May 29th to August 20th, 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to August 20th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	7·05	8·11	— 1·06	105·32	114·45	— 8
	Lower Burma	2·65	4·08	— 1·43	53·76	57·29	— 6
	Central Burma	2·55	3·60	— 1·05	38·49	42·30	— 9
	Upper Burma	1·61	?	?	16·04	?	?
	Arakan	3·30	6·68	— 3·38	114·51	127·82	— 10
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·43	4·38	— 2·95	36·77	51·56	— 29
	Assam (Surma)	4·71	7·74	— 3·03	97·98	93·02	+ 5
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·22	3·04	+ 0·18	41·60	41·05	+ 1
	Deltaic Bengal	0·87	2·97	— 2·10	24·96	31·64	— 21
	Central Bengal	1·66	2·66	— 1·00	28·46	30·88	— 8
	North Bengal	3·71	4·17	— 0·46	71·36	60·28	+ 18
	Orissa	0·93	2·68	— 1·75	24·92	29·11	— 14
	Chota Nagpur	1·71	2·76	— 1·05	29·68	30·53	— 3
	Behar (South)	1·22	2·28	— 1·06	24·23	25·15	— 4
	Do. (North)	3·92	2·42	+ 1·50	33·90	28·60	+ 19
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1·93	2·21	— 0·28	28·34	22·62	+ 25
	Oudh (South)	2·39	1·74	+ 0·65	28·13	21·14	+ 33
	Do. (North)	2·74	2·03	+ 0·71	27·75	23·24	+ 19
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	2·29	2·04	+ 0·25	25·16	20·36	+ 24
	North-Western Provinces (West).	3·39	1·87	+ 1·52	21·57	17·07	+ 26
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	3·98	2·31	+ 1·67	27·48	26·34	+ 4
Punjab	Punjab (South)	2·52	0·64	+ 1·88	14·27	7·94	+ 80
	Do. (Central)	3·14	1·25	+ 1·89	16·91	12·82	+ 32
	Do. (Submontane)	2·94	1·65	+ 1·29	20·64	16·76	+ 23
	Do. (Hill Districts)	5·84	3·91	+ 1·93	42·21	44·75	— 6
	Do. (North-West)	2·79	1·15	+ 1·64	17·57	10·59	+ 66
	Do. (West)	0·58	0·43	+ 0·15	11·60	4·24	+ 174
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	5·90	4·02	+ 1·88	81·74	80·29	+ 2
	Madras (South Central)	1·04	1·10	— 0·06	15·20	14·78	+ 3
	Coorg	2·34	4·95	— 2·61	79·05	69·64	+ 14
	Mysore	1·37	1·31	+ 0·06	18·21	16·21	+ 12
	Konkan	7·27	6·43	+ 0·84	83·21	88·17	— 6
	Bombay Deccan	1·22	1·32	— 0·10	23·36	16·18	+ 44
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·99	1·24	— 0·26	14·93	12·78	+ 17
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·99	1·37	+ 0·62	28·61	21·40	+ 34
	Central Provinces (West)	4·14	1·96	+ 2·18	29·86	26·22	+ 14
	Ditto (Central)	2·98	2·69	+ 0·29	34·64	34·78	0
	Ditto (East)	1·19	1·76	— 0·57	44·56	31·78	+ 40
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	3·72	2·47	+ 1·25	27·88	30·88	— 10
	Kathiawar	1·78	0·78	+ 1·00	12·47	14·18	— 12
	Sind	0·04	0·26	— 0·22	8·60	3·67	+ 134
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·08	1·98	+ 0·10	23·31	25·84	— 10
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	2·13	1·94	+ 0·19	21·84	18·07	+ 21
	Rajputana (West)	1·12	0·64	+ 0·48	8·97	8·78	+ 2
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·65	1·55	+ 0·10	17·87	15·11	+ 19
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	2·00	3·32	— 1·32	29·32	35·77	— 18
	Hyderabad (South)	5·00	1·33	+ 3·67	20·58	13·45	+ 53
	Madras (Central)	2·12	1·31	+ 0·81	14·42	9·27	+ 56
	East Coast (Central)	1·87	1·12	+ 0·75	13·85	9·29	+ 49
	Ditto (South)	1·43	1·07	+ 0·36	13·28	8·50	+ 56
	Madras (South)	1·11	0·39	+ 0·72	4·49	3·42	+ 31

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *25th August, 1892.*

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 20th August.*—Rainfall heavy in parts of Kistna, Deccan districts, Karnatic, and the West Coast; good elsewhere, except in small portions of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Madura; in Tinnevelly the fall to date generally ample and timely. Cultivation everywhere progressing favourably and crops flourishing. Harvest begun in Central and Western districts; outturn fair to good. Pasture abundant and water-supply sufficient. General prospects very favourable. Prices much easier in Deccan and Central and Southern districts; easier in Circars; almost stationary elsewhere. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan 15,799; Karnatic 1,441: *Total* 17,240 against 24,585 last week. Works closed in Salem. *On gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 392, Karnatic 163, and Central districts 72: *Total* 627 against 583 last week. Loans for wells disbursed:—Deccan Rs. 9,03,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,55,000, and Central districts Rs. 12,15,000: *Total* Rs. 25,73,000. Wells completed—626, 2,262, and 1,462: wells under construction—6,768, 2,087, and 7,930 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans disbursed—Rs. 1,01,000, Rs. 1,21,000, and Rs. 70,000 in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 24th August.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper and in parts of Upper Sind; generally good or moderate. More rain wanted in parts of four districts. Standing crops blighted in parts of Satara and submerged by floods in parts of Sind; otherwise good. Sowing and transplantation of early-crops nearly completed. Preparations for late-crops progressing in four districts. Cotton sowing commenced in three districts. Fodder sufficient, except in parts of two districts. Agricultural stock generally good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 23rd August.*—Rainfall irregular in amount and unequally distributed. Prospects of winter rice continue generally favourable. More rain required in some parts of the Burdwan, Presidency, and Chota Nagpur divisions. In Orissa and Chittagong the rainfall is much below average. All autumn crops and sugarcane are promising. Reports of the early-rice and jute harvest now in progress continue good. Harvesting of *Eleusine coracana* and Indian-corn has also begun. Prices remain almost stationary. Fodder and water-supply are sufficient and cattle in good condition. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Bhagalpur 718 against 1,456 in previous report. *On gratuitous relief*:—Monghyr 209 against 224, and Bhagalpur 651 against 729, in previous report.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 24th August.*—Good rain has fallen everywhere, and a break is now needed. Agricultural operations are hindered in some places owing to heavy rain. Crops are doing well, and prospects are favourable. In the hill districts the early crops are ripening, and will soon be available. Prices are fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 24th August.*—Rainfall good all over the Province. Sowings of autumn crops in progress in most districts and completed in some. Weeding operations going on. Condition of standing crops generally good; they have, however, been damaged by overflowing of the rivers or excessive rain in some districts. Stock of grain insufficient in Rawal Pindi. Locusts are said to be depositing eggs in parts of the Dera Ismail Khan district. Condition of cattle good throughout. Dry fodder is scarce in two districts, but green grass is plentiful everywhere. Prices rising in three districts, falling in one, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 24th August.*—Heavy rain has fallen generally during the week, and in some places a break is required for weeding. This is particularly the case in the Nimar and part of the Seoni district. In Bilaspur excessive rain has caused damage to rice on hilly land, but prospects as a whole continue very good.

Burma.—*For week ending 20th August.*—LOWER BURMA: Ploughing and transplanting in progress generally; completed in one district. Crop prospects favourable. Slight damage from insects reported from one district. UPPER BURMA: Wet-weather paddy being transplanted in all districts. In Shwebo millets have been gathered, but the outturn is small. In four other districts early sesamum is being reaped. Prospects of the crop are good in seven districts, but more rain is wanted in places. In parts of the Myingyan and Minbu districts the sesamum crops have failed. All districts have received some rain during the week, and on the whole prospects are very fair. The price of paddy has declined in two districts and risen in one; elsewhere prices are stationary. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Works still open in Shwebo, but numbers not reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 23rd August.*—Weather seasonable. Transplanting of late-rice continues. Fodder and water plentiful.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 24th August.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects favourable. Prices fallen in two districts. FAMINE RELIEF:—*Numbers on works*:—Tumkur 197.

COORG: Rainfall good. Crops in good condition. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 24th August.*—BERAR: Average rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Autumn crops in good condition, except in two taluks, where crops have been damaged by excessive rain. Weeding in progress. Fodder sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rain during week over 2 inches. Standing autumn crops are in good condition, and weeding of irrigated crops in progress. Tanks have received sufficient quantity of water. Prices falling.

Central India.—*For week ending 24th August.*—Rain generally sufficient for agricultural purposes. Condition of agricultural stock improved in the Neemuch district, but continues poor in Bhopal. Weeding and ploughing continue in all parts. Fodder good and plentiful. Prices steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 24th August.*—Rainfall good and general. Agricultural operations progressing, and standing crops generally very satisfactory, except in places in the Ajmere district, where the maize and cotton crops have partly suffered from excessive rain. Harvest prospects fair; an average outturn is expected in Ajmere-Merwara. Agricultural stock much improved. Pasturage sufficient throughout, but dry fodder scarce. Prices steady in Ajmere; falling in Merwara. Famine-affected areas in Ajmere-Merwara decreasing, but precise details not available. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 14,226, Marwar 4,223, Kishengarh (report not received), and Bikanir 610: *Total* 19,059 against 21,884 last week (excluding Kishengarh). *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 2,729, Marwar 2,096, Kishengarh (report not received), and Bikanir 166: *Total* 4,991 against 5,132 last week (excluding Kishengarh).

Nepal.—*For week ending 18th August.*—Weather close, warm, and showery. Prospects of crops good.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1892.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Trinidad.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men	Male.	Female	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	
Under 2 years	26	19	45	45·00 women per every 100 men.	28	31	59	51·47 women per every 100 men.	54	50	104
From 2 to 10 years	79	74	153		75	34	109		154	108	262
„ 10 „ 20 „	151	65	216		86	78	164		237	143	380
„ 20 „ 30 „	853	385	1,238		570	268	838		1,423	653	2,076
„ 30 „ 40 „	66	31	97		88	36	124		154	67	221
„ 40 „ 50 „	1	1	2		2	2	4		3	3	6
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,176	575	1,751		849	449	1,298		2,025	1,024	3,049

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Demerara.			Trinidad			Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	
Orissa	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Western Bengal	...	...	...	3	4	7	3	4	7
Central ditto	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3
Behar	134	74	208	170	72	242	304	146	450
North-Western Provinces	708	423	1,131	537	337	874	1,245	760	2,005
Oudh	314	72	386	121	30	151	435	102	537
Central India	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Punjab	3	...	3	1	...	1	4	...	4
Nepal and Native States	9	5	14	9	3	12	18	8	26
Mixed Bombay and Madras	4	1	5	2	1	3	6	2	8
Demerara	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
GRAND TOTAL	1,176	575	1,751	849	449	1,298	2,025	1,024	3,049

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	19	33	52	112	50	162	131	83	214
Agriculturists	552	179	731	306	110	416	858	289	1,147
Artisans	86	51	137	58	25	83	144	76	220
Low castes	432	263	695	292	219	511	724	482	1,206
Musalmans	86	49	135	80	44	124	166	93	259
Christians	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
GRAND TOTAL	1,176	575	1,751	849	449	1,298	2,025	1,024	3,049

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindus	1,857	930	2,787
2. Musalmans	166	93	259
3. Christians	2	1	3
TOTAL	2,025	1,024	3,049

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE.,

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 36.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 36.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 2nd September, 1892.

No. 380.—Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st July 1892.

JUDICIAL.

The 2nd September, 1892.

No. 1132.—Home Department Notification No. 1023 (Judicial), dated the 3rd August 1892, granting privilege leave for fourteen days from the 24th August to the 6th September 1892, both days inclusive, to the Honourable Mr. Justice Norris, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is cancelled.

POLICE.

The 27th August, 1892.

No. 472.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 34 of Act V of 1861 (an Act for the regulation of Police), the Governor General in Council is pleased to specially extend that section to the undermentioned towns in Coorg, namely:

Murnad.
Santikoppa.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SURVEYS.

Simla, the 1st September, 1892.

No. 1930—179.—Colonel W. H. Wilkins, Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, Survey of India Department, who was appointed by Notification No. 1007-S., dated 25th September 1890, to officiate as Assistant Surveyor General, is confirmed in that appointment.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st September, 1892.

No. 33-S.I.

The following extract from the *London Gazette,* dated the 2nd August, 1892, is republished for general information:

India Office, August 1, 1892.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the Right Honourable Richard Assheton, Viscount Cross, G.C.B., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, to be an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

By order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th August, 1892.

No. 1586-*E.*—1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 84 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased, so far as regards Christian subjects of Her Majesty within the territories of Native Princes or States in India for the time being in alliance with Her Majesty (excepting the Native States which are situate within or border on the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, but including the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and those administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent), to fix the following scale of fees to be charged under the Act and to make the following rules in regard to the disposal of such fees:—

I.—Scale of fees.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. For receiving each notice of marriage	1	0	0
2. For publishing each notice of marriage	2	0	0
3. For the issuing of each certificate of marriage by a Marriage Registrar	5	0	0
4. For registering each marriage by a Marriage Registrar	3	0	0
5. For entering each protest against, or prohibition of, the issue of a marriage certificate by Marriage Registrar	10	0	0
6. For searching marriage register-books or certificates, or duplicates or copies thereof, for a period of not more than one year, or in the case of a search of the register-books or certificates prescribed under sections 37, 61, and 62 for a period of not more than two years	1	0	0
7. For every additional year	0	4	0
8. For granting a copy of any entry in marriage register-books or certificates, or duplicates or copies thereof, under sections 63 and 79	1	0	0

II.—Rules.

I.—Fees levied by Marriage Registrars, being Government servants, must until further notice be paid into the Government Treasury, and shall be credited to Provincial Services, or in such other manner as may be directed by the Government of India. Marriage Registrars who are not Government servants are permitted to retain for their own use any fees which they may receive under the first part of this Notification.

II.—The fees chargeable under the first part of this Notification shall not be levied when the parties concerned are officers or others in the Military or Naval services of Her Majesty.

III.—Marriage Registrars are authorised to remit any portion, not exceeding three-fourths, of the fees in cases in which they may consider the parties to be unable to pay such fees in full.

2. The following Notifications are hereby cancelled :

(1) No. 2220, dated the 16th October, 1873, published at page 902 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* for 1873.

(2) No. 2823-I., dated the 8th July, 1891, published at page 416 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* for 1891.

(3) No. 4496-I., dated the 9th November, 1891, published at page 631 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* for 1891.

(4) No. 383-I., dated the 26th January, 1892, published at page 70 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* for 1892.

The 30th August, 1892.

No. 3378-*I.*—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1637-I., dated the 22nd May, 1885, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant W. Hudson to be a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, within the limits of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, and to invest him within those limits with all the powers with which a Magistrate of the 3rd Class may be invested under that Code.

The 1st September, 1892.

No. 1485-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. A. Durand, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, British Agent at Gilgit, is granted furlough for six months, under article 340 (*b*) (iii) (2) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st September, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 31st August, 1892.

No. 3564-*P.*—Mr. M. N. Bhattacharyya, Assistant Accountant General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for one month and sixteen days, with effect from 21st September 1892.

The 2nd September, 1892.

No. 3611-*P.*—Mr. F. C. Harrison, Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for twenty-two days, with effect from 19th August 1892.

No. 3623-*P.*—Mr. J. W. Pilkington, Deputy Post Master General, Assam, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 1st September 1892, and the following acting promotions are made during his absence, or until further orders :

Mr. L. G. Wait, Deputy Post Master General, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade of Deputy Post Masters General.

Mr. R. H. Kelly, Superintendent of Post Offices in Bengal, to officiate in the 3rd grade of Deputy Post Masters General, and to be in charge of the Assam Circle.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd September, 1892.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 846.—Lieutenant A. J. Badcock, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 27th May 1891.

No. 847.—Lieutenant J. P. C. Hennessy, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 17th June 1891.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 848.—Lieutenant Owen Charles Argles, West India Regiment, Wing Officer, 5th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 16th November 1890, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 849.—Lieutenant Ernest Codrington, Wiltshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 31st Regiment (6th Burma Battalion) of Madras (Light) Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 22nd June 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 850.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from the date of joining:

5th Bengal Cavalry.

Chandar Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

28th Bengal Infantry.

Lál Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 851.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant W. C. Black, Indian Staff Corps, 12th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced 11th February 1892.

No. 852.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Surgeon-Captain C. C. Manifold, 23rd Bengal Infantry, for four months. Pension service—6th year commenced 4th July 1892.

No. 853.—Lieutenant S. H. Powell, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade, is granted leave out of India, (p. a.) for six months, under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British army serving in India.

No. 854.—Lieutenant T. C. Plowden, Royal West Surrey Regiment, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, 3rd Bengal Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England, (m. c.) under paragraph 98, Army Regulations, India, vol. II. Pension service—4th year commenced 23rd March 1892.

No. 855.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Captain H. F. Loch, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for six months.

Lieutenant N. E. Robin, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 7th Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for two months.

No. 856.—Sub-Conductor H. D. W. Hutchins, Commissariat-Transport Department, is granted leave in India, (m. c.) for six months, under article 920-F, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 857.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 26th July, 1892, page 4247.

WAR OFFICE;

26th July, 1892.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, *viz.:*

Raja Ram Singh, Commander-in-Chief of the Kashmir Army.

"London Gazette," dated the 2nd August, 1892, page 4379.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 2nd August, 1892.

* * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * *

The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second-Lieutenants are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates:

J. H. Whitehead, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).

W. D. Turner, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).

"London Gazette," dated the 9th August, 1892, pages 4494 and 4495.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 9th August, 1892.

* * * * * * * * *

Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel G. N. Channer, V.C., C.B., Indian Staff Corps, to command a second class district in India, with the rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, *vice* Brigadier-General F. J. Keen, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, whose period of staff service has expired. Dated 22nd April 1892.

* * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel William John Bell is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 21st July 1892.

* * * * * * * * *

INDIA OFFICE;

9th August, 1892.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Annesley John Garrett. Dated 29th May 1892.

To be Majors.

Captain Thomas Caldwell Pears. Dated 29th May 1892.

Captain Henry Martindale Temple. Dated 8th June 1892.

BOMBAY CAVALRY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army Arthur William Macnaghten. Dated 29th May 1892.

* * * * * * * * *

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William Nicolay. Dated 22nd July 1892.

Major Lewis Maltby Boileau. Dated 1st August 1892.

Major James Stewart King. Dated 1st August 1892.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel George MacCall. Dated 21st July 1892.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the half-pay list:

Surgeon-Captain William Wilfrid Webb, Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 22nd August 1892.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 858.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain and Brevet-Major Rawdon Edward Dennys Reilly,—31st August 1892.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Lloyd,—1st September 1892.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 859.—*2nd Bengal Lancers*—

Resaidar and Woordie-Major Ali Muhammad Khan to be Risaldar, *vice* Ganda Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1892.

No. 860.—*7th Bengal Infantry*—

In G. G. O. No. 837 of 1892 *for* "26th June 1892" *read* "25th June 1892."

RETIREMENTS.

No. 861.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas James Bailey, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 862.—*Moulmein Volunteer Artillery*—

Colonel Horace Ralph Spearman, Indian Staff Corps, to be Commandant, with effect from the 25th July 1892, *vice* Colonel W. C. Plant, Indian Staff Corps, retired.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 863.—*Behar Light Horse*—

Mr. John Hodding to be Major to complete the establishment.

No. 864.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Francis Charles Anderson to be Major, *vice* Saunders, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Mr. Lionel Slade Carey to be Captain to complete the establishment.

No. 865.—*Burma State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Norman Medlicott Carnell to be Captain, *vice* Miller, resigned.

Second-Lieutenants Frederick George Royal Dawson and John Herbert Monk Smith to be Lieutenants, *vice* Maxwell and Samuel, respectively, promoted.

Second-Lieutenants Lawrence Potter Johnson, Peter Rainier, and Charles Patton Torrens to be Lieutenants, *vice* Marr, Hay, and Clancey, respectively, resigned.

Mr. Arthur Strachan Wyman to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Ayerst, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 866.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Captain C. F. Larmour resigns his commission, with effect from the 10th August 1892.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 867.—Lieutenant A. T. Moore, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, supernumerary, with effect from the 21st February 1892.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 49.—The following appointments have been made to the Royal Indian Marine by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 28th June 1892:

To be Sub-Lieutenants.

The Hon'ble Edward Spencer Harry Boyle.

Anthony Hamilton George Thomas Macfarlane.

No. 50.—The appointment of Mr. F. M. P. Burne as third grade officer, Royal Indian Marine, notified in G. G. O. No. 5 of 1892, is cancelled.

No. 51.—With reference to G. G. O. Nos. 5 and 50 of 1892, Mr. Cyril Montague Locke has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India to be a Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Marine, *vice* Mr. F. M. P. Burne, with effect from the 12th July 1892.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd September, 1892.

Under clause 25 of the regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 23rd July and the 2nd September 1892:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps (20th Bengal Infantry).	Lieutenant-Colonel L. B. Irwin.	20th August 1892	Mian Mir.		
Commissariat-Transport Department.	Conductor T. Brown . .	8th August 1892	Aijal.		

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st August, 1892.

No. 302.—Mr. J. A. Anderson, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, is appointed Superintendent of Way and Works, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th July 1892.

No. 303.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. P. Christie, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, 1st Class (temporary rank), is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for sixteen months and ten days, under Article 340 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations.

No. 304.—Mr. E. L. Gramatzki, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Assam, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th September 1892, under Article 712C of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 305.—Mr. A. G. Harrison, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is temporarily appointed to officiate as Government Examiner, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Rai Pundit Prem Nath, Bahadur, on privilege leave.

The 1st September, 1892.

No. 306.—Mr. G. W. V. deRhé Philipe, Apprentice Examiner of Accounts in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Department, is promoted to Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 20th August 1892.

No. 307.—Mr. J. Elston, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extraordinary leave without allowances for one year in extension of the leave notified in Burma Public Works Department Notification No. 19 of the 1st March 1892.

Public Works Department Notification No. 8, dated the 7th January 1892, posting Mr. Elston to the establishment under the Chief Commissioner, Burma, is hereby cancelled.

The 2nd September, 1892.

No. 308.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 290, dated the 19th August 1892, fifth line, *for* "Woodside, J.," *substitute* "Beechey, W.," and in the 9th line *for* "Beechey, W.," *substitute* "Rose, Captain C. S, R.E."

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March, 1892.

From the 2nd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

The 31st August 1892.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2411 P.—Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 27th August 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888 in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 217 of 1892.—Messrs. Llewelyn & Co., Sculptors, Undertakers, etc., of 51, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, for "an improved funeral casket fastening."

No. 218 of 1892.—Arthur Rogers, Civil Engineer, of Gorakhpur, North-Western Provinces, for "Rogers' improved crossbar sugar-cane mill."

No. 219 of 1892.—Thomas William Worsdell, Civil Engineer, of Stonycroft Arnside, Carnforth, in the county of Lancaster, England; August von Borries, Engineer, of 15, Herrenstrasse, Hanover, Germany; and Richard Herbert Lapage, Civil Engineer, of Elmwood Park Road, Surbiton, in the county of Surrey, England, for "improvements in compound engines."

No. 220 of 1892.—Henry Stainforth, Merchants' Assistant, of 11, Middleton Row, Calcutta, for "a pneumatic punkah-puller."

No. 221 of 1892.—Cottangulum Gopaul Naicker, Proprietor, Basin Foundry, Madras, for "a Cabalay for lifting water."

No. 222 of 1892.—George Francis Horbury, of Bombay, in British India, a Member of the Firm of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Engineers of that City, for "a new or improved fastening for attaching the wire, whether barbed or otherwise, of wire fencing to standards."

No. 2412 P.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 233 of 1891.—Claude Young Payne, Mechanic, resident at Jhansi, in the North-Western Provinces of India, for "direct acting radial aqua metre gauge or water indicator." (Filed 1st June 1892.)

No. 271 of 1891.—Francis Weldon, of Erlimount Earley, in the county of Berks, Colonel in the Madras Staff Corps, for "an improved attachment or device for employment in the construction of temporary structures, such as scaffolding, and for other purposes." (Filed 19th August 1892.)

No. 274 of 1891.—Thomas Wilson Anderson, Merchant, of 5, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, for "improvements in punkah actuating mechanism or apparatus." (Filed 3rd May 1892.)

No. 47 of 1892.—Charles Edward Livesay, at present of Berhampore, in Bengal, M. Inst. C. E., Department of Public Works, Irrigation Branch, for "completely regulating the supply of water in a canal (to be called Livesay's Patent Regulator)." (Filed 20th June 1892.)

No. 65 of 1892.—James Hughes Minto, 32, Roberts Road, Anfield, in the county of Lancaster, in the Kingdom of England, Brass Founder, for "improvements in apparatus for charging liquids with gases." (Filed 22nd August 1892.)

No. 110 of 1892.—William Stronach Lockhart, of 67, Granville Park, Blackheath, Civil Engineer; and Edwin William Streeter, of 18, Bond Street, London, Merchant of Precious Stones, for "an improved process and apparatus used therein for the separation of metals, precious stones, or other minerals from gangue or other matter mixed therewith." (Filed 18th August 1892.)

No. 114 of 1892.—Percy John Ogle, of 4, Bishop's Gate Street, within London, England, Engineer, for "improvements in and connected with percussive drilling machines." (Filed 19th August 1892.)

No. 136 of 1892.—William Woolnough, Tinplate Worker, of 10, Cranmer Road, Forest Gate, in the county of Essex, England, for "improvements in apparatus or machinery for the manufacture of square-cornered tins, cans, boxes, or cases for holding petroleum or other liquids or materials." (Filed 19th August 1892.)

No. 142 of 1892.—Henry Parkes, of 237, Friern Road, Dulwich, in the county of Surrey, England, Chemist; and John Cunninghame Montgomerie, of the "Water of Ayr" and "Tam O'Shanter," Hone Works, Dulmore Stair, in the county of Ayr, Scotland, Manufacturer, for "improvements in the extraction of gold and silver from ores or compounds containing the same." (Filed 19th August 1892.)

No. 146 of 1892.—Joseph Price, of 11, Belmont Drive, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Engineer; and Maunsel Casswell Bannister, A M.I.C.E. of 6, West Seacombe Terrace, Seacombe, in the County of Chester, Engineer, both in the Kingdom of England, for "improvements in refrigerating or ice-making apparatus." (Filed 18th August 1892.)

No. 2413 P.—The undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies of the design have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every design is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secre-

tary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee :—

No. 46 D. of 1892.—Huber & Co., Merchants, residing at No. 3, Barettos Lane, Calcutta, for a one or multi-coloured flower boquet design with spots woven in silk $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ wool $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ cotton on silk, mixed, or cotton ground or any other material.

No. 2414 P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 23 of 1888.—William Blizard Williamson and George Henry Williamson, trading as Williamson & Sons, of Providence Works, in the city of Worcester, England, Manufacturers, for "improvements in metallic boxes or cases for storing articles of food, tobacco, snuff, and paint, and for other like purposes." (From 5th September 1892 to 4th September 1893.)

No. 24 of 1888.—William Blizard Williamson and George Henry Williamson, trading as Williamson & Sons, of Providence Works, in the city of Worcester, England, Manufacturers, for "improvements in metallic boxes or cases for storing articles of food, tobacco, snuff, and paint, and for other like purposes." (From 5th September 1892 to 4th September 1893.)

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th August, 1892.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				48,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,11,21,633	3	10	1,77,68,113	4	11
Public Deposits at Branches	66,46,480	1	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,99,25,075	13	11
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,31,827	0	9
Sundries				29,02,664	13	6
RUPEES				10,56,27,681	1	1

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,08,61,751	0	0
Other authorized Investments				62,48,916	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				90,56,353	0	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				56,61,944	5	0
Bills discounted and purchased				1,57,67,897	6	1
Balances with other Banks				6,73,938	15	3
Bullion				1,58,700	8	6
Dead Stock				12,31,767	9	11
Stamps				9,586	8	1
Sundries				16,94,783	10	6
				5,13,65,638	15	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,74,91,418	6	8	5,42,62,042	1	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,67,70,623	11	1			
RUPEES				10,56,27,681	1	1

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 1st September, 1892.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 67·1.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the following Engineering Examinations:—

B. E.

FIRST DIVISION.

Sengupta, Madhusudan . . Civil Engineering College

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1. Bhattacharyya, Surendranath Civil Engineering College.
2. Bond, C. H . . . Ditto.
3. Mitra, Saradacharan . . Ditto.

L. E.

FIRST DIVISION.

Mukhopadhyay, Ahindrachandra Civil Engineering College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Pal, Anangamohan . . . Civil Engineering College

SENATE HOUSE, A. M. NASH,
The 29th August, 1892. *Registrar.*

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The following changes in the University Regulations have been sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council:—

(A) The following revised rules for the examinations for Honours in Engineering have been substituted for paras 1—6 of the Regulations for Honours in Civil Engineering, (pp. 71—72 of the University Calendar for 1892), and the word "Civil" has been omitted in the heading of the Regulations:—

1. An examination for Honours in Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine: the date to be notified approximately in the Calendar for the year.

A candidate may be examined in one or more of the following subjects:—

I. Civil Engineering.
II. Mining Engineering.
III. Electrical Engineering.

2. Any candidate who has passed in that or any previous year, the examination for the degree of "Bachelor in Engineering" or for a "Licence in Engineering" shall be eligible for admission to the examination for Honours.

3. Every candidate shall send in his application to the Registrar at least three months before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A fee of rupees one hundred shall be payable by each candidate, and no candidate shall be admitted until he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of rupees one hundred on each occasion.

5. The subjects of examination are defined as follows:—

I. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

(*a.*)—MATHEMATICS.

(1) Statics. The composition and resolution of forces acting in one plane on a particle or rigid body. Moments. Bending moments. Conditions of equilibrium of a particle or rigid body acted on by forces in one plane. Force diagram of a system of forces in equilibrium. Meaning of virtual work and work done by a force. Applications of the above to the solution of problems (the candidate to be allowed the option of adopting the graphic method of solution). Equilibrium of constrained bodies and the simple machines. Determination of centroids. Friction. The funicular polygon. The catenary Application to roofs and bridges.

(2) Dynamics. *Kinematics.* Velocity and acceleration, uniform and variable. Angular velocity. Numerical value of velocity or acceleration dependent on units of time and length. Relative velocities and accelerations. Composition and resolution of velocities and accelerations. Formulæ connecting time and distance described. Velocity and acceleration.

Kinetics. Newton's laws of motion, especially the scholium to the third law, with applications and illustrations of the same in the working of examples. The doctrine of the dimensions of physical quantities. Relation between force, mass moved, and acceleration produced. Attwood's machine. Motion of projectiles in vacuo. Direct impact of bodies. Coefficient of restitution. Constrained motion of bodies sliding down smooth curves. The doctrine of the simple harmonic motion with application to the pendulum. Uniform motion in a circle. Conical pendulum. The principles of work and energy. Conservation of energy. The motion of a rigid body in two dimensions, in particular round a fixed horizontal axis under the action of gravity. The compound pendulum. The ballistic pendulum. Moments of inertia.

(3) Geometrical Optics. The reflexion and refraction of light. Mirrors, prisms, lenses. The formation of images. The microscope, the telescope, and Hadley's sextant. The spectrum, the spectroscope.

(4.) Spherical Trigonometry. Euclid, Book XI., propositions. 1—21. Elementary formulæ for the trigonometrical functions of the parts of a triangle. Napier's analogies. Gauss's theorems. The solution of triangles.

(*b.*)—ENGINEERING.

(1) Applied Mechanics.
(2) Hydraulics.
(3) Theory and practice of building. Properties of building materials. Road, railway, canal, and river engineering.

(*c.*)—GEODESY.

General principles of surveying, with the theory and use of instruments used in surveying. Measurement of base lines with corrections for level and temperature. Reduction of angles to the plane of the horizon. Reduction to the centre. Spherical excess. Method of distributing errors. Calculation of sides of triangles by the method of chords, by Legendre's theorem, or by spherical trigonometry. Determination of latitudes, longitudes, and azimuths. Heights of stations and terrestrial refraction. Measurement of arcs of latitude and longitude. Determination of the figure of the earth by geodetic measurement and by the pendulum.

The examination shall be both written and oral; the written examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers in each of the following subjects:—

(1) Statics and Optics.
(2) Dynamics and Spherical Trigonometry.
(3) Geodesy.
(4) Do.
(5) Applied Mechanics.
(6) Do. do.
(7) Hydraulics.
(8) Do.
(9) Practice of Building.
(10) Do. do.

II. MINING ENGINEERING.

(*a*) Mathematics, as in the course for Civil Engineering.

(*b*) Electricity in its application to Mining, with special reference to electric bell signalling, electric light installation, and electric transmission of power under-ground

(*c*) Principles of Mining, together with a knowledge of the Machinery used in Mining.

Preliminary research. Trenching. Costeaning, etc. Deep-boring, and apparatus employed. Tools used in various mining operations. Methods used in ventilating, lighting, and draining mines. Sinking of shafts. Driving levels, etc, and the methods adopted for protecting them by timbering, masonry, etc. Tubbing. Exploiting. The different systems used in working excavations, etc., and the methods employed for securing them while kept open. Management of shafts for hoisting, travelling, and ventilation purposes, and the methods adopted for the prevention of accidents. Management of under-ground roads, carriage, hauling and transport of minerals, etc. Mechanical preparation and dressing of ores. Different methods of working coal, etc.

(*d*) Geology and Mineralogy.

Geology.—Petrology ; Architectonic Geology ; General Geology of India. with a special knowledge of the Gandhwana system, Transition series, and the Metamorphic series.

Mineralogy.—Practical determination of minerals.

(*e*) *Metallurgy*, including the treatment and analysis of coal. The knowledge of the candidate to be tested practically.

Physical properties of metals.—Testing machines ; influence of impurities on the properties of iron and copper.

Alloys.—Effect of temperature changes on metals and alloys with special reference to steel; annealing, hardening, tempering.

Fuel.—Classification ; manufacture of coke ; Wilson's gas producer; water gas; absolute, specific, and pyrometric heating power; assay of coal ; Wright's calorimeter.

Materials.—Ores ; fluxes; slags ; oxidising and reducing agents; calculation of furnace charges.

Furnaces.—Hearths; for roasting and refining and liquation; shaft furnaces; iron blast-furnace, Rachette, Pilz, Cupola ; reverberatory furnaces ; puddling-furnace, furnaces used in the smelting for copper and tin, cupellation, closed-vessel furnaces. Deville's blast-furnace, furnaces used in the reduction of blende and cinnabar, and in the manufacture of cement steel, the converter. Means of supplying air : chimneys, blowing engines, Cowper's and Withwell's stoves.

Metallurgical processes.—Classification ; outlines of typical processes ; blast-furnace process ; puddling Dank's furnace ; Siemens' open hearth ; Siemens-Martin ; Bessemer, bassic process ; Darby's recarburisation process; tungsten steel, mitis metal. The Idria process. Tin smelting. Extraction of zinc by the Belgian and Silesian methods. Herouit's aluminium process. Welsh process of extracting copper from copper pyrite. Lead smelting, Flintshire Extraction of silver from lead, Parkes, Patinson, Cupellation. Concentration of gold in batteries, modern pan amalgamation. Augustin's wet process as practised in America; Plattner's chlorine process. Methods of producing sound castings.

General considerations.—Capital and labour; causes of failure.

The examination shall be both written and oral; the written examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers in each of the following subjects :—

(1) Statics and Optics.
(2) Dynamics and Spherical Trigonometry.
(3) Electricity.
(4) Geology.
(5) Do.
(6) Mineralogy.
(7) Mining.
(8) Do.
(9) Metallurgy.
(10) Do.

III. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

(*a*) *Theoretical.*—A knowledge of the Principles of Electricity and Magnetism necessary for the proper understanding of the processes and instruments used in the following divisions of the subjects.

(*b*) *Telegraphy and allied subjects.*

Lines.—Survey of proposed route. Preparation of specifications for material and instruments. Tests, mechanical and electrical, to be applied to material. Erection and maintenance of line. Tests of insulation, resistance, capacity of line. Testing of insulators. Faults, their prevention and localisation.

Office.—Its construction and arrangement. Batteries and instruments, their construction, maintenance and testing.

Different systems of telegraphy. Methods for increasing the carrying power of lines. Duplex, quadruplex, and multiplex telegraphy.

Cables.—Submarine and river, their construction laying, maintenance, working, and testing.

Application of telegraphy, and other electrical apparatus to railway working.

Earth currents and other disturbances in working Telephones and Microphones. Different forms in practical use. Laying of lines, aërial and underground. Prevention of disturbances from electrical installations. Central exchanges. Lightning conductors and guards, their construction and application to houses, telegraph offices, and lines, and cables.

(*c*) *Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.*—The electro-magnet, its construction and theory. On the relation between magnetising current, magnetism, and induction, as experimentally determined. Application of these results to the dynamos.

Dynamos.—Preparation of designs for dynamos required for a specified purpose and output. Theory of the dynamo, direct and alternate. Approved types of dynamos according to recent practice. Characteristic curves. Determination of efficiency of dynamos. Lamps. Construction and working of arc lamps of approved type. Incandescent lamps. Arrangement of arc and incandescent lamps in circuit. Photometry. Measurement of efficiency of lamps.

Central Stations.—Use of water power in prime motor. Boilers and engines best suited for proposed work. Tests of their efficiency. Leading methods of central station, distribution of electrical energy by direct and alternate currents. Overhead and underground mains. Methods of insulation adopted in both. Loss of energy in mains. Relation of diameter of conductor to current carried. Devices for regulation of electromotive force and current. Measuring instruments, switches, fues used in a Central Station.

Batteries.—Secondary batteries, their construction, theory, maintenance, and use in the distribution of electricity.

Transformers, their construction, theory, and use in the distribution of electricity.

Transmission of power by means of electricity. Electro-motors. Theory and construction of electro-motors, direct and alternate. Their use in railways, tramways, and in general machinery. Arrangement of

line between generating station and place of distribution.

Electric Welding.

(*d*) *Electro-metallurgy.*

Electro-deposition of metals and reduction of ores. Construction of dynamos specially designed for these purposes.

(*e*) *Instruments.*

Theory of electrical measurements. The construction and use of electrical standards of Potential, Resistance, Capacity and Inductance. Galvanometers and other instruments required in the use of these standards. Commercial instruments, their theory, construction, use and comparison with standards. Induction Coils.

(*f*) *Dynamometers*, their theory and use in the testing of the efficiency of dynamos and motors.

(*g*) A practical paper to test the knowledge of the candidate in the methods of Electrical Measurement.

(*h*.) *Mathematics*, as in the course for Civil Engineering.

The examination shall be both written and oral; the written examination shall be conducted by means of papers in each of the following subjects :—

(1) Statics and Optics.
(2) Dynamics and Spherical Trigonometry.
(3) Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.
(4) Telegraphy.
(5) Do.
(6) Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.
(7) Do. do. do.
(8) Do. do. do.
(9) Electro-metallurgy and electrical instruments.
(10) Practical Examination in Electrical Measurements.

(B) The words "A student who has passed the B.A. Examination in the B. course shall be admitted to the F.E. Examination after two years' study in a school of Engineering affiliated to the University," have been added at the end of paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the first Examination in Engineering (University Calendar for 1892, p. 64).

2. The following books in Geology, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography have been prescribed as text-books for the B.A. Examination of 1894 in place of those given in page 173 of the University Calendar for 1892 :—

GEOLOGY.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Pass Course.

Geikie	Class-book of Geology.
Judd	Volcanoes.
Geikie	Atlas of Physical Geography.
Mill	The Realm of Nature (University Extension Manuals).
Oldham	Manual of the Geology of India.
Cole	Aids to Practical Geology.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Pass Course.

Geike	Class-book of Geology.
Rutley	Rock-forming Minerals.
Cole	Aids to Practical Geology.
Rutley	Mineralogy.
Oldham	Manual of the Geology of India.

GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, AND THE DOCTRINE OF SCIENTIFIC METHOD.

Honour Course.

Geikie	Text-book of Geology.
Rutley	Rock-forming Minerals.
Cole	Aids to Practical Geology.
Geikie	Atlas of Physical Geography.
Judd	Volcanoes.
Mill	The Realm of Nature.
Rutley	Mineralogy.
Jevons	Principles of Science, 2nd edition, omitting Books I and II.
Oldham	Manual of the Geology of India.

SENATE HOUSE, A. M. NASH,
The 30th August, 1892. *Registrar.*

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 31st August, 1892.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 24th August, 1892	21,99,298	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	31,20,646	
		53,19,944
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	3,32,997	
Ditto ditto Government	8,282	
		3,41,279
		56,61,223
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	15,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	
		15,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 31st August, 1892	...	41,61,223
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	11,72,661	
Ditto ditto Government	29,88,562	
		41,61,223
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 1st September, 1892.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 25th August, 1892.

No. 2,—The following transfers of Assistant Examiners are ordered :—

Mr. W. G. Bayly, from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. K. Balarama Iyer, from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Burma State Railway.

Mr. G. W. V. deRhé Philipé, from the Office of the Examiner of Military Works Accounts, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Accountant General.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Calcutta, the 30th August, 1892.

The Venerable Welbore MacCarthy, of Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed, by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Archdeacon in the Archdeaconry and Diocese of Calcutta and Bishop's Commissary, with effect from the 12th August, 1892.

T. A. PEARSON,

Offg. Registrar of the Diocese.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th August, 1892.

No. 1205.—Mr. R. D. Oldham, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days, under Articles 277 - 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th October next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

T. W. HUGHES HUGHES,

Offg. Director, Geological Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th August, 1892.

No. 20.—Mr. J. H. Webster, Honorary Assistant Superintendent, is allowed furlough for twelve months, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th August, 1892.

This cancels Notification No. 19, dated the 16th August, 1892.

W. R. BROOKE,

Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 29th August, 1892.

No 4133.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872) as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint—

(1) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Quetta, for the time being, being a Christian, to be the Marriage Registrar for the Quetta District;

(2) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Zhob, for the time being, being a Christian, to be the Marriage Registrar for the Zhob District;

(3) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Kalat and the Bolan Pass, for the time being, being a Christian, to be the Marriage Registrar for the Bolan Pass District; and

(4) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District, for the time being, being a Christian, to be the Marriage Registrar for the Loralai and Railway District.

No. 4134.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), as amended by Act II of 1891, and as applied as so amended to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to license the Reverend James Shaw, being a Minister of the American Presbyterian Church, to solemnize marriages within those territories.

No. 4135.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 82, 83, and 62 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), as amended by Act II of 1891, and as applied as so amended to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to prescribe the following scale of fees to be charged under that Act, and to make the following rules in regard to the disposal of such fees, the keeping of register-books, and the deposit of extracts therefrom :—

I.—Scale of fees.

	R	a.	p.
1. For receiving each notice of marriage .	1	0	0
2. For publishing each notice of marriage .	2	0	0
3. For the issuing of each certificate of marriage by a Marriage Registrar .	5	0	0
4. For registering each marriage by a Marriage Registrar	3	0	0
5. For entering each protest against, or prohibition of, the issue of a marriage certificate by a Marriage Registrar .	10	0	0
6. For searching register-books or certificates, or duplicates, or copies thereof, when the search extends over a period not exceeding one year, or in the case of a search of the register-books or certificates prescribed under sections 37, 61 and 62, for a period of not more than two years . . .	1	0	0
7. For every additional year . . .	0	4	0
8. For granting copy of any entry in marriage register-books or certificates, or duplicates or copies thereof, under sections 63 and 79	1	0	0

II.—Rules.

I.—All fees received under the Act by a Marriage Registrar, being a Government servant, shall be paid into the Government Treasury. Marriage Registrars who are not Government servants are permitted to retain for their own use any fees which they may receive under the first part of this notification.

II.—The fees chargeable under the first part of this notification shall not be levied when the parties concerned are officers or others in the Military or Naval services of Her Majesty.

III.—A Marriage Registrar may at his discretion remit any portion not exceeding three-fourths of the above fees in cases where he may consider the party or parties to be unable to pay them.

IV.—The register-book prescribed in section 62 of the Act shall be kept in the form given in the fourth schedule thereof.

V.—True extracts from such registers shall be forwarded within one month after the 30th June and the 31st December of each year to the Registrar General to be deposited in his office.

By Order,

W. C. R. STRATTON, *Captain*,

First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 29th August, 1892.

No. 5220.—Captain M. J. Meade, I.S.C., Political Agent in Bhopal, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 25th August, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

J. RAMSAY,

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Abu, the 24th August, 1892.

No. 3003 *G.*—Senior Hospital Assistant (No. 88) Muhammed Fakir returned on the 14th August, 1892, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 2275-G., dated 5th July, 1892.

No. 3007 *G.*—Third class Hospital Assistant Abdul Hamid, attached to the Rajgarh Dispensary in the Bikanir State, was granted one month and twelve days' privilege leave from the 12th June to 24th July, 1892.

No. 3008-*G.*—Second class Hospital Assistant Shib Ditta attached to the Mandana Dispensary in the Kotah State, was granted privilege leave for one month, from the forenoon of the 3rd August, 1892, and Third class Hospital Assistant Nafar Chander Das, of the Native States Reserve List, was appointed to act for him.

No. 3009-*G.*—The following transfers have been made in the establishment of Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana :—

Class.	NAME.	From	To	Date of transfer.
3rd	Ram Narain .	Government Reserve List.	Kotah Raj Service.	1892. 25th July.
3rd	Ali Husain .	Native States Reserve List.	Ditto . .	27th July.

The 26th August, 1892.

No. 3049-*G.*—Hospital Assistant Ram Pershad was appointed a 3rd class Hospital Assistant for Government service, and placed on the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for service in Native States, from 29th July, 1892.

No. 3050-*G.*—Third class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Zahurul Huq, attached to the Hindaun Dispensary in the Jeypore State, was granted privilege leave for one month, from the forenoon of the 8th August, 1892, and 3rd class Hospital Assistant Chunni Lal, of the Native States Reserve List, was appointed to act for him.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,

First Asst. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 24th August, 1892.

No. 5154.—The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to appoint Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, to be Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, with effect from the 1st August, 1892.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Lieut.*,

Second Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 31st August, 1892.

No. 868.—AMENDMENT.—In this Office Notification No. 370-C., dated the 8th January, 1892, *for* the words "in the District of Ajmere," *read* the words "in the District of Ajmere-Merwara."

This amendment will have effect from the 15th August, 1892.

No. 868—I.—With reference to the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 22(A)-G., dated the 6th January, 1892, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, IX of 1887, and section 11 of the Ajmere Courts Regulations, I of 1877, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint, with effect from the 15th August, 1892, Sayad Dilawar Ali Shah to be an Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes; his powers as such to be exercised within the local limits of the Beawar Tehsil, and during such time as he holds the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner in Ajmere, or until further orders.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,

First Asst. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 29th August, 1892.

No. 4132.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 82, 83, and 62 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), as amended by Act II of 1891, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to prescribe the following scale of fees, and to make the following rules in regard to the disposal of such fees, the keeping of register-books, and the deposit of extracts therefrom.—

I.—Scale of fees.

	R	a.	p.
1. For receiving each notice of marriage	1	0	0
2. For publishing each notice of marriage	2	0	0
3. For the issuing of each certificate of marriage by a Marriage Registrar	5	0	0
4. For registering each marriage by a Marriage Registrar	3	0	0
5. For entering each protest against, or prohibition of, the issue of a marriage certificate by a Marriage Registrar	10	0	0
6. For searching register-books or certificates, or duplicates, or copies thereof, when the search extends over a period not exceeding one year, or in the case of a search of the register-books or certificates prescribed under sections 37, 61, and 62, for a period of not more than two years	1	0	0
7. For every additional year	0	4	0
8. For granting a copy of any entry in marriage register-books or certificates, or duplicates or copies thereof, under sections 63 and 79	1	0	0

II.—Rules.

I.—All fees received under the Act by a Marriage Registrar, being a Government servant, must, until further notice, be paid into the Government Treasury. Marriage Registrars who are not Government servants are permitted to retain for their own use any fees which they may receive under the first part of this notification.

II.—The fees chargeable under the first part of this notification shall not be levied when the parties concerned are officers or others in the Military or Naval services of Her Majesty.

III.—A Marriage Registrar may at his discretion remit any portion not exceeding three-fourths of such fees in cases where he may consider the party or parties to be unable to pay them.

IV.—The register-book prescribed in section 62 of the Act shall be kept in the form given in the fourth schedule thereof.

V.—True extracts from such registers shall be forwarded within one month after the 30th June and the 31st December of each year to the Registrar General to be deposited in his office.

By Order,

W. C. R. STRATTON, *Captain*,

First Assistant.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on or about the 2nd March, 1892, a treasure containing the undermentioned silver coins was found at Tennamavellore Village in Coimbatore Taluk, Coimbatore District, by a Wudder named Kullan while digging in front of his house at the said village:—

Description of Treasure.

59 Square silver coins, weighing 16¼ tolas.

41 Round silver coins, weighing 11⅜ tolas. In all 100 coins, weighing 27⅝ tolas.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear, personally or by agent, before the Collector of Coimbatore, at his Office, at 2 P.M., on Wednesday, the 25th January, 1893, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

J. STURROCK,

Collector of Coimbatore.

COIMBATORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

The 25th August, 1892.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 18th March, 1892, the undermentioned brazen plates and other articles weighing about 162 seers of 24 tolas and valued at R15, were discovered buried in a puramboke plot of land measured as 'dry imme-

morial waste' in Paimash No 215 in the entire Inam Village of Darasuram, Kumbakonam Taluk, Tanjore District:—

	Weight in seers.
1. Brass plate	21¼
2. Brass plate, small	7¾
3. Brass tripod stand, used in puja	20½
4. Brass pedestal of lamp	5½
5. Brass small tripod stands, 3	21
6. Brass censer	2
7. Brass bases of 8 plates	14½
8. Brass gendi	6½
9. Brass abisheka kalasam	5¾
10. Brass hanging lamp and chain	8½
11. Brass handle of a bell	2¾
12. Brass plate on which the idols are washed	1½
13. Broken pieces of rusty brass	44½
TOTAL	162

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof are hereby required to appear, personally or by agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office, on the 27th February, 1893, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,
Acting Collector of Tanjore.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 1st Battalion, "The Buffs," East Kent Regiment of Infantry, dated at Fort William, this 31st day of August, 1892.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3102, Private John Shircore.
Age,—21 years 1 month.
Height,—6 feet 1 inch.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, fair; Eyes, brown.
Trade,—Actor.
Date of Enlistment,—8th February, 1890.
Place of Enlistment,—Dum-Dum.
Parish and County in which born,—Melbourne, Australia.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—27th August, 1892.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Barrackpore.
Marks,—Back of right shoulder brown discolouration of skin.
REMARKS,—
Under 3 years' service.

R. E. PHILIPS, *Capt.*,
for *Major*,
Comdg. 1st Battn., "The Buffs."

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the friends and relatives of certain deceased persons who have been buried in the Cantonments Cemetery, Rangoon, and whose names are appended below, that their monuments have fallen into a ruinous condition and require repairs. Should no steps be taken to complete the necessary repairs within three months of the date of this notice, the ruined monuments will be made level with the ground:—

List of the Monuments referred to in the above notice as being in a ruinous condition in the Cantonments Cemetery, Rangoon.

	Names.	Died.
C Block.	F Knox	9th Jan., 1860.
	Quartermaster-Sergeant G. Lilly	16th June, 1857.
B Block.	Lieutenant T. J. Drury	13th July, 1859.
	J. Wilson	16th May, 1859.
	R. T. Turner	3rd May, 1866.
	Mary and Lucy Dickinson	10th Apl., 1862.
A	W. Creu	2nd Nov., 1862.
E	A. Colquhoun	3rd Oct., 1877.
	E. Yule	12th May, 1877.
	R. Valentine	12th Jan., 1874.
	F. Housman	16th Dec., 1873.
	W. H. St. Albin	9th May, 1870.
G1	R. S. Berry	22nd June, 1877.
H	E. A. Aldridge	15th Mar., 1881.
	C. Plant	22nd Dec., 1886.
	G. Webster	4th Aug., 1868.
	M. Fox	26th July, 1878.
E	Captain Potter	21st Oct., 1873.

C. P. CORY,
Chaplain in charge.

RANGOON,
The 16th August, 1892.

The monuments in Barrackpore Cemetery in memory of the undermentioned persons have become dilapidated. If there are any friends of deceased who are willing to bear the expense of the necessary repairs, will they kindly communicate with the Chaplain, the Reverend W. J. Wickins, No. 60, Barrackpore:—

	Died.	Age.
George Manley	June 10, 1809	10 months.
Wm McCluskie	Jan. 14, 1824	30 years.
Henry Wm. Maylade	May 9, 1860	42 "
Elizabeth Wales	Apl. 28, 1860	
Fanny Paisey	Nov. 7, 1860	
Brigadier G. Williamson (Commanding the Station)	Sept. 17, 1841	55 "
James Newton	July 6, 1830	25 "
Thos. Green White	June, 1793	Infant.
Charlotte, relict of Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Baker	Apl. 1, 1856	75 years.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th August, 1892.

No. 7342.—Mr. A. Bean, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month.

The 1st September, 1892.

No. 7468.—Mr. G. Prime, Deputy Postmaster, Madras General Post Office, is granted privilege leave for one month, from the 16th September, 1892, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Safdar Husain Sahib, B.A., is appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster during Mr. Prime's absence, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 30th August, 1892.

Brown, Frank.
Casca, S.
Charter, W.
Fray & Co.
Galitzine, Prince N. S.
Gray & Co.
Handford & Crew.
King & Sons.
Lavers, Esq.
Moller, M. & Co.
Mandan, S. & Co.
Partnoy, S.
Philipps, W. R.
Prepps, Mrs.
St. John, Mr.
Thompson & Son.
Tracy & Co.
Williams, G. L.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adie, A. E.
Allen, C. H.
Adolfo, M.
Aldham, C. J.
Arthur, L.
Atkinson, F. S.
Balfour, G.
Bartlett, W. E.
Baker, W. P.
Bean, H.
Blodwell, F. M.
Braunchtein, Mons.
Charlton, J. G.
Carter, W.
Clark, Harry.
Commandant, Malacca Police.
Conway, Esq.
Coventry, Mrs. E. M.
Culbard, Mrs.
Davies, Reginald.
Desevaux, Charles.
Ellis, W. H.
Finkler, M.
Hallé, Clifford.
Harrington, Rev.
Isaacs, Elias H
Kramer, Miss Bethy.
Lackersteen, M. L.
Lebihan, Monsieur.
Leonardi, O.
McCoy, G. E.
Mulley, Miss.
Murray, Slade.
Naser, Sam. E.
Nicholls, Mrs.
Parsons, John.
Patterson, E. L.
Peatling, T. H.
Percivall, Thomas.
Pryce, A. E.
Reynolds, R.
Roberts, R.
Sceats, Frank S.
St. John, J. M. H.
Staff, Ernest.
Swan, E.
Swarch, Sofia.
Tambkin, S.
Treeling, C.
Twinning, F. V.
Vas, Piedade.
Wallace, R. C.
Walker, A.
Wallace, R. E.
Wallerstein, Major.
Walton, H. E.
Wyndham, Wm.

Registered Letters.

DeCruze, T.
Schiller, Menashe.
Schoidhan, Dr. Franzis.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Abbolid, W. L.
Anokh Singh.
Ardasher, E. D.
Alexander, H. A.
Adams, John, Sir.
Bulkley, Mrs.
Beighton, T. D.
Burnett, J. B.
Byramjee D. Janday.
Bairmgartner.
Brantiz, Ry.
Bosset, E.
Barman.
Bayly, T. C.
Bixheld, J.
Bird, G. F.
Bragg, W. J.
Bermett, F.
Cox, C.
Coward, S.
Clarke, F.
Chardeward.
Cozenene, L.
Collins, J. O.
Cooper, J.
Clair, F. H., Miss.
D'Silva, J.
Donenberg, A.
Davidson, E., Miss.
Essenhofer, F. V.
Faulker.
Faries, J.
Ferrow, J.
Greathend, C.
Gulmohoned Khan.
Good, C.
Hilli, R.
Herwig, Mrs.
Hamilton, A. G.
Hosloger, H.
Hill, T. C.
Hudson, Dr. R.
Jocopobury, J.
Jones, A. B., Mrs.
J'Catt, A.
Jankinson, J.
Kohn, S.
Kimerling, M.
Koch, G.
King, B.
Lawrence, C. L.
Lessee, Mrs.
Leadow, R. H.
Lemaechand, C. H.
Layton, W.
Lakin, E., Sergt. Major.
Marimbark, J.
McPhee.
McDonald.
Mitchell, George.
Naylor, A. M.
Nolan, A. H.
Newman, H. J.
Nerford.
Owen, W. S.
Ockly, George.
Pranshankar Triparashanker.
Pitts, S., Mrs.
Priestly.
Phys, M. A.
Philip, G. M.
Peck, C., Lt.
Preston, E., Miss.
Ray, N., Mrs.
Royal, B., Madam.
Roland, C.
Rawbone, A. J.
Rice, W.
Roza, S. M.
Reck, J.
Shamanando Shairam.
Somerfield, A.
Shwarts, M.
Stewart, C. H.
Stegemann, E. A., Mrs.
Silva, W. S.
Smiths.
Shapura, Z.
Spitzel, L.
Senelal.
Smith, L., Mrs.
Sampson, D.
Spear, E. F.
Thompson, H. N., Surf.
Tali, L., Mrs.
Veikers, W.
Walkins, J.
Williamson, A., Mr.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 29th August, 1892.

Babington, C. W.
Bastian, L. M.
Carter, J.
Cohen, R. R.
Corbett, Dr. K.
Davison, Mrs.
Edwards, C. A.
Ferdinand, J. B.
Frances, H.
Goward, E. A.
Grant, F.
Gray, T. D.
Grant, E.
Harding, A.
Hopkinson, Lt.
Hopkinson, Mrs.
King, F. St.
Marriott, W.
Moore, G. E.
Paget, A. M.
Palmer, C. L.
Robertson, W. T.
Rydquist, C. E.
Sanderson, H. E.
Sharp, W. W.
Washer, W. D.

GEO. ED. WALKER,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 3rd September, 1892.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1892.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	6th Sept.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	5th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Reunion.	6th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	6th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	5th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	5th "	Ditto.
Colombo	7th "	Per P. & O. Str. *Bengal.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	6th "	Per Steamer *Lightning.*
Rangoon and Moulmein .	6th "	Per Steamer *Canara.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	9th "	Per Steamer *Nerbudda.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	7th "	Per Steamer *Kistna.*
Port Blair	8th "	Per Steamer *Shahjehan.*

N. B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

GEO. ED. WALKER,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অদ্য আজ্ঞা হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২॥০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1 Pound tin, R16, or, post free, R16-12.
½ „ R 8, „ R 8-8.
¼ „ R 4, „ R 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৬৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৸০
॥ আধ „ „ ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮॥০
শিকি „ „ ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪॥০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, at the prices specified below :—

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to, 152 pages text, 298 pages tables, 8 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883, 4to, 150 pages text, 305 pages tables, 9 charts. R8.

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The Gazette of India.

No. 36.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1892.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1892.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Burma—			
Tenasserim—			
Mergui	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Tavoy	10 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Moulmein and Amherst	25 0 0	12 0 0	25 0 0
Pegu (deltaic)—			
Pegu	15 0 0	14 0 0	20-0 to 25-0
Rangoon	14-0 to 16-0	10-0 to 12-0	30-0 to 45-0
Thôngwa	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Bassein	15 0 0	14 0 0	25 0 0
Pegu (inland)—			
Shwegyin	20-0 to 30-0	15 0 0	25-0 to 30-0
Tharrawaddy	20-0 to 30-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 45-0
Henzada	15 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0
Prome	16 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Toungoo	14 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0
Thayetmyo	15 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Upper Burma—			
Mandalay	10 0 0	16 0 0	18 0 0
Bhamo	15 0 0	20 0 0	30-0 to 45-0
Pakôkku	16 0 0	15 0 0	32 0 0
Meiktila	10 0 0	15 0 0	21 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1892—*continued.*

Districts.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Burma—*contd.*			
Arakan—			
Sandoway	15 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0
Kyaukpyu	10 0 0	14 0 0	25 0 0
Akyab	30-0 to 35-0	10-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 20-0
Assam—			
Surma—			
Sylhet	7 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	13-0 to 30-0
Cachar	6 8 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	7-0 to 15-0	7-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 30-0
Garo Hills	5-10 to 7-8	7-8 to 12-0	20-0 to 40-0
Brahmaputra—			
Goálpára	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 60-0
Kámrúp	7-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 30-0
Darrang	5-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 30-0
Nowgong	7-0 to 9-0	9-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 30-0
Sibságar	7-0 to 12-0	9-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 40-0
Lakhimpur	8-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 50-0
Bengal—			
Eastern hill tracts—			
Chitagong Hill Tracts	12 0 0	*	20-0 to 25-0
Hill Tipperah	†	†	†
Nágá Hills	15-0 to 18-12	10-0 to 15-0	20-0 to 30-0
Eastern—			
Backergunge	6 0 0	7 0 0	13-8 to 15-0
Noakhali	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 15-0
Chittagong	11 0 0	8 0 0	13 0 0
Tippera	7-0 to 9-0	6-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 15-0
Dacca	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 20-0
Mymensingh	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 8-0	12-0 to 30-0
Deltaic—			
Khulna	7 8 0	8 0 0	18-0 to 20-0
24-Parganas	9-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 7-0	15-0 to 20-0
Midnapore	7 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 12-0
Howrah	7 8 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 20-0
Calcutta	...	6 0 0	15 0 0
Hooghly	9 13 6	6-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 30-0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	7 8 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 15-0
Jessore	7 8 0	5-0 to 7-0	10-0 to 20-0
Faridpur	9 6 0	7-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 20-0
Central—			
Bankura	6-0 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0
Burdwan	8 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Birbhum	6-0 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 12-0
Murshidabad	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	7 8 0
Sonthal Parganas	3-12 to 4-4	5 0 0	7-8 to 15-0
Pabna	5-0 to 6-8	6-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 20-0
Bogra	7 8 0	5-0 to 7-0	10-0 to 20-0
Rajshahi	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 16-0
Malda	7 8 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 12-0
Northern—			
Rangpur	7 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Dinajpur	7 8 0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0
Jalpaiguri	7 8 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Darjeeling	7-8 to 8-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 22-0
Orissa—			
Puri	...	...	...
Cuttack	5 10 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6
Balasore	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0
Chota-Nagpur—			
Singhbhum	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Manbhum	5 2 6	6 0 0	10-5 to 18-12
Lohardaga	3 12 0	4-0 to 6-0	3-12 to 9-6
Palámau	3 12 0	3-0 to 5-0	7-8 to 11-4
Hazáribágh	4 4 0	5 0 0	7 8 0

* Information not available. † Not stated.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1892—*continued.*

Districts.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bengal—*contd.*			
Bihar, south—			
Monghyr	3-12 to 5-10	4-0 to 5-0	4-11 to 15-0
Gya	2-8 to 3-8	3-0 to 5-0	5-8 to 8-0
Patna	4-11 to 5-10	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 to 11-4
Shahabad	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-4	3-0 to 10-8
Bihar, north—			
Purnea	4-11 to 5-10	4 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Bhágalpur	5-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 5-0	10-0 to 16-0
Darbhanga	3-12 to 5-10	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 to 9-0
Muzaffarpur	3-12 to 5-10	3-0 to 4-0	5-10 to 9-6
Saran	3-12 to 7-8	4-0 to 7-0	5-10 to 10-0
Champaran	3-12 to 4-0	4-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 8-0
N.-W. Provinces—			
Eastern—			
Mirzapur	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Benares	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 11 0
Ghazipur	3 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Jaunpur	3 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Allahabad	4 8 0	5 0 0	12 8 0
Central—			
Bánda	2-4 to 4-0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6
Fatehpur	2-8 to 3-12	4-0 to 5-0	5-10 to 7-8
Hamírpur	3 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Jalaun	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 6-0	8 0 0
Cawnpore	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	9-4 to 10-0
Etáwah	4 4 0	5 0 0	9 8 0
Farukhabad	5 8 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Mainpuri	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 20-0
Etah	3-12 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 12-0
Western—			
Jhánsi	3-8 to 4-0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 12-0
Agra	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	10-0 to 11-0
Muttra	4 11 0	5 0 0	9 4 0
Aligarh	3-12 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 12-0
Bulandshahr	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0
Sub-montane—			
Ballia	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Azamgarh	3 12 0	5 10 0	7 8 0
Gorakhpur	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 to 9-12
Basti	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 12-0
Sháhjahánpur	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0
Budaun	3 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Pilibhit	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0
Bareilly	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Moradabad	3 8 0	4-0 to 5-0	7 8 0
Naini Tal	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Almora	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 12-0
Bijnor	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Muzaffarnagar	4 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	10-0 to 12-0
Meerut	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	12-0 to 15-0
Saháranpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Dehra Dun	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Garhwál	5 10 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Oudh—			
Southern—			
Partabgarh	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0
Sultanpur	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Rae-Bareli	3-8 to 4-0	4-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 8-0
Unao	3 12 0	5 0 0	9-4 to 11-4
Lucknow	4 0 0	4 0 0	11-4 to 15-0
Hardoi	3 12 0	5 0 0	9 6 0
Northern—			
Fyzabad	2 13 0	3-8 to 4-0	7-8 to 9-6
Barabanki	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Gonda	3 0 0	3 8 0	8 0 0
Bahraich	3 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0
Sitapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Kheri	3 12 0	4 8 0	8-0 to 8-8

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1892—*continued.*

Districts.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Rajputana—			
Eastern—			
Partábgarh	7 8 0	5 10 0	15-0 to 16-14
Bánswara	5 0 0	5 0 0	11-4 to 18-12
Meywar (Oodeypore)	4-0 to 6-0	5-8 to 7-0	25-0 to 35-0
Sirohee	5-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 5-0	15 0 0
Erinpura	12 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Ajmere	3-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0
Abu	7 8 0	6-0 to 7-0	18 12 0
Kishengarh	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 7-0	4-8 to 15-12
Boondee	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
Kotah	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 8-0
Jhallawar	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 30-0
Tonk	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
Jeypore	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-8 to 10-5
Kerowlee	2 8 0	...	6-0 to 8-0
Dholpur	1-14 to 4-11	...	5-10 to 20-0
Bhurtpore	1-8 to 3-0	...	4-8 to 17-0
Ulwur	4-0 to 4-8	3-8 to 6-0	8-0 to 15-0
Deoli Cantonment	3-12 to 7-8	...	5-10 to 9-6
Nusseerabad Cantonment	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	5 4 0	4 9 0	9-6 to 15-0
Bálmer	3 4 6	...	9 6 0
Anádra	...	6 0 0	...
Shahpoora	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
Western—			
Jodhpore	5 10 0	4 11 0	10 5 0
Jeysulmere	...	...	15 0 0
Bickaneer	3 8 3	2 14 3	6-9 to 9-8-6
Central India—			
Indore	5 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Neemuch Cantonment	5 10 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 13-0
Goona	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	10-0 to 15-0
Gwalior	5 10 0	6 0 0	11-4 to 15-0
Punjab—			
Southern—			
Hissar	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Ferozepore	5 8 0	5 8 0	22 8 0
Montgomery	8 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0
Central—			
Gurgáon	5 10 0	5 0 0	11 4 0
Delhi	5 10 0	5 10 0	12 3 0
Rohtak	6 0 0	6 0 0	9 5 4
Karnál	7 8 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Lahore	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Sub-montane—			
Umballa	7 8 0	5 0 0	12 0 0
Ludhiána	6 8 0	5 0 0	13 8 0
Jullundur	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Hoshiárpur	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Gurdáspur	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Amritsar	7 0 0	5 8 0	14 8 0
Hills—			
Simla	6 9 0	6 2 0	11 14 0
Kángra	7 8 0	5 10 0	15 0 0
North-western—			
Siálkot	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Gujránwála	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0
Gujrát	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 5 0
Jhelum	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Ráwalpindi	6 0 0	6 9 0	22 8 0
Hazára	7 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0
Pesháwar	5 8 0	6 8 0	20 0 0
Kohát	7 0 0	6 0 0	22 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1892—*continued.*

Districts.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Punjab—*contd.*			
Western—			
Sháhpur	5 12 0	6 0 0	13 0 0
Jhang	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Mooltan	8 0 0	7 0 0	17 8 0
Bannu	6 4 0	6 0 0	17 0 0
D. I. Khan	5 0 0	6 0 0	21 4 0
Muzaffargarh	5 8 0	7 0 0	20 10 8
D. G. Khan	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Sind and Baluchistan—			
Karáchi	12-0 to 20-0	12-0 to 15-0	25-0 to 40-0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	7-0 to 12-0	10 0 0	19-0 to 39-0
Sukkur	8 0 0	9 0 0	30 0 0
Shikárpur	11 4 0	8 0 0	22-8 to 30-0
Upper Sind Frontier	9 0 0	10 0 0	20-0 to 30-0
Quetta	15 0 0	13 0 0	35-0 to 40-0
Bombay—			
Konkan—			
Karwar	8 7 0	10 0 0	18-2 to 22-0
Ratnágiri	5 15 0	8 12 0	10-5 to 15-0
Colába (Alibág)	5 10 0	10 0 0	22 8 0
Bombay	11 0 0	9 8 0	27-8 to 42-0
Tanna (Salsette)	11 0 0	9 0 0	22 8 0
Deccan—			
Dharwar (Hubli)	8 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Belgaum	7 0 0	9 0 0	18 0 0
Sátara	7 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Sholapur	7 0 0	9 0 0	20-0 to 25-0
Bijápur	4 11 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Poona (City)	7 8 0	10 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Khandesh—			
Ahmadnagar	7 8 0	10 0 0	22 0 0
Násik	9 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	6 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Guzerat—			
Surat	5-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 25-0
Broach	4 11 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
Kaira	7 8 0	8 0 0	9-6 to 15-0
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	6 0 0	7 8 0	18 12 0
Panch Máháls (Godhra)	5 8 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 19-0
Deesa Cantonment	5 10 0	8 0 0	18 12 0
Kattywar—			
Rájkot	10 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Central Provinces—			
Western—			
Nimar	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cantonment	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Hoshangabad	6 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0
Betúl	4 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Chhindwára	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Nágpur	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Wardha	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Central—			
Narsinghpur	4 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 16-0
Saugor	5 0 0	6 0 0	9-0 to 10-0
Damoh	5 0 0	6 0 0	13-0 to 14-0
Jubbulpore	3-0 to 4-0	4-5 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	4 8 0	5 0 0	14 0 0
Mandla	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Seoni	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Bálaghát	3 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
Bhandára	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Chanda	4 0 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Eastern—			
Biláspur	4 0 0	7 0 0	16 0 0
Raipur	5 10 0	7-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 22-8
Sambalpur	4 8 0	6 0 0	12 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1892—*concluded.*

Districts.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Berar—			
Buldána	5 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
Básim	8 0 0	7 0 0	19 0 0
Akola	8 0 0	7 0 0	28 0 0
Ellichpur	7 0 0	8 8 0	21 10 0
Amraoti	6 0 0	6 0 0	17 13 0
Wún	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Nizam's Territories—			
Secunderabad	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-0 to 30-0
Boláram	...	5-2-1 to 6-13-6	9-11-0 to 19-3-6
Chadarghat	7-0 to 8-0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Madras—			
Malabar Coast—			
Malabar	5-8-5 to 7-5-8	6-4-7 to 6-11-2	13-7-1 to 15-10-8
S. Canara	6-2-11 to 6-14-0	6-10-3 to 6-12-0	14-10-8 to 18-2-0
South, central—			
Coimbatore	4-13-4 to 5-0-2	4-10-9 to 5-10-8	15-15-5 to 16-4-0
Nilgiris	6-12-0 to 7-8-0	8-8-0 to 8-12-0	23 12 0
Salem	2-11-8 to 3-9-4	4-2-0 to 5-2-8	11-1-4 to 11-13-4
Central—			
Bellary	4-3-8 to 5-5-0	5-8-0 to 7-0-0	14-7-10 to 17 8-0
Anantapur	4-11-8 to 6-0-0	5-8-9 to 8-0-0	15-9-5 to 20-0-0
Cuddapah	5-6-6 to 7-8-0	5-3-1 to 7-8-0	14-12-0 to 15-0-0
Kurnool	5-0-0 to 5-1-1	4-15-8 to 6-0-0	13-10-2 to 18-12-0
East Coast, north—			
Ganjam	4-1-9 to 4-2-6	4-11-2 to 5-4-0	9-12-8 to 9-15-3
Vizagapatam	3-8-10 to 5-5-3	4-2-5 to 5-12-0	11-11-6 to 12-6-3
Godávari	4-6-3 to 5-13-4	5-13-4 to 6-8-0	13-11-0 to 15-5-9
East Coast, central—			
Kistna	5-7-4 to 6-10-8	5-9-11 to 7-5-4	14-5-2 to 18-4-0
Nellore	4-12-11 to 5-8-0	5-0-0 to 6-12-0	15-0-9 to 17-8-0
East Coast, south—			
Madras	6 0 0	5 12 0	14 10 8
Chingleput	4-9-6 to 4-15-0	5-2-5 to 5-4-0	12-15-2 to 14-12-8
N Arcot	4-13-9 to 5-12-10	5-4-3 to 6-6-5	13-8-0 to 16-11-2
S. Arcot	5-1-4 to 5-1-6	5-3-11 to 6-3-4	12-5-9 to 12-11-4
Tanjore	5-0-7 to 6-6-3	5-1-7 to 6-3-2	13-7-9 to 15-11-0
Trichinopoly	3-15-0 to 6-4-2	4-11-1 to 7-0-0	11-7-11 to 13-12-0
Southern—			
Tinnevelly	4-9-7 to 5-4-0	5-10-8 to 6-10-8	11-2-10 to 13-5-4
Madura	4-14-0 to 5-14-1	5-2-11 to 5-8-0	12-9-0 to 13-4-6
Mysore—			
Mysore	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Bangalore	5-0-0 to 10 0-0	7 0 0	18-12-0 to 22-8-0
Kolar	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Tûmkûr	7 8 0	6 0 0	15-0-0 to 25-0-0
Hassan	5 10 0	8 0 0	30 0 0
Kadur	5 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0
Shimoga	2-8-0 to 5-0-0	3-0-0 to 8-0-0	10-0-0 to 25-0-0
Chitaldroog	5 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Coorg—			
Coorg	7-8-0 to 9-6-0	8 0 0	22 6 0
Aden	...	10 0 0	30 0-0 to 37-8-0

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 27th, 1892.

Over Guzerat, Sind, the west of Rajputana, and the south and west of the Punjab the monsoon current, though fairly strong, has been generally rainless; but in all other parts of India ordinary monsoon conditions have prevailed, and the weather has been steadily rainy. From the 21st to the 25th the force was generally light, more especially on the West Coast, and, though patches of heavy rain fell, the general rainfall of the country was light or moderate. After the 25th, however, the gradients increased, the wind rose steadily along the west coast of India, and the rainfall became heavier. This was particularly the case on the Konkan Coast and in the North-West Provinces, where falls of between 4 and 7 inches were recorded on the last two days of the week. Owing to the lightness of the rainfall during the earlier part of the week, there occurred a rise of temperature over a large part of India, and the mean temperature was about normal over nearly the whole country.

On the 21st pressure was highest over the extreme south of the Indian region, lowest over the Indus Valley, and relatively low over the west of Bengal and the east of the Central Provinces. The barometer was rising, except across the head of the Peninsula. The slight depression which had developed off the Circars Coast had passed inland, and the centre lay near Sambalpur. The winds exhibited the ordinary monsoon circulation, but the force was lower than usual on both sides of India. There was practically no rain over Guzerat, Sind, Rajputana, or the Punjab to the west of Ludhiana, but in all other parts of India the rainfall was general. The heaviest falls were 3 inches and above at Bhamo, Cochin, and Gopalpore; 2 inches and above at Benares and Ludhiana. At all other stations the amounts were moderate or small. On the morning of the 22nd the depression which lay over Western Bengal had disappeared, and a fresh shallow depression had appeared off the Circars Coast; but this was the only change of importance. Gradients were somewhat slighter, but the winds had increased in force both on the West Coast and at the head of the Bay. The directions on the east coast of the Peninsula were slightly affected by the depression above noticed, but elsewhere the general circulation remained normal. The rainfall was the same as on the previous day, being very general, except in parts of North-West India. At Sibsagar 4 inches were received, and at Tounghoo, Akyab, and Neemuch 2 inches and over; but these were the largest amounts. The chart of the 23rd showed that practically no change had occurred in the distribution of pressure. The shallow depression off the Madras Coast still kept about the same position and the same intensity. The wind had shifted to south on the Konkan Coast and remained feebly cyclonic on the Madras Coast, but was otherwise little changed. There had been a slight extension of rainfall into the North Punjab, and the rainfall was generally somewhat heavier along the line of the hills; but, with these exceptions, the general conditions were unaltered. The heaviest amounts were 3 inches and above at Jalpaiguri and Umballa, and 2 inches and above at Kindat, Darjeeling, and Calicut. On the 24th the depression from the East Coast commenced a westerly movement into the Peninsula, and the highest pressures were reported from Burma; but there was no other change of importance. The winds over the greater part of the Peninsula were affected by the advance of the depression, the directions on the West Coast becoming variable, and those over the centre and east of the Peninsula feebly cyclonic. Elsewhere the general circulation remained unchanged. The only important change in the rainfall conditions was the increased rainfall over the south of the Peninsula—a change also due to the westerly advance of the depression. The heaviest amounts recorded were 2 inches and above at Kindat, Silchar, Sialkot, and Trichinopoly. On the

25th the barometer was falling over North-East India and rising elsewhere, and the depression from the Bay, the centre of which lay apparently near Hyderabad (Deccan), had nearly filled up. Pressure remained highest in Tenasserim. The winds were variable and feebly cyclonic over the Peninsula, and generally southerly to south-westerly elsewhere. There was no rain in the north of the Bombay Presidency or in the Indus Valley, but in other parts of India the fall was very general. It was again heaviest along and over the hills, the following being the heaviest amounts:—Five inches and above at Chakrata and Mussoorie, 4 inches and above at Mount Abu, 3 inches at Rawal Pindi, and 2 inches at Dinajpur. On the 26th the barometer was falling in the north and rising in the south, so that gradients were increasing The wind was still variable and feebly cyclonic over the Peninsula, and generally southerly (south-west to south-east) elsewhere. The general distribution of rainfall was the same as on the preceding day, but the area of heaviest fall had been transferred to the West Coast. The following were the principal amounts:—Seven inches at Mormugao, 5 inches at Dhubri, and 2 inches and over at Darjeeling, Dinajpur, Bahraich, Meerut, Karwar, and Madras. The chart of the 27th showed a further barometric fall in North-West India and a further rise in the south, so that gradients had become very steep. The wind had risen and shifted to its normal monsoon direction along the West Coast, but was still light at the head of the Bay. There was practically no rain over the greater part of North-West India, and only light scattered showers over Lower Bengal; but elsewhere the fall continued general, and over the North-West Provinces and along the West Coast heavy. Seven inches was received at Bahraich, 5 inches at Bareilly, 4 inches and above at Goa, Karwar, and Mangalore, and 3 inches and above at Patna, Dehra Dun, Mormugao, Ratnagiri, and Bombay.

Temperature—The mean diurnal variation for the whole of India for the week under review was + 0·2°, so that on the average for the whole country there was a rise of ½° as compared with last week.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

PROVINCE.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th	26th.	27th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—0·3	—0·2	—0·2	+0·8	+0·4	+0·9	+1·5	+0·4
Bengal and Assam . .	+1·1	+0·8	—0·7	—1·1	—0·6	—0·7	—2·1	—0·5
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	—0·4	+1·3	+2·3	—1·2	—1·7	—1·0	—2·6	—0·5
Punjab	+1·4	+1·5	+0·8	+0·8	—0·8	—0·9	+0·7	+0·5
Bombay	+0·5	—0·7	—0·4	+0·8	+0·7	+0·7	—1·0	+0·1
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·8	—1·0	+1·2	+2·0	+1·4	+2·5	+1·6	+1·2
Central India and Guzerat .	+1·8	+1·1	+1·3	+0·6	—0·2	+1·6	+1·9	+1·2
Sind and Rajputana . .	+1·9	+0·4	+1·9	+1·8	+1·2	+0·9	+1·4	+1·4
Madras	—0·2	—2·1	—2·3	—2·1	—2·2	—1·1	—0·9	—1·6
Mean for whole India . .	+0·7	+0·1	+0·4	+0·2	—0·2	+0·3	+0·1	+0·2

The above figures show that the general temperature of India has been nearly normal throughout.

Rain.—The daily distribution of rain has been described in the earlier portions of the summary, and the totals for the week are given in the concluding table. In every division of India some rain has been received, though in Sind

and the west of the Punjab the average fall for the week was of no practical importance, amounting in the former division to only 0·01 inch, and in the latter to only 0·03 inch. The distribution of the actual average rainfall according to the average in the different divisions was as follows:—The heaviest amounts were 9·33 inches in Assam (Surma), 8·83 inches in North Bengal, 7·14 inches in the Konkan, and over 6 inches in Behar (North), in the Punjab Hill districts, and in Malabar; while the smallest average amounts are 0·36 inch in Kathiawar, 0·03 inch in the Punjab (West), and 0·01 inch in Sind. The distribution of rainfall according to the normal differs considerably from that given by the actual averages. Thus the heaviest normal amounts are 7·96 inches in Tenasserim, 6·68 inches in Arakan, 6·15 inches in Assam (Surma), 4·58 inches in the Konkan, 4·22 inches in Coorg, and 4·19 inches in North Bengal, as in the actuals the lowest amounts are found over the extreme north-west of India. The principal differences between the actual and normal distributions are then the large deficiency over Burma, the large excess over Assam and North Bengal; and the minor differences are the general excess over the Gangetic plain and Madras, and the deficiency over the central parts of the country.

The third column of the table shows that of the fifty divisions where a comparison is possible, no fewer than thirty had more rain than usual during the week, and only eighteen had less. The region of deficient fall embraced the following divisions, *viz.*, all the Burma divisions, East, Deltaic, and Central Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab (South and West), the Central Provinces (Central and East), Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, the East Coast (North (*a*)), and Madras (South). In all the other divisions there was an excess. The greatest actual deficiency was 5·78 inches in Tenasserim and the greatest actual excess was 4·64 inches in North Bengal. Relatively to the normal, however, the excess in Madras was as great as, or greater than, in any other part of India.

The three final columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall, that is, the actual and normal rainfall of the period May 29th to August 27th, and the excess or defect of the former compared with the latter. Accepting that a variation of less than 20 per cent. in either direction implies a normal rainfall, the last column shows that Burma, East Bengal, Assam (Brahmaputra), Deltaic Bengal, Central Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Behar (South), the Punjab Hill districts, Malabar, Madras (South Central), Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the Central Provinces (West and Central), Guzerat, Kathiawar, Central India (East), and Rajputana (West) have all received their normal amount. In the divisions of East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, and the East Coast (North (*a*)) there has been a deficiency, while in all the remaining divisions there has been an excess. This excess has been most marked in the Indus Valley and in parts of Madras and of the Gangetic plain.

The following are the largest amounts recorded in the different divisions during the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Burma	Shwegyin	Sudder	6·11 inches.
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	24·12 "
Bengal	Backerganj	Patuakhali	7·11 "
	Jalpaïguri	Falakata	15·30 "
Behar	Patna	Dinapur	9·16 "
	Champaran	Bagaha	13·08 "
North-West Provinces	Bahraich	Sudder	14·43 "
	Garhwal	Kotdwara	16·51 "
Punjab	Umballa	Naraingarh	12·31 "
	Kangra	Palampur	15·50 "
Malabar	South Kanara	Hosdrug	16·53 "
Konkan	Thana	Bassein	17·44 "
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	18·96 "
Central Provinces	Hoshangabad	Harda	6·55 "
Madras	Nellore	Ongole	12·30 "
	Chingleput	Sudder	8·26 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending August 27th.			Rainfall data from May 29th to August 27th, 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to August 27th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	2·18	7·96	— 5·78	107·50	122·41	— 12
	Lower Burma	3·08	4·43	— 1·35	56·84	61·72	— 8
	Central Burma	3·23	3·72	— 0·49	41·72	46·02	— 9
	Upper Burma	1·91	?	?	14·28	?	?
	Arakan	3·59	6·68	— 3·09	118·10	134·50	— 12
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·86	3·69	— 0·83	39·63	55·25	— 28
	Assam (Surma)	9·33	6·15	+ 3·18	107·31	99·17	+ 8
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	5·35	3·23	+ 2·12	46·95	44·28	+ 6
	Deltaic Bengal	1·58	2·96	— 1·38	26·54	34·60	— 23
	Central Bengal	2·09	2·75	— 0·66	30·55	33·63	— 9
	North Bengal	8·83	4·19	+ 4·64	85·45	68·34	+ 25
	Orissa	1·85	2·57	— 0·72	26·77	31·68	— 16
	Chota Nagpur	1·46	3·13	— 1·67	31·14	33·67	— 8
	Behar (South)	3·73	2·61	+ 1·12	27·96	27·76	+ 1
	Do. (North)	6·28	2·18	+ 4·10	40·18	30·78	+ 31
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	4·04	2·68	+ 1·36	32·37	25·30	+ 28
	Oudh (South)	3·20	2·45	+ 0·75	31·33	23·60	+ 33
	Do. (North)	4·81	2·36	+ 2·45	32·56	25·60	+ 27
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	3·22	2·53	+ 0·69	28·38	22·89	+ 24
	North-Western Provinces (West).	2·44	1·78	+ 0·66	24·00	18·85	+ 27
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	5·67	2·35	+ 3·32	33·14	28·69	+ 16
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·65	0·77	— 0·12	14·92	8·71	+ 71
	Do. (Central)	1·52	1·12	+ 0·40	18·43	13·94	+ 32
	Do. (Submontane)	2·82	1·51	+ 1·31	23·46	18·28	+ 28
	Do. (Hill Districts)	6·41	3·54	+ 2·87	48·61	48·29	+ 1
	Do. (North-West)	1·45	1·12	+ 0·33	19·02	11·71	+ 62
	Do. (West)	0·03	0·42	+ 0·39	11·88	4·66	+ 155
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	6·94	3·28	+ 3·66	88·68	83·56	+ 6
	Madras (South Central)	1·67	1·04	+ 0·63	16·87	15·82	+ 7
	Coorg	4·48	4·22	+ 0·26	83·53	73·86	+ 13
	Mysore	1·09	0·83	+ 0·26	19·30	17·04	+ 13
	Konkan	7·14	4·58	+ 2·56	90·35	92·75	— 3
	Bombay Deccan	2·00	0·78	+ 1·22	25·36	16·96	+ 50
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	2·02	1·17	+ 0·85	16·95	13·95	+ 21
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	3·33	1·76	+ 1·57	32·62	23·50	+ 39
	Central Provinces (West)	2·33	2·16	+ 0·17	32·19	28·38	+ 14
	Ditto (Central)	2·73	2·85	— 0·12	37·37	37·63	— 1
	Ditto (East)	1·50	2·96	— 1·46	46·06	34·74	+ 33
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	1·30	2·18	— 0·88	29·18	33·06	— 12
	Kathiawar	0·36	0·57	— 0·21	12·83	14·75	— 13
	Sind	0·01	0·17	— 0·16	8·60	3·83	+ 125
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	3·55	2·10	+ 1·45	26·86	27·94	— 7
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	2·88	2·15	+ 0·73	24·72	20·22	+ 22
	Rajputana (West)	1·98	1·02	+ 0·96	10·95	9·80	+ 12
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·31	1·28	+ 1·03	20·18	16·39	+ 23
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0·70	2·15	— 1·45	30·01	37·92	— 21
	Hyderabad (South)	2·92	1·58	+ 1·34	23·50	15·03	+ 56
	Madras (Central)	1·56	0·65	+ 0·91	15·97	9·92	+ 61
	East Coast (Central)	2·70	0·87	+ 1·83	16·55	10·16	+ 62
	Ditto (South)	2·25	1·03	+ 1·22	15·53	9·53	+ 63
	Madras (South)	0·22	0·47	— 0·25	4·71	3·89	+ 21

SIMLA, *1st September, 1892.*

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J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 27th August.*—Rainfall very heavy in Karnatic and on the West Coast; good in the Circars, Deccan, and Central districts; moderate in the Southern districts. August rainfall exceptionally heavy in Karnatic and Deccan and continues now, doing injury in parts. Cultivation proceeding briskly everywhere. Crops generally thriving, but need fine weather in parts. Fair to good harvest of early-crops proceeding. Pasture and water-supply ample. Condition of cattle good. Prices much cheaper in Deccan; cheaper elsewhere, though the fall in the Circars and the West Coast districts is slight. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan 13,234; Karnatic 425: *Total* 13,659 against 18,146, the revised figures for last week. *On gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 320; Karnatic 136: *Total* 456 against 625 last week. All relief closed in the Central districts. Loans for wells disbursed:—Deccan Rs. 9,15,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,58,000, and Central districts Rs. 12,32,000: *Total* Rs. 26,05,000. Wells completed—631, 2,323 and 1,553; under construction—6,803, 2,036, and 8,017 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans disbursed—Rs. 10,20,000, Rs. 1,21,000, and Rs. 71,000 in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 31st August.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper and in one district of Sind; generally good, but more rain wanted in parts of six districts. Cotton in parts of Broach and Baroda damaged by heavy rain; standing crops otherwise good, except where flooded in Sind. Transplantation of early-crops and preparation for late-crops progressing in several districts, and cotton sowing in progress in Karnatak and Kathiawar. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 30th August.*—Rainfall fairly general over the whole Province; heavy in North Bengal and Behar. Transplanting of winter rice is being rapidly completed, but in some parts of the Burdwan, Presidency, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur divisions more rain is much wanted. Harvesting of early-rice and jute still proceeding and outturn good. Harvesting of autumn crops in Behar has generally begun, and prospects are favourable. Prices are beginning to fall in some of the Behar districts; elsewhere almost stationary. Supply of fodder and water ample, and condition of cattle good. All relief operations in Monghyr and Bhagalpur have been closed. Latest report from Cuttack shows that some distress prevails in the inundated tract in the south-east of the district.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 31st August.*—The continued heavy rain has done injury to crops in some districts, and is retarding ploughing for the autumn crop. A break is now much needed. Prospects, however, are good. Prices generally steady, but show a tendency to rise in a few places.

Punjab.—*For week ending 31st August.*—Rain has fallen in all but three districts. Sowings of autumn crops completed in most districts. Weeding operations going on. Ploughings and sowings of spring crops commenced. Standing crops in good condition, except in one district. Some crops are reported to have been damaged in Multan by overflowing of river, by excessive rain in two other districts, and by insects in one district. Locusts appeared in Jhelum and Rawal Pindi, and deposited eggs in the latter district; the eggs were destroyed. Cattle are in good condition throughout the Province. Dry fodder scarce in some districts, but green grass is plentiful throughout. Prices rising in five districts, but generally stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 31st August.*—Weather has continued rainy and cloudy, but more rain is required for the rice crops in Sambalpur, while a break is needed in two other districts, where the young crops are suffering from excessive moisture. In Raipur insects are injuring rice; elsewhere prospects continue good.

Burma.—*For week ending 27th August.*—LOWER BURMA: Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting in progress, but finished in some districts. Standing crops thriving everywhere, except in part of one district, where a small area has been destroyed by floods, and in another district, where slight damage from insects is reported. UPPER BURMA: All districts have received good rain during the week. Agricultural operations are progressing favourably and prospects are generally good, but more rain is still wanted in parts of the Shwebo district. Sesamum has been injured by excessive rain in places. The price of paddy has risen in eight districts, but has decreased in Bhamo and the Southern Shan States. FAMINE RELIEF: Works still open in Shwebo, but numbers not reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 30th August.*—Weather rainy. Transplanting of winter paddy continues. Fodder and water plentiful.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 31st August.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in one district. Crops and prospects good. Prices fallen in one district. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works:*—Tumkur 173 against 197 last week.

COORG: Rainfall heavy. Standing crops in good condition. Prices stationary. Water and forage sufficient for cattle.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 31st August.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Standing crops in good condition, except cotton and millets, which have been injured on account of excessive rainfall almost everywhere. Weeding continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rain during week over 3 inches. Standing autumn crops are thriving. Sowing of irrigated crops finished. Prices unchanged.

Central India.—*For week ending 31st August.*—Rain throughout Central India; a break is wanted in Bundelkhand, where ploughing and weeding operations are impeded owing to excessive rain. Crops in parts of Bhopal

also slightly damaged by rain. More rain is, however, still wanted in parts for tanks and wells. Cattle generally in good condition. Pasturage plentiful. Prices of food-grains slightly fallen in one Agency, but risen in another; elsewhere steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 31st August.*—Good rainfall during the week. Agricultural operations generally satisfactory. Standing crops and harvests prospects good. An average outturn is expected in Sirohi and Ajmere-Merwara. Excessive rain has caused slight damage to crops in parts. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Pasturage sufficient throughout, but dry fodder not procurable in Ajmere-Merwara. Prices falling in five States; elsewhere steady. Area affected in Ajmere-Merwara has decreased. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 11,758 against 14,226 last week. Marwar report not received. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 2,421 against 2,729 last week; Kishengarh 42; and Marwar, report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 25th August.*—Weather rainy during the week. Prospects good.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Note on Agricultural Conditions and Prospects in India for the month of July.

The favourable character of the season announced last month has been fully maintained. Below are given the usual tabular statements, from which it will be seen that by the end of July the number of persons in receipt of relief had, except in Madras, Ajmere-Merwara, and Rajputana, dwindled to trifling proportions. The decrease has continued steadily since, and the last traces of anxiety have been removed in the provinces just named as exceptional by the occurrence of abundant rain just at the time when the pasture and young autumn-crops stood most in need of it.

I.

Conspectus of the relief operations in each Province.

Province.	Number of affected districts.	Area, square miles.	Population.	Affected area, square miles.	Population of affected area.	Number on relief-works on last day of July 1892.	Number on gratuitous relief on same date.
Madras	5	38,585	6,417,000	11,788	1,793,000	37,378	643
Bombay	3	12,343	2,199,000	8,169	1,240,000	600	...
Bengal ...	3	11,525	6,870,000	1,551	499,000	2,147	1,177
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	3	12,077	875,000	2,585½	427,000	...	...
Burma	2	6,080	367,000	680	20,000	*1,907	391
Ajmere-Merwara ...	2	2,711	542,000	2,441	474,000	22,387	5,621
Rajputana ...	4	76,650	3,598,000	45,540	1,757,000	6,356	4,401
Hyderabad ...	4	82,694	11,537,000	...	737,000	1,620	...
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.	9	6,740	1,600,000	2,519	471,000	86	...
TOTAL ...	35	249,405	34,005,000	75,273½	7,418,000	72,481	12,233

* Exclusive of persons employed in Yamethin and Meiktila on ordinary public works.

II.

Table showing the programme of works available for relief purposes; the expenditure on relief-works, gratuitous relief, and advances to cultivators; and the amount of revenue suspended.

Province.	Number of districts.	Maximum number for whom relief is expected to be required in case of serious famine.	Number for whom relief was provided in gazetted programme of relief-works for three months.	Number for whom relief can be provided by works remaining on programme on date of report.	Expenditure on relief-works and gratuitous relief since 1st April 1891 to end of month under report.	Advances since 1st April 1891 to end of month under report.	Revenue suspended since commencement of scarcity.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	5	641,300	1,082,600	1,003,700	15,08,000	29,75,000	30,98,000
Bombay ...	3	150,000	66,523	65,514	84,000	7,02,000	23,000
Bengal	3	256,950	219,198	60,135	4,47,614	1,43,559	...
Burma	9	599,580	392,389	395,722	15,00,194	4,26,554	(a) 8,01,000
Ajmere-Merwara ...	2	85,000	132,000	117,750	10,07,000	5,17,000	8,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	3	60,000	...	...	...	37,707	6,500
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 4,00,000

(a) Thathameda or house-tax actually remitted.
(b) Rough estimate.

2. The manner in which the crisis in its varying degrees of severity has been met in the Provinces and Native States affected is a source of cordial satisfaction. The local officials have everywhere exhibited energy and resource, and have received constant sympathy and support from the superior officers and Heads of the Administration. The Durbars of Native States have also without exception shown commendable readiness to adopt the measures required for the relief of their people. Remarkable illustration has been obtained of the value for purposes of famine administration of those Codes of executive orders which were framed after the last great famine upon the principles and recommendations embodied in the report of the Famine Commission.

3. The areas simultaneously assailed by the recent scarcity were unusually extensive, and over considerable portions of them the failure of rain and the consequent shortness of the harvests have not been equalled since 1876-77. Nevertheless, as gauged by the numbers in receipt of relief, the recorded mortality and the reports of the physical condition of the people, the suffering, and pressure have not been excessive. Prices throughout have been considerably lower than those of the corresponding months in 1876-77. These satisfactory features are chiefly attributable to the great improvement in communications by road and rail which has taken place during the intervening fifteen years. The effect of these protective measures will be permanent, and justifies the expectation that scarcities in the future will usually resemble the present comparatively mild visitation rather than the appalling calamities of earlier years. A succession of bad seasons over any widespread area must always be productive of severe distress, but the experience which has now been gained of famine administration will enable Local Governments to take timely and effective measures for its alleviation.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *30th August, 1892.*

GOVERNMENT

REVENUE AND AGRI

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	Total of month.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	4,101	4,703	...	...	...	...	4,101	4,703	...
Bombay ...	...	...	...	2,76,394	3,71,415	5,39,335	...	...	...	2,76,394	3,71,415	5,39,335
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,363*	36,993*	29,745	21,363	36,993	29,745
Bengal	8,768	6,593	12,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,768	6,593	12,290
N.-W. P. & O. ...	9,120	6,657	24,024	2,389	8,262	23,222	...	...	...	11,509	14,919	47,246	
Punjab	3,536	251	...	1,709	743	704	632*	78*	645	5,877	1,072	1,349
Cent. Provs. ...	...	...	1,992	1,323	6,673	11,550	..	...	...	1,323	6,673	13,542
Berar	..	5,742	226	1,16,034	1,72,544	66,625	...	...	...	1,16,034	1,78,286	66,851
Assam	2,494	1,094	678	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,494	1,094	678
Raj. & C. I. ...	7,398	1,292	112	75,508	99,790	1,50,730	...	...	...	82,906	1,01,082	1,50,842
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	14,646	6,135	5,992	...	...	...	14,646	6,135	5,992
Mysore ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
TOTAL ...	31,316	21,629	39,322	4,92,104	6,70,265	7,98.158	21,995	37,071	30,390	5,45,415	7,28,965	8,67,870
WHEAT—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	...	...	...	60,256	1,97,178	36,123	...	...	...	60,256	1,97,178	36,123
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,00,734*	8,51,634*	2,48,669	4,00,734	8,51,634	2,48,669
Bengal	2,69,983	4,15,009	1,73,556	...	1	...	...	...	..	2,69,983	4,15,010	1,73,556
N.-W. P. & O. ...	64,925	9,15,100	6,73,800	27,324	8,27,964	5,79,944	...	1,107	...	92,249	17,44,171	12,53,744
Punjab	20,337	37,680	29,537	54,680	6,76,417	3,36,585	5,69,387*	17,68,870*	10,21,340	6,44,404	24,82,967	13,87,462
Cent. Provs. ...	1,036	3,934	4,977	4,33,126	14,33,857	7,16,779	...	...	..	4,34,162	14,37,791	7,21,756
Berar	...	..	...	14,821	34,561	15,933	...	...	...	14,821	34,561	15,933
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	456	2,332	68,840	2,66,329	1,65,810	...	...	...	68,840	2,56,785	1,68,142
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	3,56,281	13,72,179	8,84,202	6,59,047	34,36,307	18,51,174	9,70,121	26,21,611	12,70,009	19,85,449	74,30,097	40,05,385
LINSEED—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	159	64	...	...	...	...	159	64	...
Bombay ...	...	...	...	35,962	81,178	53,669	...	...	...	35,962	81,178	53,669
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	5,14,907	6,19,242	2,99,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,14,907	6,19,242	2,99,864
N.-W. P. & O. ...	2,42,113	4,19,716	4,42,939	13,423	41,840	9,848	...	...	...	2,55,536	4,61,556	4,52,787
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	1,243	...	347*	...	...	347	1,243
Cent. Provs. ...	20,062	30,569	37,433	96,364	2,65,564	99,718	...	...	...	1,16,426	2,96,133	1,37,151
Berar	...	...	64	31,444	79,509	51,156	...	...	...	31,444	79,509	51,220
Assam	25,016	30,987	10,116	...	...	..	...	...	...	25,016	30,987	10,116
Raj. & C. I. ...	23,878	15,950	9,090	61,266	1,52,099	1,32,558	...	...	...	85,144	1,68,049	1,41,648
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	21,495	42,858	37,499	...	...	...	21,495	42,858	37,499
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	8,25,976	11,16,464	7,99,506	2,60,113	6,63,112	3,85,691	...	347	...	10,86,089	17,79,923	11,85,197
INDIGO—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	Not available.	89	9	Not available.	...	...	...	89	9
Bombay ...	...	...	...		10	...		...	...	...	10	...
Sind ...	...	...	...		..	...		355*	919	...	355	919
Bengal ...	22	79	172		...	...		...	...	22	79	172
N.-W. P. & O. ...	...	16	...		...	...		...	...	...	16	...
Punjab ...	...	...	...		...	...		271*	347	...	271	347
Cent. Provs. ...	...	...	3		9	1		...	..	...	9	4
Berar ...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	...		...	134		...	...	...	...	134
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...		5	...		...	...	...	5	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	22	95	175		113	144		626	1,266	22	834	1,585

* Exclusive of river traffic.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT;

Simla, the 1st September, 1892.

OF INDIA.

CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of June 1892, and from 1st January 1892 to 30th June 1892, periods of the years 1890 and 1891.

TOTAL FROM JANUARY 1ST, INCLUDING TOTAL OF MONTH.												
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			Articles, and whence exported.
1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
												COTTON, RAW—
...	...	...	8,950	8,609	42	...	...	...	8,950	8,609	42	Madras.
7	6	...	35,40,017	32,47,237	36,03,924	...	..	...	35,40,024	32,47,243	36,03,924	Bombay.
...	..	...	...	...	...	2,57,300*	2,51,712*	1,95,718	2,57,300	2,51,712	1,95,718	Sind.
60,405	29,959	64,144	...	10	...	...	...	...	60,405	29,969	64,144	Bengal.
4,39,089	2,11,487	1,86,708	3,34,622	3,98,941	1,56,484	126	1	...	7,73,837	6,10,429	3,43,252	N.-W. P. & O.
70,488	14,258	237	92,311	62,362	1,631	1,04,248*	46,654*	11,816	2,67,047	1,23,274	13,684	Punjab.
1	4,656	13,643	69,655	1,04,344	73,851	...	...	...	69,656	1,09,000	87,494	Cent. Provs.
...	10,087	10,134	16,38,430	16,37,180	14,46,042		...	...	16,38,430	16,47,267	14,56,176	Berar.
20,636	3,455	14,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,636	3,455	14,528	Assam.
96,652	30,179	9,051	8,21,129	9,88,658	6,73,978	...	...	..	9,17,781	10,18,837	6,83,029	Raj & C. I.
...	...	...	22,571	13,967	15,021	...	...	...	22,571	13,967	15,021	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	Mysore.
6,87,278	3,04,087	2,98,505	65,27,708	64,61,308	59,70,973	3,61,674	2,98,367	2,07,534	75,76,660	70,63,762	64,77,012	TOTAL.
												WHEAT—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	Madras.
...	...		7,09,440	19,43,554	8,39,201	...	...	...	7,09,440	19,43,554	8,39,201	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,42,216*	17,29,336*	9,04,576	10,42,216	17,29,336	9,04,576	Sind.
10,35,393	13,58,449	8,62,562	21	24	1	...	...	..	10,35,414	13,58,473	8,62,503	Bengal.
7,95,133	29,37,880	39,57,367	99,571	17,08,535	24,48,369	.	2,812	1,353	8,94,704	46,49,227	64,07,089	N.-W. P. &. O.
37,653	1,33,626	80,491	1,66,109	8,98,725	9,00,105	19,57,490*	30,54,733*	35,58,167	21,61,252	40,87,084	45,38,763	Punjab.
46,817	61,780	13,053	32,52,485	65,45,150	41,49,883	...	...	...	32,99,302	66,06,930	41,62,941	Cent. Provs.
...	735	...	1,82,287	4,54,408	3,42,937	...	...	...	1,82,287	4,55,143	3,42,937	Berar.
...	367	278	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	367	278	Assam.
...	772	10,585	6,09,212	8,96,675	10,05,826	.	...	...	6,09,212	8,97,447	10,16,411	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	...	2,905	2	...	...	...	...	2,905	2	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
19,14,996	44,93,609	49,24,341	50,19,125	1,24,40,982	96,86,324	29,99,706	47,86,881	44,64,096	99,33,827	2,17,30,472	1,90,74,761	TOTAL.
												LINSEED—
...	...	...	5,410	1,518	. .	...	...	. .	5,410	1,518	...	Madras.
...	...	488	4,73,025	9,33,478	8,60,921	. .	...	...	4,73,025	9,33,478	8,61,409	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Sind.
23,21,360	23,98,254	16,09,734	...	1,161	18	...	...	...	23,21,360	23,99,415	16,09,752	Bengal.
6,81,453	17,25,016	21,43,480	43,334	2,44,347	98,865	191	...	...	7,24,978	19,69,343	22,42,345	N.-W. P. & O.
...	...	1,477	...	...	1,841	402*	347	60	402	347	3,378	Punjab.
51,139	87,971	2,81,513	8,41,989	16,33,693	10,27,879	..	.	...	8,93,128	17,21,664	13,09,392	Cent. Provs.
...	...	533	3,39,643	9,88,926	9,84,658	...	...	...	3,39,643	9,88,926	9,85,191	Berar.
74,479	39,776	27,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,479	39,776	27,272	Assam.
1,02,850	1,46,578	1,78,775	4,52,104	9,12,341	8,97,810	...	...	...	5,54,954	10,58,919	10,76,585	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	2,97,327	5,45,993	4,23,227	...	...	..	2,97,327	5,45,993	4,23,227	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
32,31,281	43,97,595	42,43,272	24,52,832	52,61,437	42,95,219	593	347	67	56,84,706	96,59,379	85,38,558	TOTAL.
												INDIGO—
...	...	...	Not available.	224	285	Not available.	...	.	...	224	285	Madras.
...	...	...		207	411		...	...	...	207	411	Bombay.
...	...	...		...	...		2,034*	3,201	...	2,034	3,201	Sind.
7,161	1,997	7,771		...	...		...	...	7,161	1,997	7,771	Bengal.
1,242	1,759	3,864		...	39		...	...	1,242	1,759	3,903	N.-W. P. & O.
...	1,051	...		65	5		876*	2,336	...	1,992	2,341	Punjab
...	...	3		18	1		...	...	...	18	4	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
...	...	...		211	690		...	...	...	211	690	Raj. & C. I.
...	.	...		35	1		...	...	...	35	1	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
8,403	4,807	11,638	...	760	1,432	...	2,910	5,537	8,403	8,477	18,607	TOTAL.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

N. B.—The [illegible] figures entered in columns 18 and 21 under Bombay Town and Karachi represent the imports during April, May, and June 1891 only,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XIX OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 22nd August 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 22nd August 1891. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 22nd August 1891. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 20th August 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 20th August 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 20th August 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 22nd August 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 20th August 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decre in 1892-
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (a)	590	1,634	6,67,675	409	1,639	7,15,594	437	1,99,00,075	1,94,92,779	...	4,07,
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	64,526	78	831	68,330	82	26,95,336	23,07,169	...	3,88,
Indian Midland	127	752	53,881	72	752	69,441	92	18,66,127	20,70,810	2,04,683	..
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	3,04,656	182	1,674	2,13,000	127	85,67,771	88,80,599	3,12,828	...
South Indian	150	901	1,24,609	138	1,106	1,26,313	114	29,76,206	29,44,691	...	31,
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	66,808	64	1,044	77,495	74	19,44,019	17,23,545	...	2,20,
Bengal and North Western (b)	130	721	56,930	79	755	71,260	94	21,63,513	22,01,690	38,177	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	157	5,303	34	199	10,495	53	2,20,982	2,58,266	37,284	...
TOTAL	250	7,712	13,44,388	174	8,000	13,51,928	169	4,03,34,029	3,98,79,549	...	4,54,
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (c)	264	2,395	6,04,623	252	2,450	2,73,454	112	1,27,74,851	95,67,382	...	32,07,
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	99,689	144	692	1,12,064	162	36,24,294	34,92,477	...	1,31,
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	2,13,469	275	777	2,50,260	322	40,83,891	37,69,034	...	3,14,
Bengal Central (d)	117	125	11,451	92	125	13,480	108	2,84,236	2,78,830	...	5,
Metre gauge—											
Burma (e)	203	609	75,362	124	715	81,080	113	20,41,991	24,91,382	4,49,391	.
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,155	46	25	1,555	62	25,087	27,017	1,930	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	332	42	8	156	20	6,417	6,126	...	
TOTAL	251	4,631	10,06,081	217	4,792	7,32,049	153	2,28,40,767	1,96,32,248	...	32,08
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (f)	572	1,485	4,83,899	326	1,492	4,96,050	332	1,90,54,842	1,61,09,730	...	29,45,
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	1,77,181	384	461	1,20,000	260	58,24,810	62,22,253	3,97,443	.
Madras	216	840	1,58,917	189	840	1,43,001	170	37,58,291	35,14,978	...	2,43,
TOTAL	468	2,786	8,19,997	294	2,793	7,59,051	272	2,86,37,943	2,58,46,961	...	27,99
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,129	31,70,466	210	15,585	28,43,028	182	9,18,12,739	8,53,58,758	...	64,53
Assisted companies											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	14,848	92	162	16,042	99	4,21,088	3,97,312	...	23
Tárakeshwar	258	22	3,979	181	22	3,976	181	1,21,685	1,17,083	...	4
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	6,466	97	67	5,567	83	1,63,077	1,86,861	23,784	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	11,117	143	78	9,646	124	2,05,468	2,07,342	1,874	...
TOTAL	135	329	36,410	111	329	35,231	107	9,11,318	9,08,598	...	2,
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	51,707	146	354	45,604	129	10,39,168	10,26,339	.	12,
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,359	105	13	710	55	25,606	25,607	1	..
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	24,479	83	311	26,151	84	5,13,714	5,06,547	...	7,
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	3,773	41	93	2,820	30	78,907	1,06,732	27,825	.
Kolhápur	55	29	1,278	44	29	1,401	48	(g) 29,865	33,261	3,396	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	3,429	48	72	3,120	43	87,000	1,08,951	21,951	...
TOTAL	107	857	86,025	100	872	79,806	92	17,74,260	18,07,437	33,177	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,456	97	108	10,545	98	2,89,397	2,09,980	...	79,
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	23,707	71	334	17,242	52	5,91,710	7,18,125	1,26,406	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	188	8,624	46	292	12,200	42	2,00,876	3,83,223	1,82,347	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,850	62	94	3,378	36	1,36,954	1,32,370	...	4,
TOTAL	76	616	38,181	62	720	32,820	46	9,29,549	12,33,718	3,04,169	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,039	33,41,538	196	17,614	30,01,430	170	9,[illegible]17,263	8,95,18,491	...	6

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

Railway.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Synopsis of transactions for and to the end of the year 1891.

No. 522-A.-R., dated Simla, the 24th August, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 571 A.R., dated 30th October 1891.

Read also the following:

Note by R. G. MACDONALD, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 752 R., dated 5th August 1892.

I beg to lay before the Government of India the usual synopsis of transactions of Guaranteed Railways for and to end of the year 1891.

2. The subscribed Capital on 31st December 1891 of the several Railway Companies bears interest as shown below:

Railway.	Capital bearing interest at						Premium on stock.	Discount on stock.	Total Capital raised.
	3¼%	3½%	4%	4½%	4¾%	5%			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	432,200	237,800	...	500,000	999,960	8,757,070	12,014	...	10,960,644
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	1,238,500	...	...	...	...	7,550,300	18,419	...	8,807,219
Great Indian Peninsula .	1,896,100	845,200	2,701,450	...	...	20,000,000	290,074	225,891	25,476,933
(1) Total to end of 1891 ...	3,566,800	1,083,000	2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	320,507	225,891	45,253,796
(2) Ditto ditto 1890 ..	2,250,000	1,871,500	2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	334,507	239,891	44,725,496
(3) Ditto ditto 1889 ..	1,674,000	2,873,000	2,803,650	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	342,007	247,391	44,653,796
(4) Ditto ditto 1888 ...	304,000	3,033,000	2,803,650	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	341,580	247,391	44,103,378
(5) Ditto ditto 1887 ...	100,000	2,220,000	3,672,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	341,580	247,391	44,103,578
(1) Compared with (2) Increase ...	13,16,800	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	528,300
(2) Decrease ...	.	788,500	...	...	...	...	14,000	14,000	...

3. The following table shows the growth of the Capital account of the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years, the net increase to the aggregate subscribed Capital during that period being £2,382,718:

Total Capital subscribed.		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Year.	Amount.			
	£	£	£	
To end of 1887	44,103,578	1,232,500	...	
„ 1888	44,103,378	...	200	
„ 1889	44,653,796	550,418	...	
„ 1890	44,725,496	71,700	...	
„ 1891	45,253,796	528,300	...	
		2,382,918	200	
Net Increase ...	...	2,382,718		

D

Capital Outlay.

4. The aggregate outlay finally charged off to "Construction" has stood at the end of each of the last five years as follows:

	£	Increase. £
To end of 1887	42,705,347	116,590
„ 1888	43,158,362	453,015
„ 1889	43,472,608	314,246
„ 1890	43,715,546	242,938
„ 1891	44,015,818	300,272
Increase in five years		1,427,061

5. The expenditure charged to "Construction" on the open lines of railway during and to end of the year gives the following as the cost per mile:

Railway.	Construction expenditure per open mile. During 1891.	To end of 1891.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	1,554·04	1,38,502·75	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,201·70	2,11,118·90	
Great Indian Peninsula	1,120·99	2,10,591·54	
Average outlay	1,276·41	1,87,105·49	

Capital locked up in stores.

6. The subjoined table shows the fluctuations in the value of stores in stock during the past five years. The figures in antique represent increases of stock:

Railway.	Reduction in stock. 1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Total reduction in five years.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	6,76,372	17,704	3,72,463	9,68,360	56,105	1,54,284
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	4,31,054	5,90,250	2,76,438	18,918	3,25,769	4,38,015
Great Indian Peninsula ...	8,76,659	9,60,488	8,63,904	10,85,351	16,41,878	15,29,770
TOTAL ...	11,21,977	8,87,942	2,15,003	20,72,629	20,23,752	12,46,039

7. The reduction during 1891 in the store balance on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway is attributed to the heavy traffic worked, and to the requirements of the period having been met from stores in hand

whilst the purchases were restricted, and that on the Great Indian Peninsula railway is explained to be due to Home indents having been very strictly scrutinised and purchase of English stores restricted in consequence of heavy purchases in 1890. The larger consumption of stores by revenue owing to the traffic during the year under review being unprecedentedly heavy has contributed to the reduction to a certain extent.

8. On 31st December 1891 the value of the stores in stock on Guaranteed Railways exceeded the limits provisionally assigned for Capital to be locked up in stores to the following extent:

Railway	Limit assigned	Stock in hand.	Excess
	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs Lakhs.
Madras	22½	30	7½
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	21½	31½	10
Great Indian Peninsula	63	63¼	¼
TOTAL ...	107	125¼	18¼

Revenue Account.

9. Excluding the Oudh and Rohilkhand and South Indian Railways, which have now become State lines, the gross earnings, working expenses, and net earnings of all the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years have been as under:

Year	Gross earnings	Working expenses.	Net earnings.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1887	6,02,64,859	2,90,89,895	3,11,74,964
1888	6,23 29,206	2,99,09,247	3,24,19,959
1889	5,94,14,079	3,00,48,931	2,93,65,148
1890	6,05,91,746	2,94,21,830	3,11,69,916
1891	6,87,37,790	3,31,02,310	3,56,35,480

	Rs.	Rs.
10. For the year 1891 the net earnings amounted to ...		3,56,35,480
Deduct—		
Interest charged on overdrawn capital ...	3,46,025	
Moiety of surplus profits due to shareholders	69,95,356	
Contributions to Provident Fund ...	2,53,122	
		75,94,503
The net receipts by Government due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways may be stated at		2,80,40,977

11. The results of the working of the Guaranteed Railways for the year 1891, based on the contract rates of exchange, is shown in the following table, as also the percentage of interest and net profits on the Capital received. The figures in antique represent gain :

Railway.	Net earnings after deducting payments on account of moiety of Surplus Profits and contribution to the Provident Fund and interest on overdrawn Capital.	Guaranteed interest.	Loss to State.			Per cent. of interest paid on total Capital received.	Per cent. of Net Earnings realised during 1891 on Capital received.
			Amount.	Per open mile.	Per cent of guaranteed interest.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.			
Madras ...	38,97,577	57,53,786	18,55,900	2,211·26	32 26	4·81	3 26
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	03,20,309	44,14,561	18,06,3 48	4,116·75	40 92	4 60	6 17
Great Indian Peninsula ..	1,79,22,191	1,29,54,775	49,67,416	3,855·97	38·34	4 60	6 45
Total, 1891 ...	2,80,40,077	2,31,23,122	49,17,855	1,916·31	21·27	4 68	5 68
1890 ...	2,63,90,419	2,33,52,427	30,37,992	1,183·79	13·01	4·79	5 41
1889	2,40,51,530	2,31,91,534	17,59,996	685·81	7·59	4 76	5·12
1888 ..	2,65,83,702	2,31,11,537	34,72,165	1,352·98	15·02	4 80	5 53
1887 ...	2,54,82,835	2,40,17,336	24,65,499	964·17	10·71	4 78	5 30

12. The actual loss to the State during the last five years due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways, if the payments in England on account of guaranteed interest are converted at the average rates of exchange for the different years, is shewn in the following statements :

Year.	Net earnings —*vide* para. 11	Guaranteed Interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Guaranteed Interest at the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Loss involved in fall in exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887	2,54,82,835	2,30,17,336	24,65,499	2,06,18,658	41,35,823	66,01,322
1888	2,65,83,702	2,31,11,537	34,72,165	3,09,08,272	43,24,570	77,96,735
1889	2,40,51,530	2,31,91,534	17,59,996	3,12,12,351	62,60,821	80,20,817
1890	2,63,90,410	2,33,52,427	30,37,992	2,78,75,456	14,85,037	45,23,029
1891	2,80,40,977	2,31,23,122	49,17,855	2,96,65,419	16,24,442	65,42,297

The details for each year are as follows:

1887.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 5·0015d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by Exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	28,66,358	56,76,348	28,09,990	73,06,536	44,40,178	16,30,188
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	57,33,568	44,76,969	12,56,599	57,01,814	28,246	12,84,845
Great Indian Peninsula	1,68,82,909	1,28,64,019	40,18,890	1,65,50,308	3,32,601	36,86,289
TOTAL ...	2,54,82,835	2,30,17,336	24,65,499	2,96,18,658	41,35,823	66,01,322

1888.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 4·415d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by Exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	35,21,645	56,98,828	21,77,183	76,23,851	41,02,206	19,25,023
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	57,64,106	44,93,045	12,71,061	60,09,715	2,45,609	15,16,670
Great Indian Peninsula	1,72,97,951	1,29,19,664	43,78,287	1,72,74,706	23,245	43,55,042
TOTAL ...	2,65,83,702	2,31,11,537	34,72,165	3,09,08,272	43,24,570	77,96,735

1889.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 4·3415d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by Exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	37,38,244	56,97,193	19,58,949	76,69,934	39,31,690	19,72,741
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	60,25,851	45,39,458	14,86,393	61,10,257	84,406	15,70,799
Great Indian Peninsula	1,51,87,435	1,29,54,883	22,32,552	1,74,32,160	22,14,725	44,77,277
TOTAL ...	2,49,51,530	2,31,01,534	17,59,996	3,12,12,351	62,60,821	80,20,817

1890.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based of column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 6·427d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by Exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	15,20,609	57,07,615	12,47,006	68,85,958	23,65,349	11,18,343
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	60,01,074	45,78,954	14,22,120	54,66,227	5,34,847	8,87,273
Great Indian Peninsula	1,58,68,736	1,30,65,858	28,62,878	1,55,23,271	3,45,465	25,17,413
TOTAL ...	2,63,90,419	2,33,52,427	30,37,992	2,78,75,456	14,85,037	45,23,029

1891.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 5·144d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by Exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	38,07,877	57,53,786	18,55,900	73,83,533	34,85,656	16,29,747
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	62,20,909	44,14,561	18,06,348	50,04,133	5,56,776	12,49,572
Great Indian Peninsula	1,70,22,191	1,29,54,775	40,67,416	1,66,17,753	13,04,438	36,62,978
TOTAL ...	2,80,40,977	2,31,23,122	49,17,855	2,96,65,419	16,24,442	65,42,297

ORDER.—Ordered, that the note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and enclosure, be forwarded to the Local Governments noted in the margin, and to the Department of Finance and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay.

R. G. MACDONALD,

Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 37.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 37.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 8th September, 1892.

No. 391.—Mr. J. R. Holt has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 15th August 1892.

POLICE.

The 9th September, 1892.

No. 491.—The services of Lieutenant H. A. F. Magrath, I.S.C., 1st Sikh Infantry, an Assistant Commandant in the Upper Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 10th September 1892.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

(4) In exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Session conferred on him by these orders, an Assistant Superintendent or *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendent may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of any offence, follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for the trial of warrant-cases by Magistrates.

(5) A trial before an Assistant Superintendent or *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendent in the exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Session conferred on him by these orders may be without jury or the aid of assessors.

(6) These orders apply to all proceedings, except—

(*a*) proceedings against European British subjects, or persons jointly charged with European British subjects; and

(*b*) proceedings pending at the date of this notification, which should be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

The 8th September, 1892.

No. 1511-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Karl Prumler as Acting Consul-General for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, *vice* Mr. F. Stockinger.

The 9th September, 1892.

No. 1521-*G*.—The following substantive promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department consequent on the retirement from the service of Colonel W. J. W. Muir, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 21st June, 1892:

Colonel A. W. Roberts, General List, Cavalry, Political Agent of the 2nd (Officiating 1st) Class, to be a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Captain H. L. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant H. Daly, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st (Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd) Class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

No. 3477-*I*.—For the purposes of the exercise of criminal jurisdiction within and in respect of the cantonment of Secunderabad, and with reference to the notifications of the Government of India cited in the margin,* the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following order:

* Foreign Department No. 2523-I. and No. 2524, dated the 31st July 1890.

The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct the transfer of any particular criminal case or appeal or proceedings in revision pending before—

(*a*) the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the said cantonment, to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; or

(*b*) any Criminal Court having jurisdiction within the said cantonment and subordinate to the Resident at Hyderabad, to any other Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

whenever it appears to the Governor-General in Council that such transfer will promote the ends of justice or tend to the general convenience of parties or witnesses.

The Court to which such case or appeal or proceedings in revision may be transferred shall deal with the same as if the case or appeal or proceedings had been initiated in such Court.

No. 3478-*I*.—For the purposes of the exercise of criminal jurisdiction within and in respect of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, and with reference to the notification of the Government of India cited in the margin,* the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following order:

*Foreign Department No. 1637-I., dated the 22nd May 1885.

The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct the transfer of any particular criminal case or appeal or proceedings in revision pending before—

(*a*) the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the said Residency Bazars, to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; or

(*b*) any Criminal Court having jurisdiction in the said Residency Bazars and subordinate to the Resident at Hyderabad, to any other Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

whenever it appears to the Governor-General in Council that such transfer will promote the ends of justice or tend to the general convenience of parties or witnesses.

The Court to which such case or appeal or proceedings in revision may be transferred shall deal with the same as if the case or appeal or proceedings had been initiated in such Court.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th September, 1892.

No. 27-I.E.

The following extract from the *London Gazette,* dated the 5th August, 1892, is republished for general information:

India Office, August 2, 1892.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Sir Thomas Lawrence Seccombe, K.C.S.I., C.B., to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

By order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th September, 1892.

The following extract from the *London Gazette,* dated the 9th August, 1892, is republished for general information:

India Office, August 2, 1892.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on—

Her Highness Maharanee Sahib Chimna Bai Gaikwar.

Her Highness Lady Nundkooverbai Bhugvut Sinh Jareja, Ranee Saheb of Gondal.

The 5th September, 1892.

No. 1493-*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M. de Pina, Interpreter of the 2nd Class at the French Consulate-General at Bangkok, as Acting Vice-Consul for France at Rangoon during the absence of M. Pilinski.

No. 3431-*I.*—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has in certain cases criminal jurisdiction within the Tributary Mehals of Orissa: In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders with respect to such cases:

(1) Every Assistant Superintendent and *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals of Orissa for the time being may exercise the powers of a District Magistrate and of a Court of Session as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1892.

(2) The Superintendent of the said Mehals for the time being shall exercise the powers of a Court of Session and High Court, as described in the said Code, in respect of all offences over which magisterial jurisdiction is exercised by any Assistant Superintendent or *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendent of the Mehals: provided that no Assistant Superintendent or *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendent shall commit an accused person for trial to the Superintendent acting as a Court of Session.

(3) The Superintendent for the time being shall exercise the powers of a High Court, as described in the said Code, in respect of all offences over which the jurisdiction of a Court of Session is exercised by an Assistant Superintendent or *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendent.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 7th September, 1892.

No. 3674-*P*.—Mr. J. Owens, Presidency Post Master, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 1st September 1892.

Mr. G. A. T. Bennett, Deputy Post Master, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Presidency Post Master, Bombay, during Mr. Owens' absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th September, 1892.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

No. 868.—Colonel H. R. Shelley, Madras General List, Infantry, is appointed Superintendent of Army Clothing, Madras, with effect from the 6th September 1892, *vice* Colonel W. P. La Touche, who has vacated that appointment.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 869.—Lieutenant Harold Robert Baker, West India Regiment, Wing Officer, 13th Madras Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 1st February 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 870.—Second-Lieutenant Hector Lachlan Stewart MacLean, Northumberland Fusiliers, Wing Officer, Corps of Guides, Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 17th February 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant MacLean will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 871.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining:

18th Bengal Lancers.

Sher Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 872.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:

Major W. F. H. Grey, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade, officiating 1st grade, Burma, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major E. C. C. Sandys, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Captain H. B. Vaughan, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 7th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Captain C. W. Harris, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 4th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 873.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, for six months. Pension service—20th year commenced 1st December 1891.

Major F. F. R. Burgess, Indian Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 2nd Class, for one year. Pension service—25th year commenced 8th July 1892.

Lieutenant J. McD. Baird, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 24th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—9th year commenced 6th February 1892.

Lieutenant R. M. Barff, Indian Staff Corps, 45th Bengal Infantry, for three months. Pension service—4th year commenced 11th December 1891.

No. 874.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Major F. C. Maisey, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-command, 30th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one month.

PENSIONS.

No. 875.—First grade Apothecary Henry Clayton, Subordinate Medical Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 876.—Conductor Hugh Cahill, Public Works Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 877.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the dates specified:

Colonel Edward Daniel Hamilton Vibart,—4th September 1892.

Colonel William Paget LaTouche,—6th September 1892.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 878.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary H. Hann to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary J. A. Dickson to be Assistant Commissary;

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary (supernumerary) E. Delmege to be absorbed in that grade,—

with effect from the 1st July 1892, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary C. Stone, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 879.—*5th Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Guláb Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Rám Chandar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd April 1892.

No. 880.—*19th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Sham Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Sadhu Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Panjab Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1892.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 881.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel John Edward Charnock Ferris, 1st Bengal Cavalry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th August 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 882.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

The Christian name of Second-Lieutenant Harrison is "Percy," and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 712 of 1892.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 883.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Second-Lieutenant Francis Gisborne Loch to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 21st March 1892, *vice* Thomson, promoted.

No. 884.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Mr. Ruthven Grey McLaurin Monteath to be Lieutenant, *vice* Carruthers, resigned.

Mr. Daniel Wallachine George Coley to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Siddons, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 52.—The following Orders in Council by Her Majesty the Queen are published for general information.

2. Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to approve of the Indian Marine being in future designated the "Royal Indian Marine."

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 20th day of March 1891.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a memorial from the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 20th day of February 1891, in the words following, *viz.*:

"Whereas a scheme has been arranged between us and Your Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council for augmenting and manning the floating defences of Your Majesty's Indian Empire;

"And whereas, by the above scheme, it is arranged that certain ships, torpedo-boats, &c., shall be handed over to the Imperial Government on specified conditions under which they will to all intents and purposes become vessels of war of Your Majesty's Navy;

"And whereas it is desirable that regulations shall be established as to rank and title of officers and men of Your Majesty's Indian Marine while borne for service in the ships constituting these floating defences, and that various native ratings of Your Majesty's Indian Marine shall be made naval ratings of Your Majesty's fleet, for this purpose and sundry other matters;

"We beg leave, therefore, humbly to recommend that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council, to approve the following proposals;

"I.—The titles and rank of officers of the Indian Marine to be as hereafter stated, their status being similar to that of officers of the Royal Naval Reserve, but senior to those officers in their respective ranks:

	Title to be changed to	Rank in the fleet.
Deputy Director .	...	After Captain under three years' seniority.
Assistant " .	...	Ditto ditto.
Commander . .	...	After Commander.
1st Grade Officer .	Lieutenant .	After Lieutenant.
2nd " " .	Sub-Lieutenant .	After Sub-Lieutenant.
3rd " " .		
Inspectors of Machinery . . .	...	After Fleet Engineer.
Chief Engineer .	...	After Chief Engineer.
Engineer . . .	...	After Engineer.
Assistant Engineer .	...	After Assistant Engineer.

"II.—The following Indian allowances to be paid by the Admiralty to the officers of the Royal Navy actually serving in the ships in question:

	A day.	A year.
	s.	£ s.
Captain	16	292 0
Lieutenant in command	8	146 0
Fleet Surgeon		
Fleet Engineer		
Lieutenant	5	91 5
Sub-Lieutenant		
Staff Surgeon		
Surgeon		
Staff Engineer		
Chief Engineer		
Engineer		
Assistant Engineer		
Assistant Paymaster		
Warrant Officer	2	36 10

"III.—The following officers of the Indian Marine and native ratings, who will be employed on board the ships, to be for all purposes naval ranks and ratings, except as regards pay and allowances.

"They are not to be required to serve in other ships of the fleet than these ships, and are to be paid, and to rank (so far as regards the native ratings) with, but after, other ratings of the fleet, as follows:

Designation.	Pay per month	Ranks in the fleet.
Officers.	Rs.	
Lieutenant, late 1st grade officer, under three years' seniority	150	As determined in clause I.
Lieutenant, late 1st grade officer, over three years' and under six years' seniority	200	
Lieutenant, late 1st grade officer, over six years' seniority	250	
Allowance to above when in charge of stores	30	
Sub-Lieutenant, late 2nd grade officer	125	
Sub-Lieutenant, late 3rd grade officer	100	
Engineer under four years' service	175	
Engineer over four years' service and under eight years' service	200	
Engineer over eight years' service	250	
Assistant Engineer	125—150	
Native ratings.	Rs.	
Chief Syrang of lascars	45—60	Chief Petty Officer.
Seacunny	30	Petty Officer, 1st class.
Tindal of lascars, 1st class	25	Petty Officer, 2nd class.
Tindal of lascars, 2nd "	22	
Cassaub (as yeoman of stores or sick-berth attendant).	25	Sailmaker's crew.
Lascar, 1st class	20	Able seaman.
Ship's cook	25	
Lascar, 2nd class	16	Signalman.
Syrang of Stokers	35	Petty Officer, 1st class.
Tindal " "	25	Petty Officer, 2nd class.
Stoker, 1st class	20	Stoker.
Stoker, 2nd "	17	Stoker, 2nd class.
Stoker, 3rd "	15	
Stoker, 4th "	12	
Carpenter's mate	45	Petty Officer, 2nd class.
Carpenter's crew	35	Carpenter's crew.
Cooper	30	Petty Officer, 2nd class.
Armourer's crew	40	Armourer's crew.
Bhandarry	17	Cook's mate.
Lamp-trimmer	14	Lamp-trimmer.
Topas	12	Boy, 1st class.

"IV.—The officers and men of the Indian Marine employed in these vessels are to receive from the Admiralty the same pay they would be entitled to receive from the Indian Government.

"The officers will also be paid by the Indian Government the Indian allowances laid down in clause (ii), provided that their total pay and allowances shall not exceed that drawn by officers of the Royal Navy of corresponding rank on board these vessels.

"The foregoing regulations are to come into force as regards individuals from the dates on which the ships in which they are to serve are commissioned."

Her Majesty, having taken the said memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE,

ISLE OF WIGHT.

The 30th day of July 1891.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a memorial from the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 11th day of July 1891, in the words following, *viz.*:

"Whereas Your Majesty was graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council of the 20th day of March 1891, to approve our proposals relating to Indian Marine officers and the native ratings, who will man the floating defences of Your Majesty's Indian Empire under the arrangements recently entered into between the Government of India and the Admiralty;

"And whereas we are of opinion that it will be proper to concede a somewhat higher standing to the senior first grade officers of the Indian Marine than was sanctioned by Your Majesty's Order in Council above quoted;

"We would therefore most humbly recommend that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council, to allow first grade officers of the Indian Marine (now lieutenants) of eight years' seniority to rank with, but after, lieutenants of Your Majesty's Navy of similar seniority."

Her Majesty, having taken the said memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 53.—In supersession of G. G. O. No. 49 of 1892, which is hereby cancelled, the following appointments have been made to the Royal Indian Marine by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 28th June 1892:

To be Sub-Lieutenants.

The Hon'ble Edward Spencer Harry Boyle.

Anthony Hamilton.

George Thomas Macfarlane.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 54.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No. 7, dated the 26th April 1892, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Mr. F. S. Lamb, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

Mr. F. H. Schneider, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, for six months.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th September, 1892.

Under clause 25 of the regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 3rd and the 9th September 1892:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Engineers . .	Lieutenant A. Bell . .	23rd August 1892.	Near Railway bridge over Mahanuddi river.		
1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	Lieutenant C. E. Green .	2nd September 1892.	Ranikhet.		
Indian Staff Corps (29th Bengal Infantry).	Lieutenant H. A. M. Tighe,	2nd September 1892.	Jhelum.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 20th August and the 9th September 1892.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Thomas John Atkinson. (*a*)	Captain .	2nd Battalion, The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment.	15th May 1892	No will (in India).	1,292 14 2	...	8th November 1892.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—Father—Colonel Atkinson.

Address—Dunmore, Harrogate, Yorkshire.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th September, 1892.

No. 309.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. B. Savi, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, officiated as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, from the 28th July 1892 to the 22nd August 1892, both days inclusive.

No. 311.—The services of Mr. C. Tickell, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in Kashmir.

The 6th September, 1892.

No. 312.—Mr. W. H. Rushton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India one month's furlough in extension of the leave notified in Baluchistan Public Works Department Notification No. 16, dated 20th July 1891.

The 7th September, 1892.

No. 313.—In supersession of the notifications quoted in the margin in so far only as they relate to the lines of railway at present comprised in the North Western Railway system, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the main line and branches of the North Western Railway system situate in British territory, and whether open for traffic or under construction at this date.

Public Works Department Notification No. 265, dated 18th June 1879.
Public Works Department Notification No. 10, dated 10th January 1883.
Public Works Department Notification No. 212, dated 3rd September 1884.
Public Works Department Notification No. 283, dated 13th October 1885.
Public Works Department Notification No. 189, dated 15th June 1888.
Public Works Department Notification No. 234, dated 9th August 1888.

No. 314.—Mr. W. L. Buyers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th September 1892.

The 9th September, 1892.

No. 316.—The services of Major B. Scott, C.I.E., R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are, on his return from leave, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

No. 317.—Mr. C. S. Moore, District Locomotive Superintendent, Class II, Grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 5th September, 1892.

No. 310.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Dates.
Palmer, A. L. H. . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class IV, 3rd Grade.	2nd August 1892.
Pinhey, H. T. . . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade, and Officiating Superintendent, Class IV, 3rd Grade.	Superintendent, Class IV, 3rd Grade.	21st April 1892.
James, C. S. . . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class IV, 3rd Grade.	28th July 1892.
Lees, R. O. . . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade, and Officiating Superintendent, Class IV, 3rd Grade.	Superintendent, Class IV, 3rd Grade.	15th May 1892.
Smith, H. W. . . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Superintendent, Class IV, 3rd Grade	Superintendent, Class IV, 3rd Grade.	2nd August 1892.

The 9th September, 1892.

No. 315.—In accordance with the provisions of section 4, sub-section (4), of the Electricity Act, XIII of 1887, the Governor General in Council hereby announces that he proposes to extend to Upper Burma the rules made under the said Act by Public Works Department Notification No. 134 Telegraph, dated the 3rd May 1889. Any person who desires to offer any objection to the proposed extension or to suggest any modification of the rules should communicate in writing with the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department before noon of the 1st November next, when the rules will be taken into consideration.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March, 1892.

From the 2nd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

The 8th September 1892.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2508-*P*.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 3rd September 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

No. 223 of 1892.—Carl Thomas Blanch Brain, Electrical Engineer, now of 9, Bells Buildings, 34, South John Street, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster in the Kingdom of England, but formerly of Davenport Cottage, Helsby, in the County of Chester in the Kingdom of England, for "Improvements in power conduits for tramways or railways, and in electrical connections therefor."

No. 224 of 1892.—Joseph Lindsay and John Nicoll Lindsay, of Blackness Foundry, Dundee, in the County of Forfar, Scotland, Engineers, for "Improvements in apparatus for forming cranks on shafts."

No. 225 of 1892.—Alfred Brown, of Colombo, in the Island of Ceylon, Tea Planter, for "Improvements in battens or projections used in the rolling surfaces of machines for rolling tea leaves."

No. 2509-*P*.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 220 of 1891.—Hariba Khandoojee, a Contractor residing at No. 13, Bhandoop Street, Mandvu Bunder, Bombay, for a machine for decorticating or extracting the fibre from the leaves of the aloe plant and other fibre-bearing plants. (Filed 21st April 1892.)

No. 17 of 1892.—Christian Ludwig Melosch, of Chetla Hât, in Mouzah Chetla, in Pergunnah Magoorah, in the sub-district of Alipore and district of 24-Pergunnahs, in the Province of Bengal, and Empire of India, Mill-owner and Dealer in Rice, for cleaning and polishing rice after the grains have been husked or released from their outer covering or husk. (Filed 16th August 1892.)

No. 2510-*P*.—The under-mentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies of the designs have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every

design is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee :—

No. 47 of 1892.—Messrs. W. H. Nebel & Co., Bombay, for a design consisting of saronge with imitation gold or silver large figured and small plain dots woven in the ground, imitation gold or silver palms with silk flowers woven in the four corners, imitation gold or silver borders; the narrow ones woven lengthwise, the broad ones woven broadwise, on silk, half-silk, or cotton gauze and grenadines.

No. 48 of 1892.
No. 50 of 1892.
No. 51 of 1892.
—Messrs. W. H. Nebel & Co., Bombay, for a design consisting of saronge with imitation gold or silver dots woven in the ground, imitation gold or silver palms with silk flowers woven in the four corners, imitation gold or silver borders; the narrow ones woven lengthwise, the broad ones woven broadwise, on silk, half-silk, or cotton gauze and grenadines.

No. 49 of 1892.
No. 52 of 1892.
No. 53 of 1892.
—Messrs. W. H. Nebel & Co., Bombay, for a design consisting of saronge with imitation gold or silver dots and checks woven in the ground, imitation gold or silver palms with silk flowers woven in the four corners, imitation gold or silver borders; the narrow ones woven lengthwise, the broad ones woven broadwise, on silk, half-silk, or cotton gauze and grenadines.

No. 54 of 1892.—Messrs. W. H. Nebel & Co., Bombay, for a design consisting of saronge with imitation gold or silver large figured and small plain dots and checks woven in the ground, imitation gold or silver palms with silk flowers woven in the four corners, imitation gold or silver borders; the narrow ones woven lengthwise, the broad ones woven broadwise, on silk, half-silk, or cotton gauze and grenadines.

No. 55 of 1892.—Charles Ingram, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Forest Department, Burma, at present residing in Tavoy, Lower Burma, for a design of a shirt consisting in making the shirt open all the way down the front from the collar to the bottom.

No. 56 of 1892.
No. 57 of 1892
No. 58 of 1892
No. 59 of 1892.
—Alexander Schneider, Merchant and Agent, 86 Canning Street, Calcutta, for a design consisting of fancy silk flower of variegated shades on cotton ground.

No. 60 of 1892.
No. 61 of 1892.
—Alexander Schneider, Merchant and Agent, 86, Canning Street, Calcutta, for a design consisting of gold stripes on embossed plush or silk ground in variegated colours.

No. 2511-*P*.—The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege during the period 10th September 1892 to 9th September 1893.

No. 58 of 1888.—Bernard Conrad Schumacher, of 127, Fenchurch Street in the City of London, Manager of the Pegu Rice Company, for an improved method of husking, winnowing, and cleaning rice and other grain-seeds and berries and apparatus therefor.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st August, 1892.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.			
Balance of 15th August, 1892 .	54,700	10,91,840	22,13,300	3,55,34,300	14,92,73,700	4,10,57,800	1,90,81,800	24,82,52,740	36,000	6,67,200	1,58,75,300	1,65,78,500	1,34,800	32,200	26,50,52,940
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st August, 1892 . . .	...	...	2,400	69,300	8,500	63,300	37,000	1,80,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,80,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st August, 1892 . . .	...	...	...	1,90,700	30,500	2,18,500	1,05,800	5,45,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,45,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st August, 1892 . . .	...	...	2,000	3,07,300	13,54,200	2,29,000	...	18,92,500	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	18,93,500
	54,700	10,91,840	22,17,700	3,61,01,600	15,06,66,900	4,15,68,600	1,92,24,600	25,08,71,240	36,000	6,67,200	1,58,76,300	1,65,79,500	1,34,800	32,200	26,76,72,440
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	2,000	2,64,000	3,76,000	3,52,300	53,000	10,47,300	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	10,48,300
Balance on 31st August, 1892	54,700	10,91,840	22,15,700	3,58,37,600	15,02,90,900	4,12,16,300	1,91,71,600	24,98,23,940	36,000	6,67,200	1,58,75,300	1,65,78,500	1,34,800	32,200	26,66,24,140

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 30th June, 1892, enfaced from India 7,926 lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,645 lakhs.
" 1st July 1892, " 15th July, " ditto 4 " ditto 32 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 8 " ditto 13 "
" 1st Aug. " " 15th Aug. " ditto 70 " ditto 22 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 26 " ditto 10 "
8,034 lakhs. 6,722 lakhs.
6,722 "
Balance against India . 1,312 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 7th September, 1892.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th September, 1892.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				48,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	76,57,345	7	6	1,59,82,696	2	11
Public Deposits at Branches	83,25,350	11	3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				6,11,28,261	6	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,63,731	4	7
Sundries				28,38,579	15	11
RUPEES				10,50,13,268	13	8

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,05,86,121	0	0
Other authorized Investments				62,17,416	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,00,62,501	11	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				60,66,457	14	5
Bills discounted and purchased				1,61,76,169	9	6
Balances with other Banks				6,20,489	7	8
Bullion				1,23,006	1	3
Dead Stock				12,31,774	13	11
Stamps				8,963	14	0
Sundries				16,77,419	9	5
				5,27,70,320	1	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,45,51,819	5	8	5,22,42,948	12	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,76,91,129	6	7			
RUPEES				10,50,13,268	13	8

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 8th September, 1892.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 65·1.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 7th September, 1892.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 31st August, 1892	11,72,661	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	29,88,562	41,61,223
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	6,01,489	
Ditto ditto Government	3,48,000	9,49,489
		51,10,712
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	15,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	9,511	15,09,511
Balance on the evening of the 7th September, 1892	...	36,01,201
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	6,83,824	
Ditto ditto Government	29,17,377	36,01,201
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	12,871	
Ditto ditto Government	...	12,871

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 8th September, 1892.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 20th June, 1892, it is hereby notified that the Senate will proceed in the month of August, 1893, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for the term of one year, to commence on the 1st of November, 1893.

The salary of the Professorship is ₹10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on one of the following subjects :—

(1) The Land Law of Bengal.
(2) The Law relating to Fraud, Misrepresentation, and Mistake in British India.
(3) The Law relating to Joint Property and Partition in British India.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May, 1893, stating on which of the above-named three subjects they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward with his application one hundred copies of a brief Synopsis of his proposed lectures, and, if he so pleases, the same number of copies of his introductory lecture.

The Professor wil be expected to commence his lectures in November, 1893, and to complete the delivery thereof in the following January. He will be further required to send to the Registrar a complete manuscript copy of his lectures within five months from the commencement of the delivery thereof.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 8th September, 1892.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Offg. Registrar.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following portions of Maxwell's Electricity and Magnetism have been prescribed for the M.A. Examinations of 1892, 1893, and 1894 as alternative with Mascart and Joubert's Electricity and Magnetism :—

Maxwell's Electricity and Magnetism, 2nd Edition.

Vol. I. Preliminary, 1-17, 19, 21-24.

Part I. Chapters I, II 63-77, 80 and III, IV 95a-96a, 98-99b, 101a-101d, V, VI, VII, VIII, XI 155-164, XIII.

Part II. Chapters I, II, III, IV, V, VI, IX 315-318, X 325-327, 331-334, XI, XII.

Vol. II.

Part III. Chapters I 371-386, 389-390, 393-394, II, III 407-416, 423, IV, V 437-441, VI, VII 449-451, 453, 455-464, VIII 465.

Part IV. Chapters I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII 585-593, 602-603, IX 604-617, X, XI, XIII 682-688, XV 721-729, XVI 730-740, XVII, XVIII 758-761, 763-767, XIX 768-778, 780, XX, XXI 806-821, 831, XXII.

W GRIFFITHS,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 6th September, 1892.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th September, 1892.

No. 933.—Mr. C. George, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for 22 days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st September, 1892.

The 6th September, 1892.

No. 934.—Babu Nilmani Chatterji, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted two days' extraordinary leave, in extension of that granted in this Department Notification No. 906, dated 18th May, 1892.

The 7th September, 1892.

No. 935.—Mr. F. Grant, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 12th July, 1892.

G. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Surveyor-General of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
THE TREASURY.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 3rd September, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the Public Debt Office, the Government Savings Bank, and the Government Account Department at the Bank of Bengal, will be open for the transaction of business and for the receipt and payment of money on Government account on the following days during the Durga Puja holidays :—

26th and 27th September, and 3rd, 4th and 7th October, 1892.

The Paper Currency Office at Calcutta and the Comptroller General's Office will also be open on the above dates.

R. LOGAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 27th August, 1892.

No. 5201.—Captain W. C R. Stratton, I S.C., First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted him in Foreign Department Notification No. 921G., dated the 17th May, 1892, in the forenoon of the 19th August, 1892.

The 29th August, 1892.

No. 5228.—The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased, with the previous concurrence of the Governor-General in Council, to fix and declare the boundaries of the Military Station at Fort Sandeman to be as below :—

Boundary pillar.	DESCRIPTION.	Forward bearing from magnetic north.	Direct horizontal distance in feet.
Pillar No.			
1— 2	From pillar No. 1, which is situated on the right bank of the water channel below the Civil Hospital, the boundary runs in a westerly direction and along the right bank of the water channel to pillar No. 2	285° 0′	1,678′
2— 3	From pillar No. 2 the boundary runs in northerly direction to pillar No. 3 . .	350° 0′	2,195′
3— 4	From pillar No. 3 the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to the right of cultivation to pillar No. 4 . .	311° 0′	470′
4— 5	From pillar No. 4 the boundary runs in a northerly direction to pillar No. 5 . .	340° 30′	1,658′
5— 6	From pillar No. 5 the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 6 .	16° 45′	1,060′
6— 7	From pillar No. 6 the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 7	19° 0′	1,073′
7— 8	From pillar No. 7 the boundary runs eastward along the edge of the cultivation to pillar No. 8 . . .	82° 45′	1,962′
8— 9	From pillar No. 8 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to pillar No. 9 .	121° 0′	369′
9—10	From pillar No. 9 the boundary takes an easterly direction along the water-course to pillar No. 10 . . .	75° 30′	955′

Boundary pillar.	DESCRIPTION.	Forward bearing from magnetic north.	Direct horizontal distance in feet.
10—11	From pillar No. 10 the boundary runs along the water-course in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 11, and bears to the north-east tower of Political Agent's house, 139°-0′	73° 0′	973′
11—12	From pillar No. 11 the boundary takes a south-easterly direction along the water-course to pillar No. 12 .	104° 15′	2,544′
12—13	From pillar No. 12, which is situated 40 feet distant to the west of the Fort Sandeman-Mir-Ali Khel road, the boundary goes in a south-easterly direction crossing the Fort Sandeman-Mir Ali Khel road from west to east to pillar No. 13	205° 30′	3,284′
13—14	From pillar No. 13 the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 14 .	252° 30′	755′
14—15	From pillar No. 14, which is situated to the east of the Fort Sandeman-Mir Ali Khel road bearing to north-east tower of the Political Agent's house 87°-30′, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction along the east side of the Fort Sandeman-Mir Ali Khel road to pillar No. 15.	218° 0′	1,583′
15—1	From pillar No. 15, which is situated on the right bank of the water channel, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction, and is the right bank of the water channel to pillar No. 1	212° 15′	2,280′

By Order,

W. C. R. STRATTON, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 2nd September, 1892.

No. 5319.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner in British Baluchistan that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for the North Western Railway, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of land .

District.	Pergunnah.	Mauza.	AREA IN ACRES. Permanent.	Temporary.	TOTAL.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
				A. r. p.	A. r. p.			
Pishin.	Pishin.	Zaitoo	...	5 2 23	5 2 23	Between Syed Hamid and Gulistan.	...	Office of Executive Engineer, Sebagh, District; Superintendent, Way and Works, Quetta, and Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.
		Ditto	...	0 1 3	0 1 3		...	

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, is hereby directed to take orders for the acquisition of the land specified above.

By Order,

W. C. R. STRATTON, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 31st August, 1892.

No. 900-269.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Lala Debi Dayal to be an Honorary Magistrate, and to invest him with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class to be exercised within the municipal limits of the town of Ajmere, *vice* Lala Bansi Dhar, deceased.

By Order,

F. S. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,
First Asst. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

BRITISH GUIANA EMIGRATION AGENCY.

21, Garden Reach, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th September, 1892.

It is hereby notified that a statement of unclaimed balances left by Indian immigrants, deceased in Demerara, is now lodged in this Office for public inspection.

ROBERT W. S. MITCHELL, *C.M.S.*,
Govt. Emigration Agent for British Guiana.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st September, 1892.

No. 22.-*A*—Lieutenant C. M. F. Watkins, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 12 to 14, on the 13th August, 1892.

J. G. DAY, *Capt., R.E.*,
for *Director-General of Military Works.*

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 30th August, 1892.

No. 2701-S.—Under the provisions of Section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation of 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify the appointment of Lala Nawal Kishore as a Member of the Kekri Municipal Committee, *vice* Lala Ram Sukh, deceased.

By Order,

H. F. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,
Secy. to the Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter from the 21st Regiment of Hussars, dated at Secunderabad, this 29th day of August, 1892.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2697, Private, Thomas Eaton.
Age,—29 years and 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 6¾ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of desertion,—23rd August, 1892.
Place of desertion,—Bangalore.
Date of enlistment,—31st December, 1886.
At what place enlisted,—Liverpool.
Parish and County in which born,—Liverpool, Lancashire.
Marks,—Tatoo figure on left forearm, figured birds on right forearm.
Trade,—Fireman.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers — } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—On leave.
Under 6 years' service.

RICHARD OWEN, *Captain*,
Comdg. 21st Hussars.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment of Infantry, dated at Ahmednagar, this 1st day of September, 1892.

Number, Rank, and Name,—Private Charles Albert Hamilton.
Age,—19 years and 6 months.
Height,—5 feet 8¼ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, auburn brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of desertion or absence,—30th August, 1892.
Place of desertion or absence,—Ahmednagar.
Date of enlistment,—4th July, 1892.
At what place enlisted,—Ahmednagar.
Parish and County in which born,—Ventnor, Isle of Wight.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.
Marks,—Two large scars on the left knee (one on the inside and one on the cap). Frickles.
Trade,—*Nil.*
Regimentals, or plain clothes, Regimentals, Khaki.
REMARKS,—In manner, speech, and appearance the man appears to be a gentleman.
Under 6 months' service.

J. R. SHARP, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 2nd Royal Lancaster Regt.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from No. 16, Western Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Quetta, this 2nd day of September, 1892.

Number, Rank, and Name, No.—R.A -44062, Gunner, William Morton.
Age,—32 years 10 months.
Height,—5 feet 7¼ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh dark; Hair, black, turning grey; Eyes, brown.
Trade,—Painter.
Date of enlistment,—22nd October, 1892.
Place of enlistment,—Wigan.
Parish and County in which born,—St. Johns, Lancashire.
Date of desertion or absence,—1st September, 1892.
Place of desertion or absence,—Quetta, Baluchistan.
Marks,—Tattooed on front of chest. Body, hairy. Four front teeth in upper jaw missing, stumps remain.
Thick set, short, round-shouldered, round head, low forehead. Speaks Punjabi Would dress as native man or woman.
REMARKS,—Under 8 years' service.

E. U. BLACKETT, *Major, R.A.*,
Comdg. No. 16, Western Divn., R. A.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that certain treasure consisting of the following articles, *viz.*:—

	R	a.	p.
5 Images with front part of silver and back part of copper	6	0	0
टाक मोठाले ५ याचा पुटील आग रुप्याचा असून पाठी मागील तांबयाचा ।			
Copper image	0	0	1
टाक तांबयाचा ।			
13 Images with front part of gold and back part of copper	20	0	0
टाक १३ पुटील आग सोन्याचा वपाठी मागील आग तांबयाचा ।			
12 Silver toe ornaments with bells (ghungrus)	30	0	0
विरुद्या रुप्याच्या घुंगराच्या १२ ।			
2 Silver toe ornaments	3	12	0
विरुद्या रुप्याच्या २ ।			
8 Silver toe rings	10	0	0
जोडवी रुप्याची लहान मोठी ८ ।			
Brass cup, small	0	0	3
पितळी पेलालहान ।			
2 Silver rings set with glass	2	0	0
अंगठ्या अरसीचा रुप्याच्या २ ।			

	R	a.	p.
2 Silver necklaces	1	8	0
सऱ्या रुप्याच्या २ ।			
1 Silver getha	5	0	0
गेठा रुप्याचा एक ।			
Pair of silver anklets with 36 links	5	0	0
साखळ्या रुप्याच्या जोड एक कध्या ३६ ।			
1 Silver anklet, big, with 16 links .	10	0	0
माठी सांखळी रुप्याची कध्या १६ ।			
2 Silver wâle	2	8	0
वाळे रुप्याचे २ ।			
2 Silver wâle, hollow	1	8	0
पोकळवाळे रुप्याचे २ ।			
2 Silver armlets	0	12	0
रुप्याच्या पाटल्या २ ।			
1 Silver waki	1	8	0
वाकी रुप्याची ।			
80 Hollow gold beads	30	0	0
मणी सोन्याचे पोकळ ८० ।			
2 Silver rings	0	10	0
रुप्याच्या अंगठ्या २ ।			
6 Mahomedan coins	4	10	0
मुसलमानी शिक्याचे रुपये ६ ।			
Gold earring	2	0	0
सोन्याची बुगडी ।			
8 Gold links of chowkada . .	8	0	0
चौकड्या चाकड्या सोन्याच्या ८ ।			
Gold earring with 4 big pearls and 76 small ones, etc., etc. .	2	0	0
मोठे मोती ४ बारीक ७६ कुड्या सोन्याच्या वगैरे ।			
12 Big and small corals . .	0	2	0
लहान मोठी पोवळी १२ ।			
46 Gold beads of Wajratik and 9 of Tandalimani	5	0	0
सोन्याचेमणी ४६ वज्रटिकेचे व तांदळी मणी १ ।			
14 Silver bells (ghungrus) . .	0	10	0
रुप्याचे घंगरू १४ ।			
1 Silver tâit	0	1	0
ताईत रुप्याचा १ ।			
3 Glass beads	...		
कांचेचे मणी ३ ।			
1 Broken brass pot	0	1	0
तांबडा फुटका पितळी ।			
1 Copper daba	0	0	9
तांबडा चाडबा ।			
Nose ring	10	0	0
मणाणी नथ खडे व मोत्यासह मोती ६ खडे १७ ।			

has been discovered in the house of one Jaiwanta wd. Bhaoo Sonawne Patil, of Bori, Taluka Shrigonda of the Ahmednagar District; all persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are therefore required to appear either in person or by agent at the Office of the Mamlatdar of Shrigonda on the 15th December, 1892, and to assert their claim, if any, to the said treasure, so that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Mamlatdar in accordance with the provisions of the said Act

E. J. EBDEN,
Collector.

AHMEDNAGAR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 2nd September, 1892.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that certain treasure consisting of the following articles, *viz.*:—

	R	a.	p.
13 Salarshika rupees	10	0	0
सालर शिक्याचे रुपये १३ ।			
2 Gold beads	2	12	0
जडावाचे मोती सोन्याचे २ ।			
22 Gold beads, big and small .	2	4	0
सोन्याचे मणी लहान मोठे २२ ।			
Gold weighing 5½ másás . .	6	8	0
सोने वजन मासे ५॥ ।			
1 Pearl and one coral	...		
मोती एक व पोवळे एक ।			
2 Pieces of silver	0	2	0
रुप्याचे तुकडे २ ।			

has been discovered at Kolgaon, Taluka Shrigonda of the Ahmednagar District; all persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are therefore required to appear either in person or by agent at the Office of the Mamlatdar of Shri-

gonda on the 19th December, 1892, and to assert their claim, if any, to the said treasure, so that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Mamlatdar in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

E. J. EBDEN,
Collector.

AHMEDNAGAR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 2nd September, 1892.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the friends and relatives of certain deceased persons who have been buried in the Cantonments Cemetery, Rangoon, and whose names are appended below, that their monuments have fallen into a ruinous condition and require repairs. Should no steps be taken to complete the necessary repairs within three months of the date of this notice, the ruined monuments will be made level with the ground :—

List of the Monuments referred to in the above notice as being in a ruinous condition in the Cantonments Cemetery, Rangoon.

	Names.	Died.	
C Block.	F. Knox	9th Jan.,	1860.
	Quartermaster-Sergeant G. Lilly	16th June,	1857.
B Block.	Lieutenant T. J. Drury	13th July,	1859.
	J. Wilson	16th May,	1859.
	R. T. Turner	3rd May,	1866.
	Mary and Lucy Dickinson	10th Apl.,	1862.
A	W. Creu	2nd Nov.,	1862.
E	A. Colquhoun	3rd Oct.,	1877.
	E. Yule	12th May,	1877.
	R. Valentine	12th Jan.,	1874.
	F. Housman	16th Dec.,	1873.
	W. H. St. Albin	9th May,	1870.
G1	R. S. Berry	22nd June,	1877.
H	E. A. Aldridge	15th Mar,	1881.
	C. Plant	22nd Dec.,	1886.
	G. Webster	4th Aug.,	1868.
	M. Fox	26th July,	1878.
E	Captain Potter	21st Oct.,	1873.

C P. CORY,
Chaplain in charge.

RANGOON,
The 16th August, 1892.

The monuments in Barrackpore Cemetery in memory of the undermentioned persons have become dilapidated. If there are any friends of deceased who are willing to bear the expense of the necessary repairs, will they kindly communicate with the Chaplain, the Reverend W. J Wickins, No. 60, Barrackpore :—

	Died.	Age.
George Manley	June 10, 1809	10 months.
Wm. McCluskie	Jan 14, 1824	30 years.
Henry Wm. Maylade	May 9, 1860	42 "
Elizabeth Wales	Apl. 28, 1860	
Fanny Paisey	Nov. 7, 1860	
Brigadier G. Williamson (Commanding the Station)	Sept. 17, 1841	55 "
James Newton	July 6, 1830	25 "
Thos. Green White	June, 1793	Infant.
Charlotte, relict of Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Baker	Apl. 1, 1856	75 years.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 5th September, 1892.

No. 7552.—Mr. J. C. Gardiner, Assistant Post Master, Bombay, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month.

The 7th September, 1892.

No. 7637.—Mr. R. P. Grice is appointed to be Deputy Post Master, Simla, *vice* Mr. C. E. Wilkinson, deceased.

The 8th September 1892.

No. 7699.—Mr. W. T. Vansomeren, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one day, *viz.*, the 17th August, 1892.

The 9th September, 1892.

No. 7777.—Mr. E A. Pereira Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Tulloch, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 30th August, 1892.

Albert & Co.
American Camera Co.
Bertland, Chas., Jr.
Browning, Colin, Mrs.
Calcutta Jute Co.
Casca, S.
Chappell, S. A., & Co.
Charter, W.
Collins. H. E., Esq.
Davies, C. Llewelyn.
Drummond, G., Esq.
Durjer, J. M., Esq.
Fray & Co.
Galitzine, Prince N. S.
George Hal, Mr.
King & Sons.
Lawrence, C., Professor.
McCoy, Ida.
O'Sullivan, C. W., Esq.
Parlatto, J. S.
Partnoy, S.
Pieppe, Mrs.
Pritchard, C. B., Hon. Sir.
Reed, P. J., Esq.
St. John, Mr.
Short, Short & Co.
Thurston, Frank, Esq., (Tyler & Co.)
Tracy & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adie, A. E.
Allen, C. H.
Arthur, L.
Atkinson, F. S.
Balfour, G.
Bartlett, W. E.
Baker, W. P.
Bean, H.
Blodwell, F. M.
Braunchtein, Mons.
Brown, Frank.
Comeron, Dorothy, Miss.
Charlton, J. G.
Carter, W.
Clark, Harry.
Commandant, Malacca Police.
Conway, Esq.
Coventry, Mrs. E. M.
Davies, Reginald.
Davis, Esq.
Desevaux, Charles.
Doyle, J. J., Mrs.
Dwyer, J. M.
Finkler, M.
Foss, K. M.
Hallé, Clifford.
Harrington, Rev.
Hirshberg, R., Mr.
Humpage, Alf., Mr.
Isaacs, Elias H.
Kensington, A., Esq., C.S.
Kramer, Miss Bethy.
Lackersteen, M. L.
Lebihan, Monsieur.
Leon, Jessie, Miss.
Leonardi, O.
Lyons, Harry P., Mr. (Lyons, Miss.)
McCoy, G. E.
Moolla Moosajee.
Mulley, Miss.
Murray, Slade.
Naser, Sam. E.
Parsons, John.
Patterson, E. L.
Peatling, I. H.
Percivall, Thomas.
Polaceck, Charlotte.
Radice, C. A., Esq.
Reynolds, R.
Rielly, E.
Ritter, Harry, Mr.
Roberts, R.
Salat Hirsh, Mr.
Sanderson, Mr.
Sceats, Frank S.
Schneider, F. H., Mr.
Smith, Ed. A., Esq.
Sponce, Reginald, Esq.
St. John, J. M. H.
Staff, Ernest.
Summers, T., Mr.
Swan, E.
Swarch, Sofia.
Swetenham, E., Col.
Tambkin, S.
Treeling, C.
Vas, Predade.
Walker, A.
Wallace, R. C.
Wallace, R. E.
Wallerstein, Major.
Walton, H. E.
Wilhelm, A., Miss.
Wyndham, Wm.
Young, B., Miss..

Registered Letters.

Browning or Waugh, E. S., Mrs.
DeCruze, T.
Lawler, M., Mrs.
Schoidhan, Dr. Franzis.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 29th August, 1892.

Anthony, J. R.
Boileau, Major.
Cobin, R. M.
Cooke, G. H.
Corbett, Dr. K.
Davison, Mrs.
Edwards, C. A.
Ferdinand, J. B.
Frances, H.
Goward, E. A.
Grant, F.
Gray, T. D.
Harding, H. R.
Hopkinson, G. W.
Hopkins, J. A.
Marriott, W.
Moore, J. E.
Parker, C. F.
Robertson, W. T.
Sanderson, H. E.
Sharp, W. D.
Thompson, W. H.
Watson, W. J.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexander, H. N.
Ardeshir, E. Dady, Master.
Abbobd, W. L.
Anokhsing.
Bulkley, Mrs.
Burnett, J. B.
Bud, G. F.
Brantz, R.
Bexfield, J.
Barboza, A.
Baumgartner.
Byramjee, D. Jandoy.
Boileau, F. R. F., Lieut.
Basset, E.
Beighton, T. D.
Barman.
Bernot, F.
Cruckshank, A. W.
Chuk, H.
Charles, C.
Clarke, F.
Collins, J. O.
Cozenenree, L.
Churchward.
Clair, F. H., Mrs.
Devare, Miss.
D'Selva, J.
Davidson, E., Miss.
Eisenhofer, F. K.
Fries, J.
Faulker.
Ferroo, J.
Greatheed, C.
Herwig, Mrs.
Hille, R.
Horloger, H.
Hamilton, A. G.
Hill, T. C.
Hudson, R., Dr.
Jeffries, W. F.
Jones, A. B., Mr.
Jeutt, A.
Jankenson, J.
James, C., Miss.
Kelly, E. H., Dr.
Koch, G.
Kemmerling, M.
Lemarchand, C. H.
Lendon, R. H.
Lawrence, C. L.
Larkin, E., Sergt.-Major.
Lascelles, F. H.
McPhee.
Marinbuck, J.
McDonald, W. J.
Mitchell, Geo.
Martin, P.
Mansfield, E.
Macpherson, J.
Mayhew, C. J.
Naylor, A. M.
Nolan, A. H., Mrs.
Newmann, H. J.
Norfor, A
Newcome, S.
Owen, W. S.
Philips, F. A.
Preston, E., Miss.
Priestly.
Petts, S.
Peck, Lieut., C.
Roland, C.
Roy, U.
Rawbone, A. J.
Royal, B., Madam.
Rufener, F.
Rice, W.
Roza, S. M.
Rayan, M., Mrs.
Rech, J.
Remington, E., Mrs.
Stebbing, A. E., Capt.
Suklemore, S.
Scott.
Sonelal.
Spitzel, L.
Stegeman, E. A., Mrs.
Smith.
Shvarts, M.
Steuart, C. H.
Sayamanunda Shume.
Sampson, D.
Speer, E. F.
Strong, S.
Shiecore, A. A.
Thompson, H. W., Surgn.
Tellicoe, W. E.
Vonkujalman, Herr.
Vuker, W.
Verand, E.
Watkins, J.
Wethamson, Mrs.
White, Dara, Mrs.
Wilkin, C. F.

GEO. ED. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 10th September, 1892.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1892.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	13th Sept.	Per P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	12th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion.	13th ,,	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	13th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	19th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	19th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon and Australasian Colonies	12th ,,	*Viâ* Bombay.
Straits, China, and Japan . .	15th ,,	Per Steamer *Kutsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	13th ,,	Per Steamer *Madura.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	16th ,,	Per Steamer *Pentakota.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	14th ,,	Per Steamer *Kasara.*
Port Blair	13th ,,	*Viâ* Rangoon.

N. B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

GEO. ED. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেণের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২৷৷০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ৷৷০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1 Pound tin, R16, or, post free, R16-12.
½ ,, R 8, ,, R 8-8.
¼ ,, R 4, ,, R 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৬৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৸০
॥ আধ „ „ ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮॥০
শিকি „ „ ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪॥০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat, and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1876:—

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„ a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...	2 0 0
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„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series. For the year	4 4 6	4 11 3

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„ nine „	„ 145	„ 96	„ 64
„ twelve „	„ 180	„ 120	„ 80

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MADRAS . . .	Higginbotham & Co.
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POONA . . .	Cooper, Maddon & Co.

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No. 37.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1892.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 3rd, 1892.

Over the greater part of India ordinary monsoon weather has prevailed, but in North-West India, except on the hills, the wind has been variable and light, and the weather fine with passing clouds. The principal features of the weather have been the exceptionally heavy rain on the West Coast and the appearance over the Bay of two depressions. These two depressions advanced from the Bay into the Central Provinces, and occasioned considerable rainfall over the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, and North-East India. At the same time pressure has been very steady between 29·80 inches and 29·85 inches in the extreme south, so that as the depressions developed over the north of the Bay and the Central Provinces, gradients over the south of the Indian region became steep, and the monsoon blew strongly.

On the 28th low pressure areas were shown over Sind, over the west of the North-West Provinces, and over the Northern Circars, while readings were highest in the extreme south. The winds blew from about the normal directions, except in the neighbourhoods of the three depressions noticed above, where cyclonic movements were developed. There had been no rain over Sind, Rajputana, and the south of the Punjab, but elsewhere the fall was general, and along the West Coast and at some stations in Northern India heavy. The chart

of the 29th showed that the barometer was falling across the head of the Peninsula, but was rising elsewhere. The depression over the west of the North-West Province had disappeared, and that off the Circars Coast had travelled somewhat to the northward, but in other respects the distribution of pressure was little changed. The winds had become light and variable over the Gangetic plain and North-West India, but were generally little altered. There had been no rain of importance over Sind, Rajputana, and the Punjab, but in all the other provinces a further general fall had occurred, though, except in the west of the Peninsula, in Tenasserim, and at one or two northern stations, the amounts were not large. The chart of the 30th showed that the barometer was still rising, except over the Bay area, where a fall was in progress, due to the development of the depression which had advanced along the Circars Coast. The centre lay apparently to the south of False Point. The barometer was steady in the extreme south, and steepish gradients and strongish monsoon winds prevailed over the Peninsula and the Bay. In the Punjab northerly winds had sprung up, and at the head of the Bay there existed a well marked cyclonic circulation. With these exceptions, the directions were about normal. Rain had ceased over a large part of Bengal and decreased in amount over Tenasserim, but otherwise there was little change. On the morning of the 31st August the barometer was rising over the Peninsula, but was falling elsewhere, and the depression noticed over the head of the Bay had crossed the coast, and was advancing west-north-westward to the east of the Central Provinces. Gradients remained steep over the Bay, and a fresh monsoon was blowing there. The wind was cyclonic over Bengal, the North-West, and Central Provinces, and fairly normal elsewhere, the northerly breezes in the Punjab having given way. Scattered slight rainfall was reported from Northern India, from Bengal to the Punjab, but in the south and centre, except in South Madras, rain was general. The amounts had fallen off somewhat on the West Coast. The chart of the 1st September showed that the depression from the Bay was advancing very slowly, and that the centre was approaching Jubbulpore. The barometer was falling everywhere, the change being brisk across the head of the Peninsula. Gradients were steep on the southern side of the depression, and a strong monsoon was blowing. There had been no rain over South Madras or North-West India, and only scattered falls over Bengal and the North-West Provinces, but elsewhere the rainfall was general, and in the Central Provinces, the Konkan, and Tenasserim heavy. On the morning of the 2nd, while the depression noticed on the preceding day still existed close to Jubbulpore, a fresh depression had appeared over the head of the Bay. The barometer was falling almost everywhere, and gradients remained steep over the Peninsula and the Bay. The winds showed cyclonic movements in the neighbourhoods of the low pressure areas, but elsewhere the directions were very regular, a westerly wind prevailing over the Peninsula and west of the Bay, a southerly wind over Burma and the east of the Bay, a south-easterly wind in Bengal, and an easterly wind up the Gangetic plain. Rain was reported from almost all parts of the country, except North-West India and South Madras. The chart of the 3rd showed that the small depression from the north of the Bay had advanced quickly north-westward, and coalesced with the larger depression over the central parts of the country. The winds in almost all parts of India were influenced by this depression and circulated around it. The rainfall was scattered and light over North Bengal and

the Gangetic plain, and altogether absent from a large part of the Peninsula and of North-West India, but was general elsewhere. The fall was very heavy in Orissa, and moderately heavy on the Konkan Coast.

Temperature.—Owing to the comparatively light rainfall in Bengal and the Gangetic plain, the mean temperature of that region was normal, while, owing to the absence of rain in Guzerat, Sind, and Rajputana, there was an excess of temperature. In all the other provinces the rainfall was heavy, and the mean temperature consequently low. This was particularly the case in Bombay. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:

Province.	August				September			Mean variation of week.
	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·1	—1·7	—1·4	—1·4	—2·3	—2·5	—1·2	—1·3
Bengal and Assam	—0·8	—0·2	+0·2	+0·6	+0·6	—0·7	—0·6	—0·1
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	—3·5	—1·2	0	+0·1	+2·0	+1·4	+0·8	—0·1
Punjab	—1·4	—4·7	—1·7	—1·1	+0·3	+0·2	+1·2	—1·0
Bombay	—1·8	—1·9	—2·5	—1·9	—3·0	—2·0	—2·4	—2·2
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·6	+0·4	+1·4	+1·3	—0·2	—2·3	—1·7	—0·1
Central India and Guzerat	—0·3	+1·0	+1·3	+1·5	+1·7	+1·8	—0·2	+1·0
Sind and Rajputana	+1·5	+1·1	+1·6	+2·7	+3·3	+3·7	+3·0	+2·4
Madras	—2·2	—3·8	—2·3	—1·9	—1·7	—1·1	—0·5	—1·9
Mean for whole India	—0·8	—1·2	—0·4	0	+0·1	—0·2	—0·2	—0·4

The above figures show that for the whole of India on the mean of the week there has been an average diurnal deficiency of 0·4°. On the first two days the general temperature of India was about 1° below the normal, but on the remaining five days it was about the average.

Rain.—The table with which the summary concludes shows that during the week under review rain has fallen in all the divisions of India, except Sind and Rajputana. In the south, central, north-west, and west divisions of the Punjab, and in the south of the Peninsula, the average actual rainfall has been less than one inch, but in all other parts of India it has exceeded that amount. The distribution of the actual average rainfall is as follows: The highest average is 23·34 inches in the Konkan, followed by 21·23 inches in Tenasserim, by 9·43 inches in Arakan, and by over 6 inches in Assam (Surma), Orissa, and Guzerat; while the lowest actual averages are those given above. The distribution of the normal average rainfall is as follows: The highest average is 7·35 inches in Tenasserim, followed by 6 inches in Arakan and Assam (Surma), and by over 4 inches in Lower Burma, North Bengal, and the Konkan. The lowest normal average is 0·34 inches in the west of the Punjab.

The most pronounced variations between the actual and normal average rainfalls of the different divisions are the exceptional heaviness of the rainfall in the Konkan and Guzerat, the large excess in Tenasserim and Arakan, and the lightness of the rainfall in the south of Madras. The third column of the table shows that of the fifty divisions, twenty-five had more and twenty-five had less than the normal amount for the week. The region of excessive rain included all the Burma divisions, Orissa, Behar (South), Oudh (North and South), the Punjab (Hill District and West), Coorg, the Konkan, Deccan, Khandeish, all the Central Provinces divisions, Guzerat, Katthiawar, Central India (East), the East Coast (North), Hyderabad (South), and Madras (Central); while the region of deficient rain included Assam, Lower Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Behar (North), all the North-West Provinces divisions, most of the Punjab divisions, Malabar, Madras (South Central), Mysore, Rajputana, and the south of the Carnatic. The greatest actual excesses were 18·86 inches in the Konkan (where the rainfall was five times the normal) and 13·88 inches in Tenasserim. The largest deficiency was 2·28 inches in North Bengal.

The three concluding columns of the table show the total average rainfall from May 29th to September 3rd, the normal average rainfall for the same period, and finally the variation of the former from the latter expressed as a percentage. Taking a variation of less than 20 per cent. as representing that the rainfall of the division has been normal, the final column shows that only in two divisions has the rainfall been deficient. These divisions are Eastern and Deltaic Bengal, and in them the total rainfall has only been about three-fourths of the average. All over the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, and North-West India the rainfall has been generally excessive, the greatest excess being in Western Punjab and in Sind.

The following are the largest amounts recorded in the different divisions during the week. The falls in parts of the Konkan and of Guzerat are very remarkable, that at Pen (Colaba) being 39·20 inches, or an average of 5·60 inches per diem:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Burma	Amherst	Thatôn	21·73 inches.
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	10·97 "
Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Bhagatpur	12·26 "
	Cuttack	False Point	10·10 "
North-West Provinces	Kheri	Nighasin	13·75 "
	Garhwal	Kotdwara	12·84 "
Punjab	Gurdaspur	Pathankot	7·08 "
	Kangra	Sudder	5·69 "
Malabar	South Kanara	Beltangadi	11·02 "
Konkan	Colaba	Pen	39·20 "
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	17·10 "
Central Provinces	Nimar	Sudder	10·42 "
Guzerat	Surat	Pardi	22·71 "
Madras	Ganjam	Rambha	5·13 "
	Kurnool	Atmakur	5·96 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending September 3rd.			Rainfall data from May 29th to September 3rd, 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to September 3rd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	21·23	7·35	+13·88	128·73	129·76	— 1
	Lower Burma	5·57	4·94	+ 0·63	62·54	66·66	— 6
	Central Burma	3·88	3·10	+ 0·78	45·60	49·12	— 7
	Upper Burma	1·05	?	?	18·98	?	?
	Arakan	9·43	6·13	+ 3·30	127·53	140·63	— 9
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·54	2·95	— 1·41	41·17	58·20	— 29
	Assam (Surma)	6·28	6·49	— 0·21	113·59	105·66	+ 8
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·69	2·93	— 0·24	49·64	47·21	+ 5
	Deltaic Bengal	1·87	2·03	— 0·16	28·40	36·63	— 22
	Central Bengal	2·03	2·52	— 0·49	32·58	36·15	— 10
	North Bengal	2·36	4·64	— 2·28	80·79	68·76	+ 17
	Orissa	6·12	2·01	+ 4·11	32·89	33·69	— 2
	Chota Nagpur	2·03	2·31	— 0·28	33·16	35·98	— 8
	Behar (South)	2·18	2·16	+ 0·02	30·14	29·92	+ 1
	Do. (North)	2·19	2·82	— 0·63	42·36	33·59	+ 26
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	2·05	2·08	— 0·03	34·43	27·38	+ 26
	Oudh (South)	2·59	2·41	+ 0·18	33·92	26·01	+ 30
	Do. (North)	3·23	2·47	+ 0·76	35·79	28·06	+ 28
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·99	2·20	— 0·21	30·37	25·09	+ 21
	North-Western Provinces (West).	1·07	1·90	— 0·83	25·07	20·75	+ 21
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	2·58	2 78	— 0·20	35·43	31·43	+ 13
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·11	0·67	— 0·56	15·03	9·38	+ 60
	Do. (Central)	0·20	1·45	— 1·25	18·96	16·49	+ 10
	Do. (Submontane)	1·36	1·40	— 0·04	24·82	19·67	+ 26
	Do. (Hill Districts)	3·30	2·66	+ 0·64	51·91	50·95	+ 2
	Do. (North-West)	0·67	0·94	— 0·27	19·69	12·65	+ 56
	Do. (West)	0·50	0·34	+ 0·16	12·37	5·00	+ 147
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	3·38	3·50	— 0·12	92·05	87 06	+ 6
	Madras (South Central)	0·85	1·27	— 0·42	17·72	17·10	+ 4
	Coorg	5·28	3·23	+ 2·05	88·81	77·09	+ 15
	Mysore	1·08	1·25	— 0·17	20·38	18·28	+ 11
	Konkan	23·34	4·48	+18·86	113·69	97·23	+ 17
	Bombay Deccan	5·16	1·22	+ 3·94	30·52	18·18	+ 67
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	3·46	1·20	+ 2·24	20·40	15·15	+ 25
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	4·36	2·50	+ 1·86	36·25	25·66	+ 41
	Central Provinces (West)	5·05	2·14	+ 2·91	37·25	30·52	+ 22
	Ditto (Central)	4·49	2·65	+ 1·84	41·87	40·28	+ 4
	Ditto (East)	4·21	2·35	+ 1·86	50·27	37·10	+ 35
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	6·24	1·33	+ 4·91	34·69	34·84	0
	Kathiawar	1·28	0·83	+ 0·45	14·10	15 58	— 9
	Sind	0	0·14	— 0·14	8·60	3·97	+ 117
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·92	1·89	+ 1·03	29·78	29·83	0
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1·28	1·65	— 0·37	26·00	21·86	+ 19
	Rajputana (West)	0	1·06	— 1·06	10·95	10·86	+ 1
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·42	1·86	+ 0·56	22·60	18·26	+ 24
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	3·65	1·84	+ 1·81	33·16	39·26	— 16
	Hyderabad (South)	2·95	1·12	+ 1·83	26·45	16·15	+ 64
	Madras (Central)	2·17	1·13	+ 1·04	18·14	11·04	+ 64
	East Coast (Central)	1·11	1·31	— 0·20	17·65	11·46	+ 54
	Ditto (South)	0·30	1·26	— 0·96	15·83	10·79	+ 47
	Madras (South)	0·02	0·73	— 0·71	4·73	4·62	+ 2

SIMLA, *8th September, 1892.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 3rd September.*—Rainfall heavy on the West Coast, Circars, and Deccan, except Cuddapah; moderate in the Karnatic and Central districts; scanty in Southern districts. Bright sunshine wanted in the Deccan and Karnatic. Cultivation and sowing proceeding. Standing crops fair, but damaged by excessive rain in parts. Harvest of early crops continues; outturn fair. Pasturage and water-supply ample. Condition of cattle favourable. Prices much cheaper in the Circars; cheaper in the Deccan and Central districts; slightly easier in the Karnatic and West Coast districts; stationary elsewhere. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Deccan districts 8,819 against 13,234 last week. Works closed elsewhere. Works in Bellary close on the 7th; in Kurnool and Cuddapah on the 15th. *On gratuitous relief*:—Deccan 258 and Karnatic 28: *Total* 286 against 397 last week. Kitchen closed in Bellary; remainder will close on the 15th, when all relief ceases. Loans for wells disbursed:—Deccan Rs. 9,27,000, Karnatic Rs. 4,63,000, and Central districts Rs. 12,60,000: *Total* Rs. 26,50,000. Wells completed—631, 2,393, and 1,596; under construction—6,829, 1,868, and 8,087 in respective blocks. Agriculturists' loans disbursed—Rs. 1,02,000, Rs. 1,22,000, and Rs. 72,000 in respective blocks.

Bombay.—*For week ending 7th September.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper; heavy in Gujarat and Konkan; good and generally sufficient in the Deccan and Karnatak. Standing crops injured by excessive rain in parts of four districts; otherwise thriving. Harvesting of early crops commenced in two districts; preparations for late crops progressing in eight and cotton sowing going on in three districts. Fodder supply sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 6th September.*—Rain has been general, but is still insufficient in the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur divisions. In Orissa crops have much benefited by the heavy rain and prospects have improved, but more rain is wanted in Puri; elsewhere the prospects of the winter rice crop continue favourable. Harvesting of early rice and jute not yet completed. Autumn harvest in progress, and prospects at present good. In Behar some damage will be caused by floods unless the water subsides quickly. Prices of food-grains falling slowly in Behar; elsewhere stationary. Fodder and water-supplies are sufficient and cattle are generally well off.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 7th September.*—The rainfall has been less during the week, and occasional breaks have much benefited the crops. Injury to crops by inundations is reported from a few districts; otherwise prospects are good. Ploughing for the spring harvest is in active progress. Prices generally steady, but show a tendency to fall in some places.

Punjab.—*For week ending 7th September.*—Rain has fallen in all but four districts. Weeding of the autumn crop is nearly finished ; ploughing and sowing for spring crops going on. Standing crops are flourishing and their prospects are reported very good, except in parts of one district. Water damaging the crops on low-lands in Sialkot. Young locusts have appeared in parts of Rawal Pindi and Dera Ismail Khan, but steps have been taken for their destruction. Condition of cattle is improving in two districts, and is reported to be good elsewhere. Fodder is generally sufficient. Prices rising in two districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 7th September.*—Rainy weather has prevailed during the week with high west winds. In the rice districts prospects continue very good, though damage by insects is reported from part of one district. Cotton and millets are suffering from excessive moisture, especially in the Nimar district, where the rainfall has been abnormally large, and a break is much needed.

Burma.—*For week ending 3rd September.*—LOWER BURMA : Transplanting in progress, and standing crops everywhere healthy. Slight damage has been caused by insects in parts of two districts. UPPER BURMA : Prospects are generally good in most districts. Transplanting half finished in Shwebo. Sesamum and maize being reaped, and cotton picking commenced in some districts. Paddy nurseries have failed in one district for want of rain. Standing crops in good condition, but more rain badly wanted in Minbu and Magwè. In Meiktila the late-sown sesamum and maize have completely failed in the Wundwin sub-division and parts of Meiktila and Mahlaing, and there is some distress in consequence. More rain wanted for paddy in one district. The price of paddy has risen largely in Shwegyin ; elsewhere in Lower Burma fluctuations are slight. Prices in Upper Burma have decreased considerably in two districts; slightly in three others; elsewhere stationary. FAMINE RELIEF : Works still open in Shwebo, but numbers not reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th September.*—Weather seasonable. Transplanting of late-rice continues. Fodder abundant.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 7th September.*—MYSORE : Rainfall good in one district. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing operations nearly completed, and prospects generally favourable. Prices risen in one district.

COORG : Rainfall good. Crops in good condition. Picking of cardamom commenced in some parts. Prices stationary. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 7th September.*—BERAR : Average rainfall good. Weather cloudy and rainy. Autumn crops damaged by excessive rain and weeding retarded. Fodder sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD : Rainfall good. Tanks are now full ; no need of more rain, which would injure standing crops, though it might benefit the coming irrigated

crops. Slight rise in prices—*jowar* 14¾, *tur* 11½, *moong* 9¾, and gram 10 seers per halli sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 7th September.*—Rain throughout Central India, but a much needed break has occurred in Bundelkhand, and sowing and ploughing operations have been resumed. Crops in parts have much improved. Condition of pasturage and cattle generally good. Prices of food-grains steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 7th September.*—Rainfall heavy at Abu, but moderate elsewhere. Agricultural operations generally satisfactory. Weeding in progress, and land being prepared for spring crops in some parts of Bikanir. Standing crops flourishing throughout, and harvest prospects good. An average outturn is expected in Sirohi and Ajmere-Merwara. Maize and cotton suffering much from excessive rain in parts. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Pasturage sufficient throughout, but dry fodder almost unprocurable everywhere. Prices steady in nine States, falling in five, and risen in one. Area affected in Ajmere-Merwara decreasing. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 8,866 against 11,758 last week. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 1,636 against 2,421 last week; Kishengarh 42; Marwar, report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 1st September.*—Rainfall to date is above the average. Prospects good.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RABI STATEMENT No. 1.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE RABI SEASON, 1891-92.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of Bengal.

Districts.	Area in acres.	Culturable acres.	Area irrigated.		1891-92 as compared with 1890-91.		Rainfall for four months.										Remarks.
			1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	November.		December.		January.		February.		Total.		
							1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*In.*	*In*	*In.*	*In.*	*In.*	*In.*	*In.*	*In.*	*In.*	*In.*	
Cuttack . .	Information not available.	Information not available.	4,247	3,921	...	326	2·16	7·77	0·03	...	...	...	0·90	0·22	3·09	7·99	Average rainfall of 11 stations in the Cuttack district.
Balasore . .			3	21	18	...	0·64	5·14	0·19	...	...	...	1·49	0·09	2·32	6·63	Average rainfall at Bhuddruck and Acquapadda stations.
Midnapur . .			...	68	68	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·17	0·42	0·35	Rainfall at Midnapur station.
Hooghly . .			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No rain-gauge stations on the tidal reaches of the Midnapur Canal.
Gaya . .	3,015,680	2,356,000	2,372	12,288	9,916	...	...	...	...	...	1·90	0·03	0·90	1·75	2·80	1·78	Rainfall at Daudnuggur station.
Patna . .	1,329,920	1,039,000	2,330	7,609	5,279	...	...	...	...	...	2·03	...	0·28	0·10	2·31	0·10	Rainfall at Bankipore station.
Shahabad . .	2,806,400	2,192,500	36,691	178,610	141,919	...	...	...	...	...	2·40	0·09	0·25	1·35	2·65	1·44	Rainfall at Arrah station.
Saran . .	1,680,000	1,312,500	1,236	1,248	12	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	...	0·19	0·94	1·49	0·94	Rainfall at Sewan station.
TOTAL .	...	...	46,879	203,765	157,212	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

CALCUTTA;
The 12th August 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RABI STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1891-92.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of Crops.		Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapur.	Hooghly.	Gaya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Sarun.	TOTAL.
Garden and orchards		134	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	190
Sugarcane		...	...	...	...	40	1,087	6,708	...	7,835
Cereals	Wheat	...	...	...	...	3,706	432	100,215	1,168	105,521
	Barley	...	...	...	...	1,418	1,407	11,991	...	14,816
	Rice	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
	Miscellaneous	15	...	...	...	...	...	5,462	...	5,477
Pulse	Gram, &c.	...	...	...	...	6,680	807	16,238	...	23,725
	Miscellaneous	537	13	...	...	31	3,411	22,297	80	26,369
Fodder crops	Grass, lucerne	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Fibres	Cotton	2,643	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,651
Dyes	Indigo	299	...	68	...	5	...	2	...	374
	Turmeric, &c.	18	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	31
Drugs	Opium	...	...	...	...	188	465	1,680	...	2,333
	Tobacco, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds	Mustard, &c.	...	...	...	...	220	...	2,230	...	2,450
	Castor	112	...	...	...	...	...	808	...	920
Miscellaneous		3	...	...	...	...	...	10,906	...	10,909
Hot weather		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Rabi, 1891-92		3,921	21	68	..	12,288	7,609	178,610	1,248	203,765
Total Rabi, 1890-91		4,247	3	...	...	2,372	2,330	36,691	1,236	46,879

CALCUTTA;
The 12th August 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RABI STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1891-92.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

Nature of Crops.	Taldunda Canal.	Kendrapara Canal.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Midnapur Canal.	Patna Canal.	Arrah Canal.	Buxar Canal.	Saran Canal.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Mahanadi.	Brahmini-Byturni.	Acquapadda-Jajpur.			Cossye.	Eastern Sone.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Gunduck.		
Garden and orchards	32	95		7		...	...	27	29	...	190	
Sugarcane	...	...		...		...	1,127	4,832	1,876	...	7,835	
Cereals — Wheat	...	...		...		...	4,138	17,195	83,020	1,168	105,521	
Cereals — Barley	...	...		...		...	2,825	7,834	4,157	...	14,816	
Cereals — Rice	...	102		58		...	...	...	...	...	160	
Cereals — Miscellaneous	6	9		...		...	...	1,170	4,292	...	5,477	
Pulse — Gram, &c.	...	...		...		...	7,487	8,082	8,156	...	23,725	
Pulse — Miscellaneous	134	384		32		...	3,442	8,761	13,536	80	26,369	
Fodder crops Grass, lucerne	...	...		...		...	...	4	...	...	4	
Fibres — Cotton	161	2,474		16		...	...	...	...	...	2,651	
Dyes — Indigo	...	299		...		68	5	2	...	...	374	
Dyes — Turmeric, &c.	...	18		...		...	...	13	...	...	31	
Drugs — Opium	...	...		...		...	653	535	1,145	...	2,333	
Drugs — Tobacco, &c.	..	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oilseeds — Mustard, &c.	...	...		...		...	220	182	2,048	...	2,450	
Oilseeds — Castor	1	111		...		...	...	1	807	...	920	
Miscellaneous	3	...		...		...	...	2,582	8,324	...	10,909	
Hot weather	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Rabi, 1891-92	337	3,492		113		68	19,897	51,220	127,390	1,248	203,765	
Total Rabi, 1890-91	559	3,567		124		...	4,702	19,657	17,034	1,236	46,879	

CALCUTTA;
The 12th August 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

ANNUAL STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 in Canal Districts of Bengal.

Districts.	Area in acres.	Culturable acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.										RAINFALL.		
			KHARIF, 1891-92.			RABI, 1891-92.			WHOLE YEAR, 1891-92.						
			Total area.	In comparison with kharif, 1890-91.		Total area.	In comparison with 1890-91.		Total area.	In comparison with 1890-91.		Percentage of increase or decrease.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
				Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
Cuttack . .	Information not available.		137,203	187	...	3,921	...	326	141,124	...	139	0·09	47·89	55·96	(+) 16·8
Balasore . .			36,125	...	2,908	21	18	...	36,146	...	2,890	7 9	36·64	54·48	(+) 48·6
Midnapur . .			81,822	196	...	68	68	...	81,890	264	...	0·3	26 10	42·86	(+) 64·2
Hooghly . .			376	...	...	...	...	...	376	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya . . .	3,015,680	2 356,000	37,150	8,004	...	12,288	9,916	...	49,438	17,920	...	36·2	34·90	17·07	(—) 51·0
Patna . . .	1,329,920	1,039,000	37,011	9,557	...	7,609	5,279	...	44,620	14,836	...	33·2	43·06	18·27	(—) 57·5
Shahabad . .	2,806,400	2,192,500	198,786	15,765	...	178,610	141,919	...	377,396	157,684	...	41·7	56·23	20·11	(—) 64·2
Saran . . .	1,680,000	1,312,500	3,645	2,655	...	1,248	12	...	4,893	2,667	...	54·5	47·13	19·67	(—) 58·2
TOTAL .	...	...	532,118	36,364	2,908	203,765	157,212	326	735,883	193,371	3,029	25·8	...	..	...
			Net increase . 33,456			Net increase . 156,886			Net increase . 190,342						

CALCUTTA;
The 12th August 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ANNUAL STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of Crops.		Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapur.	Hooghly.	Gaya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Saran.	TOTAL.
Garden and orchards		134	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	190
Sugarcane		86	199	...	...	574	2,724	19,978	...	23,561
Cereals	Wheat	...	...	...	...	3,706	432	100,215	1,168	105,521
	Barley	...	...	...	...	1,418	1,407	11,991	...	14,816
	Rice	137,277	35,926	81,822	376	36,464	35,203	171,842	3,645	502,555
	Miscellaneous	15	...	...	...	152	171	5,770	...	6,108
Pulse	Gram, &c.	...	...	...	...	6,680	807	16,238	...	23,725
	Miscellaneous	537	13	...	...	31	3,411	22,297	80	26,369
Fodder crops	Grass, lucerne	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Fibres	Cotton	2,643	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,651
Dyes	Indigo	299	...	68	...	5	...	2	...	374
	Turmeric, &c.	18	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	31
Drugs	Opium	...	...	...	...	188	465	1,680	...	2,333
	Tobacco, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds	Mustard, &c.	...	...	...	...	220	...	2,230	...	2,450
	Castor	112	...	...	...	...	...	808	...	920
Miscellaneous		3	...	...	...	...	...	10,906	...	10,909
Hot weather		...	...	...	...	...	...	13,366	...	13,366
Total, 1891-92		141,124	36,146	81,890	376	49,438	44,620	377,396	4,893	735,883
Total, 1890-91		141,263	39,036	81,626	376	31,518	29,784	219,712	2,226	545,541

CALCUTTA;
The 12th August 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ANNUAL STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

Nature of Crops.	Taldunda Canal.	Kendrapara Canal.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Midnapur Canal.	Patna Canal.	Arrah Canal.	Buxar Canal.	Saran Canal.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Mahanadi.	Brahmini-Byturni.	Acquapadda-Jajpur.			Cossye.	Eastern Sone.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Gunduck.		
Garden and orchards	32	95	7			...	...	27	29	...	190	
Sugarcane	25	50	210			...	3,298	13,765	6,213	...	23,561	
Cereals — Wheat	...	...	.....			...	4,138	17,195	83,020	1,168	105,521	
Cereals — Barley	...	...	.....			...	2,825	7,834	4,157	...	14,816	
Cereals — Rice	41,543	70,915	60,745			82,198	71,667	108,336	63,506	3,645	502,555	
Cereals — Miscellaneous	6	9	.....			...	323	1,368	4,402	...	6,108	
Pulse — Gram, &c.	...	...	.....			...	7,487	8,082	8,156	...	23,725	
Pulse — Miscellaneous	134	384	32			...	3,442	8,761	13,536	80	26,369	
Fodder crops — Grass, lucerne	...	...	.....			...	...	4	...	...	4	
Fibres — Cotton	161	2,474	16			...	...	...	...	...	2,651	
Dyes — Indigo	...	299	.....			68	5	2	...	...	374	
Dyes — Turmeric, &c.	...	18	.....			...	...	13	...	...	31	
Drugs — Opium	...	...	.....			...	653	535	1,145	...	2,333	
Drugs — Tobacco, &c.	...	...	.....			...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oilseeds — Mustard, &c.	...	...	.....			...	220	182	2,048	...	2,450	
Oilseeds — Castor	1	111	.....			...	...	1	807	...	920	
Miscellaneous	3	..	.....			...	...	2,582	8,324	...	10,909	
Hot weather	...	...	.....			...	...	10,418	2,948	...	13,366	
Total, 1891-92	41,905	74,355	61,010			82,266	94,058	179,105	198,291	4,893	735,883	
Total, 1890-91	41,806	74,970	63,523			82,002	61,302	139,807	79,905	2,226	545,541	

CALCUTTA;
The 12th August 1892.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XX OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 29th August 1891. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 29th August 1891. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 29th August 1891. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 27th August 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 27th August 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 27th August 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 29th August 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 27th August 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	7,98,856	489	1,639	7,45,501	455	2,06,98,931	2,02,14,928	...	4,84,003
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	69,333	83	831	64,518	78	27,64,669	24,32,694	...	3,31,975
Indian Midland	127	752	66,738	89	752	66,418	88	19,32,865	21,37,988	2,05,123	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	3,49,868	209	1,674	3,30,000	197	89,17,639	91,91,813	2,74,174	...
South Indian	150	901	1,30,125	144	1,106	1,29,026	117	31,06,331	30,75,333	...	30,998
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	76,499	73	1,044	68,007	65	20,20,518	18,02,718	...	2,17,800
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	721	65,010	90	755	68,260	90	22,28,523	22,68,199	39,676	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	157	5,687	36	199	11,598	58	2,26,669	2,76,527	49,858	...
TOTAL	250	7,712	15,62,116	203	8,000	14,83,328	185	4,18,96,145	4,14,00,200	...	4,95,945
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,395	6,03,692	252	2,450	2,69,317	110	1,33,78,543	98,46,803	...	35,31,740
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,12,534	163	692	1,19,971	173	37,36,828	36,06,585	...	1,30,243
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	2,67,967	345	777	2,91,450	375	43,51,858	40,03,629	...	3,48,229
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	12,344	99	125	13,540	108	2,96,580	3,19,207	22,627	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	89,824	147	715	88,800	124	21,31,815	25,81,915	4,50,100	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,498	60	25	1,376	55	26,585	28,393	1,808	...
Cherra-Companygánj	44	8	412	52	8	80	10	6,829	6,206	...	623
TOTAL	251	4,631	10,88,271	235	4,792	7,84,534	164	2,39,29,038	2,03,92,738	...	35,36,300
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,485	5,39,602	363	1,492	4,30,324	288	1,95,94,444	1,65,27,177	...	30,67,267
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	1,93,209	419	461	1,89,000	410	60,18,019	64,09,544	3,91,525	...
Madras	216	840	1,69,175	201	840	1,75,635	209	39,27,466	36,92,580	...	2,34,886
TOTAL	468	2,786	9,01,986	324	2,793	7,94,959	285	2,95,39,929	2,66,29,301	...	29,10,628
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,129	35,52,373	235	15,585	30,62,821	197	9,53,65,112	8,84,22,239	...	69,42,873
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	16,704	103	162	18,145	112	4,37,792	4,15,968	...	21,824
Tárakeshwar	258	22	3,523	160	22	3,782	172	1,25,208	1,20,237	...	4,971
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	5,448	81	67	5,649	84	1,68,525	1,97,274	28,749	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	9,634	124	78	10,281	132	2,15,102	2,17,623	2,521	...
TOTAL	135	329	35,309	107	329	37,857	115	9,46,627	9,51,102	4,475	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	43,335	122	354	42,071	119	10,82,503	10,68,410	...	14,093
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	933	72	13	610	47	26,539	26,169	...	370
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	26,164	88	311	26,965	87	5,39,878	5,35,873	...	4,005
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	2,189	24	93	2,810	30	81,096	1,10,394	29,298	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,507	52	29	1,242	43	(*g*) 31,372	34,741	3,369	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	2,883	40	72	2,710	38	89,883	1,11,213	21,330	...
TOTAL	107	857	77,011	90	872	76,408	88	18,51,271	18,86,800	35,529	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,456	97	108	10,545	98	2,99,853	2,20,525	...	79,328
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	20,887	63	334	19,277	58	6,12,606	7,37,609	1,25,003	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	188	8,224	44	292	14,400	49	2,09,100	3,96,546	1,87,446	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	4,910	52	94	4,365	46	1,41,864	1,36,774	...	5,090
TOTAL	76	616	34,021	55	720	38,042	53	9,63,570	12,70,929	3,07,359	.
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,039	37,09,170	218	17,614	32,25,673	183	9,94,26,433	9,27,51,595	..	66,74,838

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*c*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir railway.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti state railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 21st April to 29th August 1891.

SIMLA, *the 8th September, 1892.*

F. B. HEBBERT, *M. Inst. C. E.,*
Under-Secretary.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 38.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 15th September, 1892.

No. 1905.—The following Notification is issued in supersession of Home Department Notification No. 2648, dated the 5th October 1888, which is hereby cancelled:

The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, to make the following rule with respect to the export of ammunition, military stores, and arms by sea to ports other than those specified in rule 6 of the rules published in the Notification of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879:

RULE.

6 A. Notwithstanding anything in rule 6 of the rules aforesaid—

(*a*) a license to export ammunition or military stores, or to export arms other than cannon or than such rifles as come within the operation

of rule 5 of those rules, from the port of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, or Aden to any port in a Native State in India, or to any port in foreign territory, except a port on the Coast of Africa or on the Coast of Arabia, other than a port on the latter coast, which is within the area of the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf or of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, may be granted by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department or by any officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Governor General in Council; and

(*b*) a license to export ammunition or military stores, or to export arms other than cannon or than such rifles as aforesaid, from the port of Aden to any port on the Coast of Arabia or Africa may, under the authority of the Government of India certified to by the Secretary in the Foreign Department, be granted by the Political Resident at Aden.

MEDICAL.

The 15th September, 1892.

No. 547.—Surgeon-Captain J. Murray, I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, is appointed to be a Professor in the Lahore Medical College, with effect from the 24th May 1892.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th September, 1892.

No. 1216.—The services of the Honourable R. F. Rampini, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th September 1892.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 15th September, 1892

No. 264 —Her Majesty's Secretary of State has permitted the Reverend G. T. Dennis, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th November 1892.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Simla, the 15th September, 1892.

No. 2164—I.—*Erratum.*—In Notification No. 1340—I H. B. & A. S., dated 16th June, *for* "6th May 1892" *read* "27th April 1892" as the date on which Veterinary-Captain R. W. Burke was appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th September, 1892.

No. 1526-*G.*—Captain W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, with effect from the 19th August, 1892.

Lieutenant P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

Lieutenant A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner in Thal-Chotiali and Assistant Political Agent in Loralai and the Railway District.

The 13th September, 1892.

No. 1539-*G.*—Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class and Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, is posted temporarily as Political Agent in Bhopal during the absence on privilege leave of Captain M. J. Meade, or until further orders.

Lieutenant C. E. Ross, Indian Staff Corps, Boundary Settlement Officer in Bhopal, is appointed temporarily to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain Tighe.

The 14th September, 1892.

No. 1545-*G.*—Lieutenant J. Manners Smith, V.C., Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 14th September, 1892.

No. 3764-*P.*—Colonel R. V. Riddell, R.E., (Bengal), Mint Master, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, with effect from 5th October 1892.

Major B. Scott, C.I.E., R.E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Department, is appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Bombay, during Colonel Riddell's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 16th September, 1892.

No. 3807-*P.*—The privilege leave for two months granted to Mr. A. Kensington, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, substantive *pro tempore*, in the Notification in this Department, No. 2529, dated the 16th June 1892, is extended by nine days.

No. 3808-*P.*—The services of Mr. A. Kensington, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from 15th September 1892.

No. 3809-*P.*—Mr. E. N. Baker, Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from 15th September 1892.

No. 3815-*P.*—The following promotions of officers of the Account Department during the month of August 1892 are notified:

With effect from the 11th August 1892,—

Mr. J. C. E. Branson to officiate in Class II, and

Mr. G. H. R. Hart to officiate in Class III of Accountants General.

Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac to officiate in Class I;

Mr. F. J. Atkinson to officiate in Class II;

Mr. H. Oung to officiate in Class III;

Mr. G. C. Ray to officiate in Class IV; and

Mr. U. L. Majumdar to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 12th August 1892,—

Mr. H. J. Brereton to officiate in Class II;

Mr. A. H. Anthony to officiate in Class III; and

Mr. M. A. Hydari to officiate in Class IV of the Enrolled List.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 12th September, 1892.

No. 3738-*A.*—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st August 1892 published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XV of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Calcutta .	11,18,16,690	3,59,03,153	52,21,775	4,11,24,928
Allahabad .	1,22,02,405	1,79,89,655	...	1,79,89,655
Lahore .	1,65,09,360	1,59,27,840	...	1,59,27,840
Bombay .	10,16,34,920	7,06,65,537	2,15,12,200	9,21,77,737
Kurrachee .	76,81,265	41,95,050	..	41,95,050
Madras .	2,77,30,020	1,74,99,870	53,000	1,75,52,870
Calicut .	12,28,900	6,89,410	...	6,89,410
Rangoon .	1,18,46,830	2,09,92,900	..	2,09,92,900
Total .	29,06,50,390	18,38,63,415	2,67,86,975	21,06,50,390
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 8,15,95,000 held under section 19 of the Act				8,00,00,000
GRAND TOTAL .				29,06,50,390

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th September, 1892.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 885.—Major M. C. O'Connell, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. James, whose tenure of the appointment has expired. Dated 23rd August 1892.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 886.—Captain F. W. Repton, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class;

Lieutenant C. H. Beville, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class,—

with effect from the 12th August 1892, *vice* Captain K. M. Foss, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 887.—The tenure of the appointment of Captain C. A Muspratt-Williams, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years from the 9th May 1892.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 888.—Lieutenant George Murray Rolland, Bedfordshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 1st Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 11th August 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 889.—The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India :

Bengal.

Second-Lieutenants—

W. M. Grimley, West Riding Regiment.

A. G. Kemball, Connaught Rangers.

Madras.

Lieutenants—

C. M. O'Reilly, Royal Irish Regiment.

E. C. Creagh, South Staffordshire Regiment.

E. R. B. Murray, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenants—

H. P. Thurnall, York and Lancaster Regiment.

R. F. Bidwell, York and Lancaster Regiment.

H. L. Hole, Shropshire Light Infantry.

C. E. Tristram, Dorsetshire Regiment.

No. 890.—The name of Second-Lieutenant Guy Moberly, Middlesex Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 8th Madras Infantry, is as now stated, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 825 of 1892.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 891.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :

Lieutenant A. W. Warden, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for six months. Pension service—9th year commenced 6th February 1892.

Lieutenant H. H. Roddy, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 5th February 1892.

Lieutenant A. Ward, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 30th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 4th May 1892.

No. 892.—The undermentioned warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under article 920-F, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :

Sub-Conductor H. R. Arthur, clerk, office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Eastern Circle, for three months.

No. 893.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant-Colonel L. T. Bishop, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-command, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, (p a.) for twenty-one days.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Egan, Indian Staff Corps, (m. c.) till 1st April 1893.

Surgeon-Captain J. C. Lamont (p a.) for three months.

Conductor J. Johnstone, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for one month.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 894.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 23rd August, 1892, page 4822.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 23rd August, 1892.

* * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Colonels are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list :

Frederick John Keen, C.B. Dated 4th August 1892.

William Wheler Hume. Dated 5th August 1892.

PENSIONS.

No. 895.—Second Grade Apothecary Isaac Walker, Subordinate Medical Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 896.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Alfred George Yaldwyn. Dated 14th September 1892.

To be Majors.

Captain William Walter Lean. Dated 11th September 1892.

Captain George Alfred Money. Dated 11th September 1892.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 897.—Colonel James William O'Dowda, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 12th September 1892.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 898.—Sergeant (supernumerary Conductor) John Grisdale is absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 9th August 1892, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sub-Conductor (supernumerary Conductor) Thomas Brown.

Madras.

No. 899.—In G. G. O. No. 878 of 1892, Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary H. Hann should, on promotion to Deputy Commissary, have been granted the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval, and not that of Lieutenant as therein notified.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 900.—The undermentioned Sub-Conductors, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the dates specified:

William Baker,—12th January 1892, *seconded.*

William Gellard,—27th January 1892.

Harry Robert Arthur,—27th February 1892, *seconded.*

John Leather,—27th February 1892.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 901.—*8th Bengal Cavalry*—

Kot-Dafadar Niamat Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Yár Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th June 1892.

No. 902.—*Bengal Sappers and Miners*—

Jemadar Dewa Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Ajun Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shiunandan Misr, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th July 1892.

Havildar Shaikh Sálár-bakhsh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ganga Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1892.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 903.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Bombay Army is granted a medal inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

No. 1978, Color-Havildar Jánnák Bhiknák, 25th (3rd Battalion, Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, *vice* Havildar Sháma Lála, pensioned.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 904.—*St. Michael's School Cadet Corps*—

The Reverend Father Petronius to be Honorary Chaplain.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 905.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*—

Mr. Alfred George Nicholas Bremer to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Gabbett, promoted.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th September, 1892.

Under clause 25 of the regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 10th and the 16th September 1892:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
3rd Dragoon Guards .	Major F. S. Dimond . .	4th September 1892.	Murree.		
Medical Staff . .	Surgeon-Captain H. N. Kenny.	4th September 1892.	Gharial.		
2nd Battalion, The Royal Munster Fusiliers.	Major H. Hare . . .	5th September 1892.	Cawnpore.		
Medical Staff . .	Surgeon-Colonel A. Allan .	5th September 1892.	Murree.		
3rd Dragoon Guards .	Major W. U. Cole . .	7th September 1892.	Murree.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 10th and the 16th September 1892.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate. or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Michael King Martin (a)	Major	Indian Staff Corps (2nd Bengal Lancers).	12th May 1892	Will left in Ireland.	5,797 5 4	...	15th November 1892.

(a) *Next-of-kin.*—Sisters—Miss M. A. Martin.
Miss Sarah Martin.
Address—Myroe, Culmore, Londonderry, Ireland.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th September, 1892.

No. 318.—The services of Mr. H. A. Foy, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 2nd Grade, on probation, are dispensed with under the operation of Public Works Department Code, volume I, chapter II, paragraph 65.

The 13th September, 1892.

No. 319.—Mr. J. N. D. La Touche, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on return from furlough, posted to the establishment under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 14th September, 1892.

No. 320.—The furlough for six months granted to Mr. C. E. Ross, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, in Public Works Department Notification No. 142, dated the 14th April 1892, has been commuted into leave on medical certificate by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and extended by six weeks.

The 15th September, 1892.

No. 321.—Captain C. A. R. Browne, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal-Assam Railway Company.

No. 322.—Mr. T. H. Wright, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

No. 323.—In continuation of Government of India Notification No. 17, dated 15th January 1892, it is hereby notified for information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has, in Despatch No. 74 Railway of the 4th August 1892, accorded sanction to an estimate amounting to Rs. 73,19,252 of the cost of constructing the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway.

No. 324.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council having sanctioned a survey being undertaken for a line of railway on the standard gauge from Wazirabad to Mooltan, a distance of about 200 miles, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director General of Railways.

The project will be known as the "Wazirabad-Mooltan Railway Survey."

No. 325.—In continuation of Notification by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 338, dated 6th August 1890, it is hereby notified for information that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has sanctioned a survey being undertaken for a line of railway from a point on the right or west bank of the Indus near Dera Ismail Khan to the mouth of the Gomal Pass at Murtiza, and is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director General of Railways.

This survey will be known as the "Zhob Valley Railway Survey, Dera Ismail Khan-Murtiza Section."

No. 326.—The following is published for general information:

No. 513-R. T., dated Simla, 2nd September, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules for Railways under Construction.

Read—

Sections 3 (4), 47, and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Public Works Department Notification No. 267, dated the 11th June 1890, appointing the Director General of Railways as the officer who is to make general rules under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890 in the case of a railway administered by the Government.

Public Works Department Notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 8th November 1890, Public Works Department Resolution No. 736 R.T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules for working railways under construction and not open for traffic which were framed by the Railway Conference of 1888 and recorded in Appendix M of its proceedings, with rules 7, 16 and 25 as modified in the memorandum accompanying Public Works Department No. 233 R.T., dated the 12th June 1890.

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 295 T., dated the 12th August 1892.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director General of Railways has applied for leave to adopt on the Mushkaf-Bolan and Mari-Attock railways the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890 under Public Works Department Notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods, which were published under the notification referred to in the foregoing observations, to such portion or portions of the Mushkaf-Bolan and Mari-Attock railways as may be at the time under construction and not open for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the General Rules which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the offices of the engineers in charge of the construction of the railways mentioned.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of Railways for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The 16th September, 1892.

No. 327.—Mr. G. J. St. C. Sedgley, passed student of the Sibpur Civil Engineering College, is appointed to the Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to Bengal.

No. 328.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2984-I., dated the 27th July 1892, Mr. A. Rowland, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is posted to the establishment under the Director General of Railways for employment on the North Western Railway.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March, 1892.

From the 2nd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

The 14th September 1892.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2563-*P*.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 10th September 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 226 of 1892.—Charles Ludwig Horack, Civil and Mechanical Engineer, of No. 147, Henry Street, Brooklyn, King's County, State of New York, United States of America, for "Improvements in Aqua Ammonia Engines which may also be used as Steam Engines."

No. 227 of 1892.—Richard Harley Williamson, of 21, Victoria Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, in the County of Lancaster, England, Joiner, for "Improved Mechanical Stoker."

No. 228 of 1892.—George Herbert Ellis, Engineer, of "Heathfield," Lansdowne Grove, Neasden, in the County of Middlesex in England, for "Improvements in Camp Stools and the like."

No. 229 of 1892.—Henry Stainforth of 11, Middleton Row, Calcutta, merchant's assistant, for a "Punkah-twitch."

No. 230 of 1892.—Anne Catherine Mary Radford, of Dehra Dun, North-Western Provinces, British India, for "A new article of manufacture for decorative purposes to be known as 'Fairy Flowers.'"

No. 231 of 1892—Henry Sheehy Keating, of No. 11, Prince's Gardens, Kensington, in the County of London, England, Barrister-at-Law, for "An electrical Safety Cut-out."

No. 232 of 1892.—George Paton Gardener, of Hyde Park, Chemical Works, Glasgow, Scotland, Chemical Manufacturer, for "Improvements in removing and preventing scales or incrustations in steam boilers."

No. 233 of 1892.—Walter Henry Parker, Driver, of Rosemount Works, in the Town and County of Aberdeen, North Britain, Tea Planter and Tea Merchant, for "Compressing tea or coffee into cakes."

No. 234 of 1892.—Alfred Duckworth Melson, of No. 26, Masshouse Lane, Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, in England trading as "Hiatt & Co.," Manufacturer, for "An Improvement or Improvements in Handcuffs."

No. 235 of 1892 —Beaumont Richard Harrington, Civil Engineer, of No. 1, Wood Street, Calcutta, for "A Smoke Annihilator."

No. 236 of 1892.—Robert Gordon Orr and Frederick William Emery, both of Mount Road, Madras, in the Presidency of Madras, in the Empire of India, and there carrying on business together in co-partnership as Watch-makers, Diamond merchants, Jewellers and Silver-smiths under the style or firm of P. Orr and Sons, for "A jointless bar link."

No. 237 of 1892.—James Charles Potter, of Pawtucket, in the State of Rhode Island, in the United States of America, Manufacturer of Cotton Mill Machinery, for "Improvements in feeding mechanism for machinery for opening, cleaning and preparing cotton or other fibrous material."

No. 238 of 1892.—James Charles Potter, of Pawtucket, in the State of Rhode Island, in the United States of America, Manufacturer, for "Improvements in feeding mechanism for machinery for opening and preparing cotton or other fibrous material."

No. 239 of 1892.—James Mackay Taylor, Assistant Engineer, Punjab, at present a resident of Saharanpur, North-Western Provinces, for "A water-lift known as the 'Blame water-lift.'"

No. 240 of 1892.—Frederick Reilly, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, North-Western Railway, Saharanpur, North-Western Provinces, for "Rigidly connecting gates at road level crossings over Railways."

No. 241 of 1892.—Henry Stainforth, of 11, Middleton Row, Calcutta, merchant's assistant, for "An improved punkah."

No. 2564-*P*.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 190 of 1891.—Frank Harriss, Executive Engineer, of Pundri, Punjab, for a new and improved suspended sluice gate. (Filed 8th September 1892)

No. 264 of 1891.—John Gillespie, Cairns Deas, and Henry Wicks, carrying on business under the name of Burn & Co., Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Howrah, Bengal, for a self-registering target. (Filed 1st August 1892.)

No. 34 of 1892.—James Cockle Coxe, a Sub-Engineer in the Public Works Department, Piplee, Pooree District, Bengal, for a combined improved Punkah and Punkah-pulling machine, to be called "J. C. Coxe's combined Punkah and Punkah machine." (Filed 6th September 1892.)

No. 102 of 1892.—Alfred Basch, of 78, Merchant Street, Rangoon, Merchant, for an improved lamp reflector. (Filed 7th September 1892.)

No. 2565-*P*.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 8 of 1888.—James McCulloch, of Manchester, England, Engineer, for improvements relating to valves and valve-gear, chiefly designed for rock drills. (From 27th September 1892 to 26th September 1893.)

No. 108 of 1888.—Charles Dixon Aria, trading as Smethurst & Co., of 175, Piccadilly, London, England, Lamp manufacturers, for improvements in or applicable to moderator and carcel lamps to render them capable of burning mineral oils. (From 20th December 1892 to 19th December 1893.)

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th September, 1892.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				48,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	80,98,012	11	11	1,58,85,905	15	5
Public Deposits at Branches	77,87,893	3	6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,92,17,606	9	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.				4,43,112	0	9
Sundries				28,41,411	1	11
RUPEES				10,31,88,035	11	9

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				94,63,498	8	0
Other authorized Investments				72,47,794	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				87,90,885	5	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				69,03,647	2	11
Bills discounted and purchased				1,61,67,810	6	4
Balances with other Banks				6,38,424	3	1
Bullion				1,22,961	2	6
Dead Stock				12,39,000	10	2
Stamps				9,215	3	1
Sundries				16,57,640	11	9
				5,22,40,878	1	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,48,52,521	6	9	5,09,47,157	10	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,60,94,636	3	7			
RUPEES				10,31,88,035	11	9

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 15th September, 1892.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.

Percentage 64·9.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE, THE TREASURY.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 3rd September, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the Public Debt Office, the Government Savings Bank, and the Government Account Department at the Bank of Bengal, will be open for the transaction of business and for the receipt and payment of money on Government account on the following days during the Durga Puja holidays :—

26th and 27th September, and 3rd, 4th and 7th October, 1892.

The Paper Currency Office at Calcutta and the Comptroller General's Office will also be open on the above dates.

R. LOGAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th September, 1892.

No. 21.—Offices reported opened and closed during August, 1892 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1892.	
Bombay Malabar Point.	Bombay . .	25th Aug.	Opened.
Ditto . .	Ditto . .	29th "	Closed.
Burkhal . .	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	31st "	Ditto.
Darra-Pezu . .	Punjab . .	12th "	Ditto.
Gharrial . .	Ditto . .	22nd "	Opened.
Guntakal . .	Madras Presdy. .	14th "	Ditto.
*Namli . .	Upper Burma .	30th "	Ditto.
Piparia . .	Central Provinces	1st "	Ditto.
Satgachi . .	Bengal . .	19th "	Ditto.
Shekh-Budin .	Punjab . .	13th "	Ditto.
Shenkotta . .	Madras Presdy. .	26th "	Ditto.
Sootea . .	Assam . .	11th "	Ditto.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
		1892.	
Giddu Bunder .	Hyderabad-Umarkot Ry.	19th Aug.	Opened.
Hyderabad Sind .			
Mirpur Khas .			
Shadipalli . .			
Tando Allahyar .			
Tando Jam .			
Kotri Bunder .	North Western Ry.	19th "	Ditto.
Manihariighat .	Assam-Behar State Ry.	6th "	Closed.
Pachooria . .	Eastern Bengal State Ry.	1st "	Opened.

* Field Office.

W. F. MELHUISH,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for *Director-General of Telegraphs.*

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 9th September, 1892.

No. 5473.—Shaikh Abdul Rahman, Native Assistant at the Khojak, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 4739, dated the 8th August, 1892, in the afternoon of the 31st idem, making over charge of his duties to Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan at the same time.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 9th September, 1892.

No. 5475.—Whereas it appears to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, that land is required for a public purpose, namely, for Defence Works, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose. This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 :—

Specification of land.

District.	Tahsil.	Village.	Area.	Direction.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
			A. R.		
Quetta and Pishin.	Quetta	Spanguli.	8 3	...	Office of the Executive Engineer, Pishin Division, Military Works.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 5th September, 1892.

No. 3142-G.—It is hereby notified that Kumar Lachman Singh, Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 1st September, 1892, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 2944 G., dated the 19th August, 1892.

The 8th September, 1892.

No. 3258-G.—The privilege leave granted to Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller, I.S.C., Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant, Meywar Bhil Corps, in this Office Notification Mo. 2907-G., dated the 15th August, 1892, is extended up to the 30th September, 1892.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.,*
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 10th September, 1892.

No. 2876-S.—In accordance with Rule 9 of the Rules prescribed in the Notification by the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2749, dated the 17th August 1883, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to publish the following application from the Municipal Committee of Ajmere for the grant of a loan of R2,18,000 under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879.

By Order,

H. T. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, in the Public Works Department, Ajmere-Merwara.

Copy of Application of the Municipal Committee of Ajmere for a Loan of R2,18,000 from the Government of India.

In accordance with the Resolutions of the Municipal Committee of Ajmere noted in the margin (copies annexed), I beg to apply to Government, under the Local Authorities Loan Act of 1879, for the grant of a loan of R2,18 000 bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, to defray the charges of a scheme of which the estimated cost is R2,18,700 for providing the city of Ajmere with an improved supply of water.

No. II, dated the 23rd June 1891.
No. VI, dated the 20th October 1891.

2. The amount which it is proposed to borrow for the aforesaid scheme is R2,18,000.

3. The fund, on the security of which the amount is to be borrowed, is that designated as the "Special Fund" of the Ajmere Municipality. This Fund consists of (1) the net receipts accruing from the Octroi dues levied on all grains, sugar, and cloth imported into Municipal limits; (2) a sum of R1,000 annually contributed by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for the use of water from the Anasagar lake; and (3) certain petty items of small amount.

4. The fund is levied, received, and held under the provisions of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, V of 1886.

5. (1) The loan is required for a period of 35½ years.

(2) It will be taken from time to time as necessity may arise during the year 1892.

(3) It will be repaid by half-yearly instalments of R6,592 each, commencing with the month of December 1892.

6. Statements marked A and B, showing the receipts and expenditure during the three years ending the 31st March 1891, of the Ordinary Municipal Funds, and of the "Special Fund" which is referred to above as security for the loan, are annexed. It will be seen that the average annual income of the "Special Fund" for the period in question was R47,079, and the average yearly expenditure was R53,749, giving a yearly deficit of R6,670. An annual surplus of not less than R25,311 is, however, anticipated for the "Special Fund" in future years owing (1) to the absence of expenditure at present involved by the current scheme, and (2) the increase of receipts under certain heads of income, as shown in the statement marked C annexed. This estimated surplus of R25,311 will be available for defraying the annual instalments of R13,184 for the proposed loan.

7. The only prior charge on the "Special Fund" is the balance (namely, R1,01,849 excluding interest) of the loan of R1,25,000 advanced by the Government of India to the Municipality in 1880, for the existing water-supply scheme, on the security of the same "Special Fund"—*vide* letter No. 4011, dated the 13th December 1880, from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara. The payments on account of this prior charge amount to R99,590 per annum, as shown in the statements B and C.

I beg to remain,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,

F. L. REID,

Chairman, Municipal Committee, Ajmere.

Statement A.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Ajmere Municipality during the three years ending the 31st March, 1891, excluding the "Special Fund" Receipts and Expenditure which are separately shown in Statements B and C.

No.	Items.	1888-89.			1889-90.			1890-91.			Total.			Average.			Remarks.
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
	I.—Receipts.																
1	Octroi	57,248	11	0	61,442	7	9	63,358	13	0	1,82,049	15	9	60,683	5	3	
2	Income derived from markets, etc.	3,440	8	6	2,933	15	3	2,121	12	3	8,496	4	0	2,832	1	4	
3	Income from Conservancy and Road-cleaning	8,316	12	4	8,356	9	9	8,305	15	7	24,979	5	8	8,326	7	2	
4	Realization under Special Acts	1,358	5	6	1,823	0	3	1,814	2	0	4,995	7	9	1,665	2	7	
5	Municipal Fines	1,259	8	9	1,703	5	6	829	8	6	3,792	6	9	1,264	2	3	
6	Proceeds of Lands, etc.	28	3	2	12	0	6	432	1	4	472	5	0	157	7	0	
7	Sundries	9,423	5	10	17,307	4	9	11,397	13	8	38,128	8	3	12,709	8	1	
	Total	81,075	7	1	93,578	11	9	88,260	2	4	2,62,914	5	2	87,638	1	8	
	II.—Expenditure.																
1	General Establishment	9,810	4	7	10,492	6	5	11,169	0	5	31,471	11	5	10,490	9	2	
2	Refunds of Octroi	13,165	11	6	13,295	9	0	14,027	4	6	40,488	9	0	13,496	3	0	
3	Fire, Lighting, and Police	16,439	2	10	16,330	0	10	16,383	4	0	49,152	7	8	16,384	2	7	
4	Repairs to Markets and Dispensaries	323	6	5	371	12	10	355	8	8	1,050	11	11	350	3	11	
5	Medical Institution and Vaccination	1,038	5	4	1,261	3	0	2,196	5	6	4,495	13	10	1,498	9	11	
6	Conservancy and Drainage Works	15,360	12	8	15,580	6	5	15,290	10	7	46,231	13	8	15,410	9	11	
7	Public Gardens	7,468	4	8	5,632	7	10	5,090	15	3	18,191	11	9	6,063	14	7	
8	Public Instruction	3,624	4	2	3,683	3	7	3,634	14	6	10,942	6	3	3,647	7	5	
9	Public Works	6,582	11	0	9,300	7	0	11,579	5	5	27,462	7	5	9,154	2	6	
10	Water Works	4,028	12	8	1,130	12	6	216	6	9	5,375	15	11	1,791	15	11	
11	Other Charges	3,144	14	11	3,075	4	3	5,027	7	7	11,247	10	9	3,749	3	7	
	Total	80,986	10	9	80,153	9	8	84,971	3	2	2,46,111	7	7	82,037	2	6	

F. L. REID,
Chairman, Municipal Committee, Ajmere.

Statement B.

Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Expenditure of the "Special Fund" of the Ajmere Municipality during the three years ending the 31st March, 1891.

No.	Items.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Total.	Average.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
	I.—Receipts.						
1	Special Octroi	40,727 12 0	48,633 3 6	45,885 9 6	1,35,246 9 0	45,082 3 0	
2	Receipts from the Railway Department for the use of Anasagar water	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	
3	Sundries	14 15 4	367 7 11	260 8 6	642 15 9	214 5 3	
	Total	41,742 11 4	50,000 11 5	47,146 2 0	1,38,889 8 9	46,296 8 3	
	Contribution from Railway towards working of Water Works*	.....	.....	2,346 13 5	2,346 13 5	782 4 6	* These items will not occur in the accounts after the completion of the proposed water-supply scheme.
	GRAND TOTAL	41,742 11 4	50,000 11 5	49,492 15 5	1,41,236 6 2	47,078 12 9	
	II.—Expenditure.						
1	Refunds of Special Octroi	8,246 8 6	10,771 3 6	10,630 13 6	29,648 9 6	9,882 13 10	
2	Conservancy (Tramway working and subsidiary charges)	9,019 5 5	9,598 9 6	8,333 10 3	26,951 9 2	8,983 13 8	
3	Existing Water Works (working charges)	626 10 7	251 13 5	1,086 6 0	1,964 14 0	654 15 4	
4	Instalment of existing Water Works and Conservancy Tramway Loan of 1880	9,959 0 10	4,979 8 5	14,938 9 3	29,877 2 6	9,959 0 10	
	Total	27,851 9 4	25,601 2 10	34,989 7 0	88,442 3 2	29,480 11 8	† The deficit was met from the accumulated surplus balance of previous years, which amounted to R23,268-5-10 on the 1st April 1888.
5	Capital Outlay on existing Water Works*	32,750 0 0	13,180 0 0	3,188 0 0	49,118 0 0	16,372 11 0	
6	Filtering and pumping Anasagar water*	.....	10,293 0 0	10,084 0 0	20,377 0 0	6,792 5 0	
7	Other new works in connection with the existing water-supply scheme*	.....	.....	3,310 0 0	3,310 0 0	1,103 5 4	
	Total	32,750 0 0	23,473 0 0	16,582 0 0	72,805 0 0	24,268 5 4	
	GRAND TOTAL	60,601 9 4	49,074 2 10	51,571 7 0	1,61,247 3 2	53,749 1 0	
	Surplus†	—18,858 14 0	+926 8 7	—2,078 7 7	—20,010 13 0	—6,670 4 3	

F. L. REID,

Chairman, Municipal Committee, Ajmere.

Statement C.

Statement showing the Estimated Annual Receipts aud Expenditure of the "Special Fund" of the Ajmere Municipality after the completion of the new Water Works.

No.	Items.	Average for thee years ending 31st March 1891.			After the completion of the new Water Works.			Increase.			Remarks.
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
	I.—Receipts.										
1	Special Octroi	45,082	3	0	58,000	0	0	12,917	13	0	Increase due to revision of Octroi Tariff in force since October 1891.
2	Receipts from the Railway Department for the use of Anasagar water	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	...			
3	Sundries	214	5	3	250	0	0	35	10	9	
	TOTAL	46,296	8	3	59,250	0	0	12,953	7	9	
	II.—Expenditure.										
1	Refunds of Special Octroi	9,882	13	10	13,000	0	0	3,117	2	2	Increase consequent on larger Octroi collections (Item 1, 1).
2	Conservancy (Tramway working and subsidiary charges)	8,983	13	8	9,980	0	0	996	2	4	Increase due to enhanced expenditure on the rolling stock.
3	Existing Water Works (working charges)	654	15	4	1,000	0	0	345	0	8	Increase expected from necessity of supplementing the staff employed on removing waste water from the cisterns at hydrants.
4	Instalment of existing Water Works and Conservancy Tramway Loan of 1880	9,959	0	10	9,959	0	10	.....			
	TOTAL	29,480	11	8	33,939	0	10	4,458	5	2	
	SURPLUS				25,310	15	2				

F. L. REID,

Chairman, Municipal Committee, Ajmere.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 14th September, 1892.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 7th September, 1892 . .	6,83,824	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date . .	29,17,377	36,01,201
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	13,526	
Ditto ditto Government	178	13,704
		36,14,905
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	12,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...	12,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 14th September, 1892 . .	...	24,14,905
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department .	6,74,220	
Ditto ditto Government	17,40,685	24,14,905
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . .	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 15th September, 1892.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th September, 1892.

No. 41.—Mr. P. G. Murray, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that Establishment, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. J. Keene, or until further orders.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Director-General.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Sealdah, Calcutta, the 13th September, 1892.

No. 9.—Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, under Articles 277 to 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 10th October, 1892, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Offg. Manager.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 8th day of September, 1892.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3878, Private William Smith.

Age,—24 years 10 months.

Height,—5 feet 7½ inches.

Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, reddish; Eyes, brown.

Date of Desertion or Absence,—4th September, 1892.

Place of Desertion or Absence,—Colaba, Bombay (Allahabad).

Date of Enlistment,—15th July, 1892.

At what place Enlisted,—Colaba, Bombay.

Parish and County in which Born,—Rawal Pindi, Bengal, India.

Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Had no permanent residence.

Marks,—Tattooed cross on back of left forearm.

Trade,—Fireman on railway.

Regimentals, or plain clothes, Regimentals (khaki).

REMARKS,—Obtained leave to proceed to Allahabad from 29th August to 4th September, 1892. Pass. Under 6 months' service.

R. D. PYRKE, *Captain,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn, K.'s O. Yorkshire L. I.

NOTICE.

All communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, including Applications and Specifications, should be addressed to the Secretary, Revenue and Agricultural Department, AT CALCUTTA.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The monuments in Barrackpore Cemetery in memory of the undermentioned persons have become dilapidated. If there are any friends of deceased who are willing to bear the expense of the necessary repairs, will they kindly communicate with the Chaplain, the Reverend W. J. Wickins, No. 60, Barrackpore:—

	Died.	Age.
George Manley . .	June 10, 1809	. 10 months.
Wm. McCluskie . .	Jan. 14, 1824	. 30 years.
Henry Wm. Maylade .	May 9, 1860	. 42 „
Elizabeth Wales . .	Apl. 28, 1860	
Fanny Paisey . .	Nov. 7, 1860	
Brigadier G. Williamson (Commanding the Station) . . .	Sept. 17, 1841	. 55 „
James Newton . .	July 6, 1830	. 25 „
Thos. Green White .	June, 1793	. Infant.
Charlotte, relict of Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Baker . . .	Apl. 1, 1856	. 75 years.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th September, 1892.

No. 7819.—Mr. C. Davis is appointed to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, from the 1st August, 1892, or until further orders.

The 12th September, 1892.

No. 7852.—Mr. C. Goodburn, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 1st grade, is granted a further extension of privilege leave for twenty-one days, from the 4th September, 1892.

The 16th September, 1892.

No. 8109.—Mr. S. B. Smith officiated as Postmaster, Mussooree, from the 25th April to the 23rd May, 1892, both days inclusive.

No. 8116.—Consequent on the appointment of Mr. R. H Kelly, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, to act as Deputy Postmaster General, Assam, the following acting appointments are made in his place, with effect from the 24th August, 1892, until further orders:—

Mr. S. LeM. Lord, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Babu Suryya Kanta Mitra, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. E. A. Pereira, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Babu Chandra Kanta Datta to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 7th September, 1892.

Albert & Co.
Bertrand, Chas., Jr.
Browning, Colin, Mrs.
Calcutta Jute Co.
Chappell, S. A., & Co.
Collins, H. E., Esq.
Collins & Co.
Davies, C. Llewelyn.
Fray & Co.
Gascard, S.
Hobsick, Moritz.
Lawrence, C., Professor.
Leonard, J. F., Mrs.
Loey Van Madame.
MacCoy, Ida.
Moses, Joseph, Mrs.
Pritchard, C. B., Hon. Sir.
Secy., Planters' Provident Fund.
The Agent, National Marine Insurance Co. of South Australia.
Wilde, Anna, Miss.
Woods, A.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Alexander, George.
Allen, C. H.
Arthur, L.
Astell, Godfry, Major.
Atkinson, F. S.
Augustine, S. M.
Bartlett, W. E.
Barton, J. G.
Bean, H.
Blodwell, F. M.
Brown, Frank.
Charlton, J. G.
Carter, W.
Clark, Harry.
Commandant, Malacca Police.
Conway, Esq.
Coventry, Mrs. E. M.
Davies, Reginald.
Davis, Esq.
Desevaux, Charles.
Drummond, G.
Earl, T.
Ewan, Francsi.
Findlay, J. C.
Finkler, M.
Hallé, Clifford.
Harraden, O.
Harrington, Rev.
Hlellde, Mrs.
Humpage, Alf, Mr.
Isaacs, Elias H.
Kramer, Miss Bethy.
Lackersteen, M. L.
Lebihan, Monsieur.
Leonardi, O.
Leslie, W.
McCoy, G. E.
Moolla Moosajee.
Naser, Sam. E.
Newcombe, Alfred.
Patnoy, Mrs.
Parsons, John.
Patterson, E. L.
Peatling, T. H.
Percivall, Thomas.
Pryce, A. E.
Reynolds, R.
Roberts, R.
Sanderson, Mr.
Sceats, Frank S.
Schneider, F. H., Mr.
Smith, Ed. A., Esq.
Sponce, Reginald, Esq.
St. John, J. M. H.
Staff, Ernest.
Summers T., Mr.
Swan, E.
Swarch, Sofia.
Swetenham, E., Col.
Tambkin, S.
Treeling, C.
Tod, John.
Vas, Predade.
Walker, A.
Wallace, R. C.
Wallace, R. E.
Wallerstein, Major.
Walton, H. E.
Wyndham, Wm.

Registered Letters.

Abramowitz Sophie.
Aldham, C. J., Mr.
Browning or Waugh, E. S., Mrs.
Goudchaux, Monsieur.
Jones, F. H., Esq.
Lawler, M., Mrs.
Lebowtez Julia Madam.
Lewinsohn, Filip.
Schoidhan, Dr. Franzis.
Stains, A. J., Mr.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alixander, H. A.
Anokh Sing.
Abbolid, W. L.
Ardeshir, E. Dady Master.
Bulkely, Mrs.
Bellew, W. A.
Brantz, R.
Bird, G. F.
Bughton, T. D.
Barboza, A.
Burnett, J. B.
Basset, E.
Byramjee D. Jandoy.
Bexfield, J.
Bollian, F. R. F., Lt.
Berrill, J. T.
Baptist, M. F.
Beveridge, H. N.
Cazemenme, L.
Charles, W. C.
Clarke, F.
Cochins, J. O.
Cullen, T.
Carmero, F.
D'Silwa, J.
Deware, Miss.
Danhency, G. H.
Esenhoper, E. K.
Fries, J.
Faulker.
Hardwicke, E. A.
Hamilton, A. G.
Helle, R.
Herloger, H.
Jeffries, W. F.
Jcatt, A.
Jones, A. B., Mrs.
Joogalkishore.
James, C., Miss.
Kelly, E. H., Dr.
Kimerling, M.
Karli, G.
Kempe, E.
Lemarchand, C. H.
Leadder, R. H.
Lawrence, C. L.
Lascelles, F. H.
McPhee.
McDonald, W. J.
Mayo, S.
Mormbark, J.
Martin. F.
Mansfeild, E.
Macpherson, J.
Mayhen, C. J.
Newmann, H. J.
Nolan, A. H. M.
Naylor, A. M.
Newcome, S.
Owen, W., Dr.
Owen, W. S.
Pilts, S., Mrs.
Preistly.
Philips, F. A.
Royal, B., Madam.
Rufener, F.
Rolland, C.
Roy, N.., Mrs.
Rawbone, A. J.
Rich, J.
Remington, E., Mrs.
Rothachcis, F., Miss.
Rohde, M.
Ringwood, Capt. H.
Ross, M. J.
Stibbing, A. E., Capt.
Shamamando Shom.
Slegmann, E. A., Mrs.
Stewart, C. H.
Schvarts, M.
Smith.
Spitzel, L.
Suklimon, S.
Somlal.
Strong, S.
Shercore, A. A.
Sompson, E. D.
Townsend. E. S.
Vukers, W.
Vonkeyelnann Here.
Williamson, A., Mrs.
Wilkins, C. F.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 29th August, 1892.

Anthony, R.
Chamberlain, E.
Cobin, R. M.
Cooke, G. H.
Davison, Mrs.
Ferdinand, J. B.
George, J.
Goward, E.
Graham, Mrs.
Harding, R. H.
Hay, J.
Hopkins, J. A.
Imril, H.
Parker, C.
Pym, G.
Sanderson, H.
Shircore, J.
Thompson, W. H.
Watson, W. J.
William, F.

GEO. ED. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 17th September, 1892.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1892.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	21st Sept.	Per P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	20th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	19th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	19th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	24th ,,	Per French Str. *Niemen.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	22nd ,,	Per Steamer *C. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	20th ,,	Per Steamer *Goa.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	27th ,,	Per Steamer *Purnea.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	21st ,,	Per Steamer *Katoria.*
Port Blair	21st ,,	*Viâ* Madras.

N. B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

GEO. ED. WALKER,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

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Memoranda on the System of Brick-making at Akra. By A. G. BREMNER, Assistant Engineer. R3 (4a.)
Schedule of Contract Rates for work of different kinds in the several Divisions in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1888. R5 (6a.)
Table of Tolls prepared by the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals. R2-8 (2a.)

MARINE.

The River Hooghly: Calcutta to Saugor Island, with Charts and Diagrams. By S R. ELSON. R2-8 (2a.)
The Bengal Pilots' Code of Signals. R3 (2a. 6p.)
Regulations and Suggestions as to the Survey of the Hull, Equipments, and Machinery of seagoing Steam-ships carrying passengers, and of Inland Steam-vessels. R1 (2a.)
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Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial Certificates of Competency. R1 (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates for local certificates in the Mercantile Marine, under Act I of 1859. R1 (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a. (1a.)
Instructions as to the Survey of Passenger Accommodation on Inland Steam-vessels. 2a. (1a.)
Rules, Bye-Laws, Regulations, and Notifications relating to the Port of Chittagong. 4a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January, 1892. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

Papers relating to the Cultivation and Trade of Wheat. 8a. (2a.)
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Wards' Manual, 1888. R2 (4a.)
Cess Manual, 1888. R1-8 (4a.)
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Bengal Embankment Manual. R2. With Map. R3 (2a.)
Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Administration of the Salt Department. R1-4 (3a.)
Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in English. 2a. (½a.)
Bihar Peasant Life. *Illustrated.* By G. A. GRIERSON, ESQ., B.C.S. R5 (8a.)
Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By H. J. S. COTTON, C.S. R2-4 (4a.)
A Revenue History of the Sunderbuns. By F. E. PARGITER, C.S. R2-8 (3a.)
A Sketch of the Administration of the Hooghly District. By Mr. G. TOYNBEE. R1-8 (3a.)
The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto	Fishes.	Volume I.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto.	Volume II.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	Birds.	Volume I.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto.	Volume II.	R11-4 (4a.)
Ditto	ditto	Reptilia and Batrachia.		R13 (6a.)

The Fauna will be complete in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for 1890-91. 8a. (2a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. (1a.) per copy.
Ditto in Kaithi. (1a.) per copy.

☞ ***The List of Books available for sale at the Secretariat Press will in future be published once only in each month.***

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 170518, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Deenbai, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

DEENBAI PESTONJI FRAMJI BHAWNUGGRI.

BOMBAY, BOHORA BAZAR,

The 5th September, 1892.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 38.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	11 11	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	9 0	9 0
Tavoy	..	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 7	11 7	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	399 3	399 3	15 3	15 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 11	9 11	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 5	7 7	10 14	10 14	‡	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	125 0	130 0	17 8	17 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	6 9	7 5	9 4	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 10	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 12	...	...	...	...	193 6	213 15	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	6 6	7 1	6 14	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 6	7 6	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	..	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	161 10	161 10	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	.	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 5	...	...	8 12	8 4	10 10	9 13	‡	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	‡	...	...	...	392 0	392 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Ma dalay	11 6	10 14	...	...	10 10	9 12	11 10	10 10	19 10	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 0	18 8	19 5	8 14	8 4	70 0	70 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	‡	‡	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 11	7 11	‡	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	‡	‡	7 2	7 2	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	‡	‡	...	...	6 2	7 0	8 0	8 0	‡	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	‡	‡	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 0
Meiktila	4 0	4 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 14	8 14	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	20 13	20 13	5 13	5 13	222 10	222 10	14 4	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 1	16 0	15 6	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 0	14 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 5	11 6	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	16 8	18 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	10 8>	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 6	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	10 6	10 8
Cachar	8 0	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 8	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 4	7 4
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	11 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	..	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	..	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																												
Eastern hill tracts—																												
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 14	8 14½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	3 8	3 8
Eastern—																												
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 10
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 8	...	...	7 8	8 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	.	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	10 0
Tippera	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 4½	8 10	9 12	10 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 13	7 14	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																												
Khulna	8 0	10 0	..	8 8	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 5	...	...	10 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 6
24-Parganas	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	14 8	14 8	...	..	17 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	10 8	11 0	...	...	11 4	10 10	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	17 0	18 0	240 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	13 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	106 0	106 0	10 10¾	16 10¾
Calcutta	11 0	11 4	14 12	14 12	8 0	7 14	10 10	10 9	14 8	15 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	9 6	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 3	15 3	85 0	85 0	11 6	11 6
Hooghly	12 5	12 0	14 9	.	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	11 7	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	11 15	11 13¾	17 12½	17 12½	10 0	10 0	11 2	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	14 14	...	...	17 12½	17 4½	.	...	10 10½	10 10½
Jessore	10 0	10 10	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 9	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Faridpur	13 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8
Central—																												
Bankura	11 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	220 0	220 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	12 0	11 14	...	...	10 2	9 12	12 9	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 0	...	...	18 0	17 4	100 0	100 0	11 10	11 4
Birbhum	11 4	10 10	9 0	10 3	10 4	10 8	12 0	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 14
Murshidabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	7 0	12 6	12 12	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	13 5	14 4	...	...	15 12	16 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 12	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 9	9 9
Rajshahi	12 0	12 0	19 8	19 8	9 0	9 12	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	...	...	16 12	17 11	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	9 8	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	10 0
Northern—																												
Rangpur	11 4	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	80 0	200 0	10 0	9 0
Dinajpur	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	10 4
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	..	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																												
Puri	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 13	...	...	13 13	13 13	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Cuttack	7 14	11 2	...	...	8 13	8 8	11 13	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	16 6†	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0‖ to 13 0	12 0* 13 0§	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																												
Singhbhum	13 0	13 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 8	10 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0		200 0	10 8	10 8
Lohardaga	7 0 to 9 8	7 8 to 9 12	11 0	11 0	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	11 4 to 12 0	11 8 to 12 0	17 0	18 0	11 0 to 13 0	11 0 to 13 0	140 0 to 160 0	140 0 to 160 0	9 0	9 0
Palámau	10 11	10 6½	..	16 14	10 11	10 15½	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 10½	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	200 0	7 5	9 0
Hazáribágh	11 8	12 0	14 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	8 8

* Chhola. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. § Biri. ‖ Biri or Kalai. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	13 0	13 5	13 4	13 5	9 0	10 8	10 0	11 14	13 5	13 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 8
Gaya	12 8	12 8	16 0	16 4	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 12	16 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 4	14 8	17 0	17 4	16 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 8 to 15 8	14 8 to 15 8	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 8	18 0	21 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	12 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	11 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	15 2	15 2	10 1	10 1	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	15 2	15 2	15 2	13 14	17 10	17 10	164 0	164 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	12 1	12 1	17 10	17 10	10 0	10 0	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	17 1	16 8	14 14	17 10	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	17 10	17 10	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	9 0	8 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	19 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Saran	13 8	13 4	19 0	18 4	8 8	8 4	11 5	11 2	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	17 10	18 0	19 12	17 4	20 0	19 8	160 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	13 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Benares	13 0	13 0	17 1	16 13	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	17 7	17 5½	16 6	15 11½	...	...	11 5	11 4	16 15	16 13	...	...	20 0	20 5	125 0	125 0	9 8	9 8
Ghazipur	13 8	13 8	17 6	16 12	6 7	6 7	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 1	16 1	20 10	19 5	10 5	10 5	17 6	17 6	...	...	20 10	20 10	180 4	180 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	12 8	13 0	19 0	19 8	7 0	7 0	10 4	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 0	...	...	24 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 12
Allahabad	12 4	11 8	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 4	18 8	19 0	18 4	18 8	...	...	11 8	12 0	18 6	18 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	9 8
Central—																										
Bánda	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	...	...	21 4	21 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Hamirpur	16 4	16 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 4	10 8	21 8	20 8	20 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	...	...	...	25 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	18 0‡	18 0‡	16 0	16 0	22 8‡	23 0‡	18 0	18 0	24 0‖	26 0‡	160 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 4	14 0	19 8	19 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	19 4	19 4	19 0	19 0	...	...	14 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 8	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 4	14 4	18 4	18 4	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	18 8	13 0	18 8	18 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	20 4	20 4	22 0	22 0	23 8	23 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Farukhabad	13 6	13 6	18 8	18 0	5 4	5 4	8 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	...	...	22 8	19 12	120 0	110 0	11 8	11 0
Mainpuri	15 0	14 12	19 12	19 0	4 0	4 8	5 0	8 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	19 12	18 8	20 0	17 8	24 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 8
Etah	15 8	16 4	22 4	22 8	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 4	17 8	17 8	15 8	15 8	22 8	21 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	24 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	...	15 6	...	22 4	...	7 8	...	12 0	...	20 0	...	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	25 4	...	180 0	...	11 0
Agra	...	13 8	...	20 0	...	5 0	...	9 0	...	18 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	...	20 0	...	...	..	15 0	...	105 0	...	11 8
Muttra	14 0	14 0	21 8	22 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 8	...	...	24 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 0	14 8	22 0	19 0	5 4	5 4	9 0	9 0	16 0	19 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	125 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	15 2	15 0	21 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	9 8	10 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	...	22 4	21 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 0
Submontane—																										
Ballia	14 0	13 12	18 0	17 8	9 4	9 0	11 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	...	...	19 8	19 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	10 8
Azamgarh	13 2	13 0	18 6	17 4	8 14	8 14	11 7	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	14 12	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 10	20 10	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	22 0‡	22 0‡	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	...	14 8	...	20 0	...	8 0	...	8 8	..	15 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	..	19 8	...	21 0	..	19 0	...	140 0	...	10 12
Budaun	15 8	15 0	21 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	13 8	18 0	14 8	...	...	8 0	7 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	160 0	192 0	11 0	11 0
Pilibhit	13 6	13 2	23 12	25 0	11 4	10 0	22 8	11 4	13 12	22 8	...	13 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 14	10

Bareilly	13 14	12 14	18 3	19 1[illegible]	6 8	6 8	10 14	10 9	18 12	18 3	15 4	15 4	...	...	8 2	8 2	18 3	18 12	21 0	18 12	19 15	19 15	145 0	125 0	10 14	10 14
Moradabad	14 4	14 4	19 8	19 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 8	4 0	19 8	19 4	15 0	13 8	22 8	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Naini Tal	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	8 12	8 4	11 4	11 4	7 0	7 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	11 12‡	10 12	...	...	9 0¶	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Bijnor	13 12	13 12	21 6	21 6	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	...	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 4	...	...	20 4	20 4	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	14 9	14 9	24 3	24 3	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 0	17 10	17 9	14 13	14 13	9 14	9 14	6 9	6 9	20 14	20 14	15 6	15 6	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	14 4	14 4	21 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 8	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	10 12	10 12	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	13 12	13 12	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Dehra Dún	12 12	12 8	18 0	18 0	9 0	6 0	10 0	9 4	16 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 2	18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 10
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 0	14 0	21 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	14 8	14 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	25 8	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	25 0‡	24 0‡	17 0	17 0	25 0‡	25 0‡	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 8	13 4	20 0	19 2	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	14 0	20 8	19 13	21 0	20 8	21 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 8
Hardoi	15 4	15 4	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	20 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 2	13 3	18 8	18 8	10 4	9 12	12 14	12 10	18 8	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	...	...	20 8	20 4	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	12 8	12 10	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	22 10	22 0	23 0	21 8	20 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 12
Gonda	14 14	14 6	20 8	20 8	10 4	10 4	11 12	11 10	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 8	20 12	20 4	23 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 0	15 0	22 0	20 8	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	22 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	29 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	20 8	20 8	19 8	23 12	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	15 0	15 0	22 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	...	20 0	22 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 2	12 13	18 12	18 12	8 12	7 8	10 0	10 0	16 14	16 4	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 8	18 2	16 4	..	18 12	...	...	16 0	15 0
Bánswara	15 10	15 10	18 12	18 12	8 2	8 12	12 8	13 12	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 8	26 4	26 14	20 0	20 0	...	..	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	9 12½	9 12½	12 14½	10 2½	7 13	7 13	8 9½	8 3½	12 14½	10 2½	9 12½	8 9½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	12 8	12 14½	12 14½	12 8	9 12½	8 15¾	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6
Sirohee	10 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Erinpura	11 0	10 11	15 2	14 14	.	...	8 2	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 14								
Ajmere	12 0	12 0	16 8	16 8	5 0	5 0	9 10	9 10	16 12	16 13	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 7	16 0	16 0	...	...	220 0	220 0	12 4	12 4
Abu	10 2	10 2	13 4	13 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	.	.	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	13 0	14 0	9 0	9 8	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Kishengarh	12 4	12 12	16 12	15 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 12	15 4	14 12	†	†	†	†	17 0	17 0	15 4	15 8	†	†	*	*	11 0	11 0
Boondee	16 8	16 8	21 0	20 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	...	...	..	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Kotah	18 4	18 0	20 0	22 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	24 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	9 8
Jhallawar	15 9	15 12	24 2½	24 4½	7 13½	7 13½	10 3	10 3	22 11	22 11	15 12½	15 12½	...	...	22 2	22 2	19 15	20 3	22 2	22 2	11 12½	12 11	175 0	175 0	9 2	9 4
Tonk	14 8	14 6	19 0	17 9	7 8	7 12	8 8	8 8	23 8	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 5	...	...	...	..	85 0	85 0	10 10	10 6
Jeypore	14 0	13 8	18 8	18 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	18 4	17 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	18-4 to 19 0	17-0 to 18 8	19 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	16 4	15 15	22 8	20 14	10 0	10 1	10 10	11 4	21 4	21 4	17 8	17 8	...	...	12 8	11 9	22 8	20 14	...	...	32 8	28 12	200 0	200 0	10 15	11 1½
Dholpur	15 11½	15 8¾	23 5½	22 8	8 7	8 7	9 3½	9 5	18 9	18 0	19 2	18 1¾	...	...	11 4	11 4	23 7½	22 11½		...	29 8¾	28 5½	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	15 8	15 8	21 5½	21 8	6 2½	6 2½	6 15	6 15	21 2½	21 5	18 8	19 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	22 5	22 8	18 0	15 0	25 4	25 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	11 2½
Ulwur	14 13	14 12	20 7	19 13	7 4	8 0	8 8	8 10	21 0	20 3	17 14	18 2	...	...	12 12	12 12	20 9	20 5	20 0	20 3	27 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 10
Deoli Cantonment	14 4	13 4	16 4	16 4	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	18 7	17 14	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	.	..	...	.	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	12 0	11 13½	16 15½	16 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	15 5	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	10 8	10 10½	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 4½
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	10 8	11 0	18 0	17 8	..	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	§	§	11 0	11 0
Balmer	9 0	9 6	..	..	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 13	11 12	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	12 0
Anádra	10 8	10 6	13 0	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	12 8	12 8	9 0	9 0	..	...	11 12	11 12
Shahpoora	...	11 4	...	14 1½	.	9 8	...	10 0	...	14 7	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	..	14 1½	..	14 1½	...	...	...	160 0	...	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	9 13½ and 11 4	9 12 and 11 0	15 10	15 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 2	13 0 and 14 0	12 3	12 0 and 12 8	...	...	...	...	15 10	13 8	13 2	15 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	13 7	13 8
Jeysulmere	8 10	8 4	...	...	6 10	6 8	8 4	8 4	12 12	11 10	12 6	9 10	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	...	...	...	..	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	10 5½	10 0	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	...	9 8	9 8	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	11 8	11 8	14 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 4
Neemuch Cantonment	11 14	12 0	18 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	17 0	16 10	14 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 1	17 8	16 8	22 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	..	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	15 8¾	15 10¾	23 6	24 7	16 14½	7 7	9 4½	9 4¾	20 11½	19 10½	17 8½	17 0	...	...	12 12	12 12	17 8¾	17 0	21 4	20 3	17 0½	17 0	148 8	148 12	12 3½	11 11

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Seven and half pies per bundle. ‖ Husked. ¶ Masur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	22 0	21 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	13 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	300 0	300 0	12 4	12 8
Central—																										
Gurgáon	15 0	15 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	23 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	130 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	15 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	..	...	9 0	9 0	25 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	8 0	12 0	23 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	11 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	15 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 8
Ludhiána	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	15 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdáspur	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	*	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	11 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	13 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujrá. ála	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	105 0	100 0	13 4	13 8
Gujrát	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	†	†	*	*	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	†	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	78 0	80 0	13 4	13 4
Hazára	11 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	†	†	‡	‡	14 0	16 0	11 0	16 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	11 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	18 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	†	†	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	105 0	100 0	38 0	38 0
Kohát	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	85 0	85 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	‡	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 8
Mooltan	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 8
Bannu	15 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	115 0	115 0	36 0	36 0
Muzaffargarh	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	22 0	22 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	9 8	10 0	14 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	‡	...	‡	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	6 8	6 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	9 8	16 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	12 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 0	11 8	16 0	15 8	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 4	13 14	13 14	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 14	16 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	120 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	10 12	11 0	14 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 10	8 10	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	9 12	10 13	15 0	16 5	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	‡	‡	‡	7 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	70 0	70 0	8 0	8 0

Bombay—																												
Konkan—																												
Karwar	8 8	8 8	*	*	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	18 0	19 0	*	*	9 8	11 0	*	*	9 8	9 8	213 5	213 5	12 0	12 0
Ratnágiri	7 15	7 15	*	*	9 5	9 5	10 9	10 10	13 10	13 0	9 13	9 3	15 4	16 7	*	*	12 10	12 10	*	*	8 14	8 3	105 0	120 0	12 15	12 5
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 5	7 5	11 2	11 2	12 2	12 2	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	103 0	103 0	12 0	12 0
Bombay	8 6	8 13	14 10	14 6	7 1	6 12	10 8	10 4	13 9	13 7	13 2	12 9	13 11	15 7	9 11	11 4	12 13	13 4	17 0	17 6	7 6	7 14	58 4	58 4	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 12½	8 12½	*	*	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	*	*	12 0	12 0	18 11	18 11	*	*	11 7½	11 7½	*	*	8 12½	8 12½	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	8 2	8 2	*	*	8 11	8 11	9 8	9 8	16 5	16 5	15 1	14 3	17 4	17 4	*	*	9 13	9 13	*	*	11 2	11 2	91 0	91 0	70 5	10 5
Belgaum	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 8	9 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	16 8	16 0	15 0	14 8	20 0	19 0	*	*	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	8 8	8 8	92 8	92 8	13 0	12 12
Sátara	8 11	8 11	13 1	13 1	6 13	6 13	7 14	7 14	13 5	13 5	12 4	12 4	14 0	14 0	14 9	14 9	9 12	9 12	15 2	15 2	8 4	8 4	108 0	108 0	10 3	10 13
Sholapur	12 2	11 10	*	*	9 12	9 12	10 4	10 4	19 10	20 15	20 2	‡	*	*	*	*	13 0	12 2	*	*	10 3	9 12	71 0	71 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	8 7	8 7	*	*	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	17 8	18 4	14 12	‡	*	*	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	*	*	7 5	7 5	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Poona (City)	9 3	9 3	10 3	10 3	7 15	7 15	8 9	8 9	15 4	15 4	13 13	13 13	16 6	16 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	12 0	12 0	67 7	67 7	12 4	12 4
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 4	10 4	...	...	9 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 3	17 3	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	91 0	91 0	13 0	13 0
Násik	12 3	12 3	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 13	14 13	19 2	19 2	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	14 4	14 4
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 4	12 4	*	*	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	22 8	22 8	18 2	18 2	*	*	*	*	10 9	10 9	*	*	16 4	16 4	106 0	106 0	10 6	10 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	*	...	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	10 8	10 8	*	*	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	13 8	13 8	*	*	*	*	13 0	13 0	*	*	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	12 5	12 5	21 5	21 5	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	18 13	17 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	*	*	11 14	12 0	*	*	12 2	11 7	107 0	107 0	12 12	12 12
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 0	8 0	12 9	12 9	6 4½	6 4½	8 0	8 0	13 11½	13 11½	14 14	14 4½	17 4	17 2	...	..	11 7	11 7	...	..	9 2	9 2	73 2	73 2	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	..	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máháls (Godhra)	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	..	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	..	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	13 4½	*	*	*	*	13 8	13 8	*	*	11 0	10 0	145 0	145 0	12 0	12 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 4	12 6	...	...	5 4	5 8	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 2	13 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	...	...	7 0	7 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12 12	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 5	11 6
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	11 8	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 12	17 8	17 12	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	12 10	13 6	...	...	7 0	7 1	10 6	10 6	14 15	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	17 4	...	...	12 5	11 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	12 0	12 5	...	...	...	..	9 0	9 0	14 14	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	13 15	...	...	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	10 2	10 2	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 14	8 14	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	11 14	11 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 10	10 10	16 14	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	10 0	10 5	95 0	95 0	10 0	10 0
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	13 5	13 5	110 0	110 0	10 10	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 0	9 3	9 2	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	16 10	...	...	19 3	18 14	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	11 12	11 12	...	...	9 6	9 7	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	...	...	16 12	16 13	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 2	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	10 10	10 0	160 0	160 0	8 13	8 13
Jubbulpore	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	110 0	110 0	9 4	9 0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	15 0	16 8	20 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	23 0	23 8	128 0	130 0	10 4	10 0
Mandla	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	16 0	...	...	9 2	9 2	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	16 10	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	11 11	12 9	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	13 5	13 5	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	10 14	10 14	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	12 7	12 7	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 15	10 15	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	11 6	11 6	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8
Berar—																										
Buldána	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 13	14 5	...	...	8 5	8 10	10 5	10 5	24 0	23 0	7 10	6 5	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	...	...	12 5	12 10	78 0	80 0	9 8	9 6
Akola	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	91 0	91 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Amraoti	11 8	12 0	...	...	7 12	8 0	8 12	10 0	17 14	18 13	14 0	13 13	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	81 0	81 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 13	9 13	*	*	6 12	6 15	7 15	8 6	14 7	15 2	15 15	16 12	23 0	21 7	*	*	11 4	11 8	12 11	12 3	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 2
Bolaram	10 8	9 9	*	*	7 0	7 0	7 14	7 14	16 5	15 7	*	*	*	*	*	*	12 4	11 15	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	9 0	9 0	*	*	7 12	7 8	9 12	9 0	16 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	*	*	12 0	12 8	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penniseum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thûr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 5	9 2	8 11	9 8	*	*	*	*	16 2	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	15 14	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	17 6	14 13	17 8	15 14	18 0	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 11	11 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 0	8 0	13 2	12 11	12 10	12 10	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	10 2
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	15 8	15 8	17 6	17 6	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221 2	221 2	12 14	12 14
Central—																										
Bellary	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 3	9 3	16 8	16 0	13 10	13 3	19 6	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 11	7 11	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 11	9 11	17 0	16 8	12 3	12 3	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 8	9 8	15 6	15 0	13 13	13 13	20 5	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 5	9 5	15 13	15 13	13 13	13 13	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	*	*	18 3	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	119 2	119 2	11 13	10 11
Vizagapatam	7 8	8 0	...	...	7 5	7 5	7 14	8 8	14 10	14 14	14 6	14 14	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godavari	7 3	5 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 8	10 8	15 6	15 6	14 2	14 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162 0	162 0	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	6 14	6 14	...	...	9 13	10 6	10 8	11 0	15 13	15 13	*	*	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 11	7 3	...	...	9 0	8 11	10 2	10 2	15 8	16 0	13 3	13 3	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	6 11	...	...	8 6	8 5	9 2	8 14	13 8	13 8	12 8	11 3	15 14	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 11	8 11	*	*	*	*	16 6	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 6	124 6	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 13	6 13	...	...	9 6	8 13	10 11	10 5	15 8	14 10	12 6	11 10	18 0	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	163 3	11 11	11 11
S. Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 8	10 8	*	*	20 6	23 2	17 8	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 0	10 0	*	*	15 10	15 3	17 11	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 5	6 5	...	...	8 13	8 10	9 2	8 14	15 2	13 11	15 14	14 10	16 6	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 2	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 3	9 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 8	9 8	13 13	13 13	12 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	7 4	7 4	8 4	8 4	20 0	23 8	19 0	19 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	9 8	8 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	114 0	114 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	8 0	7 10	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 12	7 11	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 8	18 11	...	...	9 8	8 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 8	10 8	9 4	9 4	150 0	150 0	9 4	9 4
Tûmkûr	7 8	8 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 8	20 0	16 0	...	...	28 0	20 0	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	...	12 0	11 8	340 0	340 0	9 8	10 0
Hassan	...	...	7 0	6 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	18 12	27 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	72 0	72 0	8 8	8 0
Kadur	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 12	25 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	6 13	6 13	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	10 8	10 0	23 2	23 2	...	7 0	27 13	26 12	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 8	10 0	9 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	[illegible] 0	28 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	7 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	26 8	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 8	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE RABI SEASON OF 1891-92, AND FOR THE WHOLE YEAR.

No. A26.—Rabi Statement.] PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1891-92.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

District.	Area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	Area irrigated.		1891-92 as compared with 1890-91.		Ranfall for six months, October 1891 to March 1892.													
			Rabi, 1890-91.	Rabi, 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total.	
							1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1890-91.	1891-92.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Saháranpur	1,425,920	1,034,058	34,792	48,890	14,098	...	...	2·50	...	...	1·40	...	1·50	...	...	1·03	0·40	...	3·30	3·53
Muzaffarnagar	1,054,080	901,359	92,988	106,749	13,761	...	0·10	0·10	...	...	0·67	...	1·30	...	0·5	0·85	0·55	...	2·67	0·95
Meerut	1,511,680	1,335,106	191,730	151,418	...	40,312	...	2·89	...	0·05	0·52	...	1·31	0·28	0·0	1·23	1·24	...	3·27	4·45
Bulandshahr	1,214,080	1,087,677	138,810	134,259	...	4,551	...	0·85	...	...	0·30	...	0·57	0·35	0·5	0·50	1·24	...	2·26	1·70
Aligarh	1,252,480	1,042,976	117,695	109,272	...	8,423	...	0·55	...	...	0·24	...	0·84	0·50	...	0·26	1·49	...	2·57	1·31
Muttra	932,480	861,738	43,323	45,600	2,277	...	...	1·24	...	...	1·10	...	0·42	0·26	...	0·05	2·07	...	3·59	1·55
Agra	1,187,840	961,164	21,235	22,429	1,194	...	...	0·88	...	...	0·10	...	0·75	0·58	...	0·07	1·49	...	2·34	1·53
Etah	1,110,918	891,682	70,155	76,435	6,280	...	...	1·00	...	...	0·08	...	0·86	0·96	...	0·20	2·40	...	3·34	2·16
Mainpuri	1,086,080	766,247	107,232	108,509	1,277	...	0·10	1·00	...	...	0·05	..	0·34	0·60	...	0·22	2·86	...	3·35	2·42
Farukhabad	1,100,160	858,132	46,625	47,218	593	...	...	0·52	...	...	0·40	...	0·54	...	...	0·10	3·20	...	4·14	0·62
Etáwah	1,084,160	837,512	140,831	132,381	...	8,450	...	0·22	...	...	0·06	...	0·63	1·03	...	0·24	1·74	...	2·43	1·49
Cawnpore	1,514,368	1,105,260	159,207	165,288	6,081	...	0·27	0·62	...	...	...	...	0·66	0·22	0·25	0·90	1·34	...	2·52	1·74
Delhi	812,238	669,772	69	...	...	69	...	0·46	...	0·10	0·45	...	0·28	0·40	0·04	1·05	0·86	...	1·63	2·01
Gurgaon	1,242,357	1,083,308	36,838	37,448	610	...	...	0·29	...	...	0·31	...	0·13	0·60	...	0·30	2·13	...	2·57	1·19
Dehra Dún	763,520	192,652	8,905	12,058	3,153	...	0·03	0·82	0·35	...	0·76	...	3·15	...	2·50	2·94	1·69	...	8·48	3·76
Bijnor	1,196,902	1,030,184	2,630	6,175	3,545	...	...	0·82	...	1·70	0·75	...	1·24	0·08	0·31	2·43	1·10	...	3·40	5·03
Tarái	590,720	421,075	7,186	9,350	2,164	...	...	0·70	...	...	0·30	...	2·90	0·20	0·20	1·20	1·50	...	4·90	2·10
Pilibhít	878,904	708,985	5,266	5,044	...	222	...	0·22	...	...	0·30	...	1·70	0·20	...	1·20	1·80	...	3·80	1·60
Bareilly	1,018,056	907,470	33,414	35,102	1,688	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	1·30	0·10	...	1·10	3·00	...	4·40	1·20
Jhánsi	1,049,790	748,265	479	870	391	...	...	...	...	..	0·35	...	0·38	1·20	...	...	0·41	...	1·14	1·20
Hamírpur	1,464,704	1,226,242	2,084	2,165	81	...	...	0·88	...	...	–	..	0·28	0·63	...	0·91	1·41	...	1·69	2·42
Jalaun	945,684	770,851	29,527	26,433	...	3,094	...	0·27	...	...	0·40	...	0·24	1·49	...	0·53	2·26	...	2·90	2·29
Kumaun Bhábar	Not known.		55,097	55,257	160	...	1·40	3·33	...	...	0·40	...	3·15	0·18	1·00	2·46	3·30	...	9·25	5·97
Tikamgarh State			173	306	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	24,437,121	19,441,715	1,346,291	1,338,656	57,486	65,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Net decrease . . 7,635

NAINI TAL,
The 20th August 1892.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.

No. B26.—Rabi Statement.]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1891-92.

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of Crops.	Sahárranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Jalaun.	Kamaun Bhábar.	Tikamgarh State.	Total.
Gardens and orchards	857	762	1,011	745	686	80	81	155	86	11	99	270	...	67	347	5	1	4	44	4	2	18	227	...	5,562
Sugarcane	46	25	119	23	...	..	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	25	...	246
Cereals — Wheat	41,573	91,005	117,971	86,332	59,848	11,770	12,771	49,462	60,955	24,829	54,707	82,595	...	10,190	8,873	4,076	6,759	2,402	23,430	374	826	8,626	26,250	109	785,733
Cereals — Barley	878	1,476	5,239	10,682	9,577	3,107	683	3,639	9,995	16,329	4,095	39,125	...	937	571	68	656	220	1,208	71	367	...	3,168	35	112,126
Cereals — Oats	...	2	951	395	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	.	..	..	...	...		..	.	...	...	...	1,349
Cereals — Chena	..	–	2	101	625	4	105	236	559	...	88	8	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	5,114	...	6,853
Other grains	778	2,289	7,054	24,570	33,195	17,760	6,437	19,982	28,008	1,405	61,304	38,970	...	14,074	...	1,726	1,213	1,110	5,785	173	794	12,974	45	67	279,713
Pulses — Gram	1,145	4,745	4,697	1,869	2,609	12,682	1,491	1,681	2,295	514	3,915	841	...	12,005	253	229	327	588	2,147	247	120	1,058	1,381	94	56,933
Pulses — Peas	412	3,631	9,721	4,953	199	...	446	...	1,069	365	3,651	1,063	...	...	183	...	45	15	22	...	...	...	335	...	26,110
Pulses — Arhar	...	...	...	25	58	...	2	17	2	3	6	...	...	...	...	13	6	3	85	...	3	38	1	...	262
Pulses — Masur	594	1,384	527	179	1	...	.	...	...	1	...	...	.	...	894	35	244	388	849	...	...	..	1,840	...	6,936
Fodder crops	1,120	317	1,758	353	29	.	12	3	..	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,593
Fibres, cotton, etc.	...	28	309	111	2	.	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	456
Dyes, indigo, etc.	...	...	3	1	1	.	...	3	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	8
Drugs, opium, etc.	31	...	2	22	35	3	5	463	4,006	3,090	3,401	472	...	14	176	...	15	5	196	...	...	2	372	...	12,310
Oilseeds	600	232	9	234	1	16	...	16	128	19	...	...	...	17	479	15	39	246	739	...	...	62	...	...	2,852
Miscellaneous	856	853	2,045	3,664	2,406	178	396	772	1,404	652	1,114	1,944	...	135	282	2	42	63	597	1	53	3,655	16,499	1	37,614
Total Rabi, 1891-92	48,890	106,749	151,418	134,259	109,272	45,600	22,429	76,435	108,509	47,218	132,381	165,288	...	37,448	12,058	6,175	9,350	5,044	35,102	870	2,165	26,433	55,257	306	1,338,656
Total Rabi, 1890-91	34,792	92,988	191,730	138,810	117,695	43,323	21,235	70,155	107,232	46,625	140,831	159,207	69	36,838	8,905	2,630	7,186	5,226	33,414	479	2,084	29,527	55,097	173	1,346,291

NAINI TAL,
The 20th August 1892.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.

No. C26.—Rabi Statement.]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1891-92.

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

Nature of Crops.	Ganges Canal.						Lower Ganges Canal.						Eastern Jumna Canal.			Agra Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Dún Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.		Total area irrigated by canals under the Irrigation Department.	Canals under the Commissioner of Kumaun.		Total.
	Northern.	Anúpshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etáwah.	Bhognipur.	Total.	Upper.	Lower.	Total.						Jhánsi lakes.	Hamírpur lakes.		Tarái canals.	Bhábar canals.	
Garden and orchards	748	522	545	455	1,067	3,337	13	25	267	81	63	449	611	286	897	227	18	347	49	5	4	2	5,335	...	227	5,562
Sugar-cane	3	24	71	24	1	123	...	...	...	...	1	1	45	46	91	...	...	...	...	6	...	..	221	.	25	246
Cereals — Wheat	51,863	68,780	58,917	64,620	84,113	328,293	27,979	39,939	45,845	78,709	55,272	247,744	30,772	63,404	94,176	33,795	8,698	8,873	28,252	4,076	425	812	755,144	4,339	26,250	785,733
Cereals — Barley	1,008	8,160	1,041	5,934	12,369	28,532	870	10,554	57,187	235	1,736	70,582	615	1,352	1,967	4,681	...	571	1,932	68	106	367	108,806	152	3,168	112,126
Cereals — Oats	.	.	769	579	1	1,349	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	. .	...	...	...	...	1,349	...	...	1,349
Cereals — Chena	...	10	2	...	1,266	1,278	. .	124	12	216	42	394	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,736	3	5,114	6,853
Other grains	115	13,416	6,663	14,648	53,337	88,179	2,898	9,643	23	78,296	38,331	129,191	719	946	1,665	36,791	13,586	. .	7,627	1,726	24	182	279,187	48	45	279,713
Pulses — Gram	2,989	3,326	1,564	1,477	2,686	12,042	1,036	1,383	430	2,096	3,584	8,529	641	3,199	3,840	26,078	1,109	253	2,931	229	341	69	55,421	131	1,381	56,933
Pulses — Peas	2,11	6,402	1,233	5,693	...	15,444	...	774	923	1,504	2,947	6,148	11	3,461	3,472	446	...	183	82	...	...	...	25,775	...	335	26,110
Pulses — Arhar	...	...	...	7	91	98	4	2	...	6	1	13	. .	...	. .	2	41	...	93	13	...	..	260	1	1	262
Pulses — Masur	593	135	...	268	...	996	1	...	...	...	....	1	527	1,162	1,689	. .	...	894	1,409	35	...	...	5,024	72	1,840	6,936
Fodder crops	58	138	614	371	31	1,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124	1,244	2,368	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,593	.	...	3,593
Fibres, cotton, etc.	...	29	52	114	3	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	...	...	450
Dyes, indigo, etc.	.	5	3	...	...	8	...	. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	. .	8
Drugs, opiums, etc.	2	4	1	17	102	126	259	3,029	3,319	4,393	369	11,369	29	1	30	19	2	176	205	...	...	...	11,927	11	372	12,310
Oil-seeds	...	231	10	7	...	248	...	163	...	...	...	163	659	172	831	30	62	479	1,024	15	...	...	2,852	...	...	2,852
Miscellaneous	570	1,467	430	2,447	4,271	9,185	100	604	2,080	1,303	542	4,635	634	1,310	1,944	655	3,696	282	689	2	2	12	21,102	13	16,499	37,614
Total Rabi, 1891-92	60,065	102,649	71,913	96,681	159,338	490,648	33,166	66,240	110,086	166,839	102,888	479,219	36,387	76,811	113,228	102,801	27,212	12,058	44,293	6,175	1,118	1,444	1,278,196	5,203	55,257	1,338,650
Total Rabi, 1890-91	39,288	96,743	93,860	102,982	169,150	502,023	26,307	59,751	110,099	175,604	100,842	472,603	31,993	95,750	127,743	99,161	30,164	8,905	41,273	2,630	601	1,498	1,286,601	4,593	55,097	1,346,291

NAINI TAL;
The 20th August, 1892.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.

No. A26.—Annual Statement.] PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1891-92.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

District.	Area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	Area irrigated. Kharif, 1891. Total area.	Kharif, 1891. In comparison with kharif, 1890. Increase.	Kharif, 1891. Decrease.	Rabi, 1891-92. Total area.	Rabi, 1891-92. In comparison with rabi, 1890-91. Increase.	Rabi, 1891-92. Decrease.	Whole year, 1891-92. Total area.	Whole year, 1891-92. In comparison with 1890-91. Increase.	Whole year, 1891-92. Decrease.	Whole year, 1891-92. Percentage of increase or decrease.	Rainfall. 1890-91.	Rainfall. 1891-92.	Rainfall. Percentage of increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Inches.	Inches.	
Saháranpur	1,425,920	1,034,058	60,034	...	418	48,890	14,098	...	108,924	13,680	...	+ 14·3	48·12	45·34	— 5·8
Muzaffarnagar	1,054,080	901,359	93,893	2,427	...	106,749	13,761	...	200,642	16,188	...	+ 8·8	35·78	38·74	+ 8·5
Meerut	1,511,680	1,335,106	134,695	10,089	...	151,418	...	40,312	286,113	...	30,223	— 9·5	30·41	35·64	+ 17·2
Bulandshahr	1,214,080	1,087,677	81,099	3,326	...	134,259	...	4,551	215,358	...	1,225	— 0·6	38·54	32·24	— 16·3
Aligarh	1,252,480	1,042,976	59,014	4,760	...	109,272	...	8,423	168,286	...	3,663	— 2·1	35·09	27·07	— 22·8
Muttra	932,480	861,738	29,531	4,221	...	45,600	2,277	...	75,131	6,498	...	+ 9·4	42·20	34·64	— 17·9
Agra	1,187,840	961,164	6,482	...	2,325	22,429	1,194	...	28,911	...	1,131	— 3·7	27·60	29·07	+ 5·3
Etah	1,110,918	891,682	32,223	5,731	...	76,435	6,280	...	108,658	12,011	...	+ 12·4	31·76	26·70	— 15·9
Mainpuri	1,086,080	766,247	38,388	...	1,349	108,509	1,277	...	146,897	...	72	— 0·05	37·67	35·45	— 5·9
Farukhabad	1,100,160	858,132	19,525	505	...	47,218	593	...	66,743	1,098	...	+ 1·7	29·57	40·30	+ 36·3
Etáwah	1,084,160	837,512	50,339	...	5,693	132,381	...	8,450	182,720	...	14,143	— 7·1	36·94	27·21	— 26·3
Cawnpore	1,514,368	1,105,260	63,461	15,113	...	165,288	6,081	...	228,749	21,194	...	+ 10·2	40·96	45·74	+ 11·7
Delhi	812,238	669,772	42	32	...	...	...	69	42	...	37	— 46·8	32·33	34·96	+ 8·1
Gurgaon	1,242,357	1,083,308	27,613	7,626	...	37,448	610	...	65,061	8,236	...	+ 14·5	28·12	19·75	— 29·7
Dehra Dún	763,520	192,652	7,654	...	401	12,058	3,153	...	19,712	2,752	...	+ 16·2	97·88	53·48	— 45·3
Bijnor	1,196,902	1,030,184	5,795	...	305	6,175	3,545	...	11,970	3,240	...	+ 37·1	49·60	44·74	— 9·8
Tarái	590,720	421,075	22,956	7,979	...	9,350	2,164	...	32,306	10,143	...	+ 45·7	84·00	65·70	— 21·8
Pilibhít	878,904	708,985	6,378	...	241	5,044	...	222	11,422	...	463	— 3·9	67·00	60·90	— 9·1
Bareilly	1,018,056	907,470	38,813	...	5,283	35,102	1,688	...	73,915	...	3,595	— 4·6	48·20	53·40	+ 10·8
Jhánsi	1,049,790	748,265	16	...	56	870	391	...	886	355	...	+ 60·8	40·55	37·03	— 8·6
Hamírpur	1,464,704	1,226,242	268	88	...	2,165	81	...	2,433	169	...	+ 7·4	28·19	30·66	+ 8·7
Jalaun	945,684	770,851	3,308	...	481	26,433	...	3,094	29,741	...	3,575	— 10·7	34·78	42·86	+ 23·2
Kumaun Bhábar	Not known.		26,986	...	8,766	55,257	160	...	82,243	...	8,606	+ 9·4	110·21	68·65	— 37·7
Tikamgarh State			14	14	...	306	133	...	320	147	...	+ 85·0			
Total	24,437,121	19,441,715	808,527	61,911	25,318	1,338,656	57,486	65,121	2,147,183	95,691	66,733	+ 1·3	...	...	...
			Net Increase	36,593		Net Decrease	7,635		Net Increase	28,958					

NAINI TAL,
The 20th August, 1892.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.

No. B26.—Annual Statement.] PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1891-92.

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of crops	Sahárán-pur.	Muzaffar-nagar.	Meerut.	Buland-shahr.	Aligarh.	Mutra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukha-bad.	Etáwah.	Cawn-pore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Pílibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Jalaun.	Kumaun Bhábar.	Tikamgarh State.	Total.
Gardens and orchards	1,682	1,333	2,007	1,513	1,356	199	233	299	187	29	201	506	...	141	628	6	1	17	83	7	15	28	534	...	11,005
Sugarcane	18,199	57,293	94,419	19,971	1,880	328	494	2,619	5,561	5,287	9,252	6,410	14	2,085	1,041	4,570	1,290	3,173	11,904	2	96	746	45	9	246,688
Cereals: Rice	38,291	28,171	8,714	938	788	...	14	453	918	472	2,768	22,300	...	3	5,893	1,122	21,614	3,170	26,457	6	47	964	22,120	...	185,223
Cereals: Bájra	...	...	..	3	12	22	58	5	9	1	13	9	...	113	...	..		...	..		...	..	...	...	245
Cereals: Juár	...	...	286	2,290	2,577	2,234	157	1,274	1,728	222	798	2,224	12	3,111	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	5	...	...	16,918
Cereals: Maize	159	1,764	2,000	4,422	8,307	176	204	4,641	4,846	2,128	2,481	3,521	.	53	81	...	...	..		...	...	...	499	...	35,282
Cereals: Wheat	41,573	91,005	117,971	86,332	59,848	11,770	12,771	49,462	60,955	24,829	54,707	82,595	...	10,190	8,873	4,076	6,759	2,402	23,430	374	826	8,626	26,250	109	785,733
Cereals: Barley	878	1,476	5,239	10,682	9,577	3,107	683	3,639	9,995	16,329	4,095	39,125	...	937	571	68	656	220	1,208	71	367	...	3,168	35	112,126
Cereals: Oats		2	951	395	.	..	...	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	1,349
Cereals: Chena	...	...	2	101	625	4	105	236	559	...	88	8	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5,114	...	6,853
Other grains	823	2,422	7,500	24,808	33,436	17,850	6,474	20,496	30,825	2,161	62,785	39,468	...	14,103	...	1,825	1,213	1,111	5,785	175	803	12,998	3,271	67	290,399
Pulses (Kharif)	31	387	658	14	16	289	7	11	...	...	3	...	...	136	.	...	.	...	..	3	6	...	477	...	2,038
Pulses (Rabi): Gram	1,145	4,745	4,697	1,869	2,609	12,682	1,491	1,681	2,295	514	3,915	841	..	12,005	253	229	327	588	2,147	247	120	1,058	1,381	94	56,933
Pulses (Rabi): Peas	412	3,631	9,721	4,953	199	...	446	...	1,069	365	3,651	1,063	.	...	183		45	15	22	...	...	...	335	...	26,110
Pulses (Rabi): Arhar	..	...	..	25	58	...	2	17	2	3	6	..	...	...	...	13	6	3	85	...	3	38	1	...	262
Pulses (Rabi): Masur	594	1,384	527	179	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	894	35	244	288	849	...	...	..	1,840	...	6,936
Fódder crops	1,458	1,353	6,722	2,069	511	35	597	76	...	...	27	...	.	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	.	12,876
Fibres, cotton, etc.	206	1,357	5,604	15,019	14,604	20,186	2,575	4,389	2,985	471	1,555	1,581	7	19,071	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	4	89,619
Dyes, indigo, etc.	406	1,845	12,952	33,299	27,749	3,762	1,362	16,534	16,733	8,994	28,354	20,875	...	1,661	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	380	.	..	174,906
Drugs, opium, etc.	232	65	37	75	53	3	13	488	4,140	3,284	3,475	515	...	14	432	...	20	5	251	.	...	4	372	...	13,478
Oil-seeds	600	232	224	1,458	52	16	...	21	211	39	14	...	...	17	479	15	39	246	739	...	...	62	..	..	4,464
Miscellaneous	2,235	2,177	5,882	4,943	4,028	2,468	1,225	2,317	3,878	1,614	4,532	7,708	9	1,411	367	11	89	84	955	1	150	4,818	16,836	2	67,740
Total, 1891-92	108,924	200,642	286,113	215,358	168,286	75,131	28,911	108,658	146,897	66,743	182,720	228,749	42	65,061	19,712	11,970	32,306	11,422	73,915	886	2,433	29,741	82,243	320	2,147,183
Total, 1890-91	95,244	184,454	316,336	216,583	171,949	68,633	30,042	96,647	146,969	65,645	196,863	207,555	79	56,825	16,960	8,730	22,163	11,885	77,510	551	2,264	33,316	90,849	173	2,118,225

NAINI TAL,
The 20th August 1892.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.

No. C26.—Annual Statement.] PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1891-92.

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

Name of crops.	Upper Ganges Canal.						Lower Ganges Canal.						Eastern Jumna Canal.			Agra Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Dún Canals.	Rohilkhand Canal.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.		Total area irrigated by Canals under the Irrigation Department.	Canals under the Commissioner of Kumaun.		Total.
	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Naora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etáwah.	Bhognipur.	Total.	Upper.	Lower.	Total.						Jhánsi lakes.	Hamírpur lakes.		Tarái Canals.	Bhabar Canals.	
Gardens and orchards	1,331	918	1,145	1,005	2,087	6,486	18	58	509	165	127	877	1,230	548	1,778	545	28	628	101	6	7	15	10,471	...	534	11,005
Sugarcane	31,025	37,666	50,155	16,304	4,156	139,306	1,295	4,389	9,470	9,658	2,568	27,380	10,978	43,284	54.262	2,864	746	1,041	15,391	4,570	11	96	245,667	976	45	246,688
Cereals — Rice	25,595	3,358	5,827	603	1,396	36,779	39	349	2,677	12,258	11,104	26,427	29,338	11,283	40,621	3	964	5,893	36,082	1,122	6	47	147,944	15,159	22,120	185,223
Cereals — Bajra		...	...	...	23	23	...	4	1	26	1	32	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	...	...	245
Cereals — Juár	...	..	..	2,291	4,377	6,668	97	828	1,617	1,510	773	4,825	...	...	...	5,420	5	...	...	...	...	...	16,918	...	...	16,918
Cereals — Maize	115	1,280	180	3,588	12,765	17,928	487	2,774	5,605	4,213	314	13,393	173	2,881	3,054	327	...	81	...	...	...	...	34,783	...	499	35,282
Cereals — Wheat	51,863	68,780	58,917	64,620	84,113	328,293	27,979	39,939	45,845	73,709	55,272	247,744	30,772	63,404	94,176	33,795	8,698	8,873	28,252	4,076	425	812	755,144	4,339	26,250	785,733
Cereals — Barley	1,008	8,160	1,041	5,954	12,369	28,532	870	10,554	57,187	235	1,736	70,582	615	1,352	1,967	4,681	...	571	1,932	68	106	367	108,806	152	3,168	112,126
Cereals — Oats	.	..	769	579	1	1,349	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,349	...	...	1,349
Cereals — Chena	...	10	2	...	1,266	1,278	...	124	12	216	42	394	...	.	...	64	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,736	3	5,114	6,853
Other grains	155	13,591	7,038	14,801	53,970	89,555	3,112	11,204	1,156	80,845	38,578	134,895	752	1,004	1,756	36,945	13,610	...	7,628	1,825	242	191	286,647	481	3,271	290,399
Pulses (Kharif)	28	58	119	...	27	232	...	...	...	...	3	3	20	865	885	432	...	...	...	...	3	6	1,561	...	477	2,038
Pulses (Rabi). — Gram	2,989	3,326	1,564	1,477	2,686	12,042	1,036	1,383	430	2,096	3,584	8,529	641	3,199	3,840	26,078	1,109	253	2,931	229	341	69	55,421	131	1,381	56,933
Pulses (Rabi). — Peas	2,116	6,402	1,233	5,693	...	15,444	...	774	923	1,504	2,947	6,148	11	3,461	3,472	446	...	183	82	...	...	...	25,775	...	335	26,110
Pulses (Rabi). — Arhar	...	...	...	7	91	98	4	2		6	1	13	...	...	.	2	41	. .	93	13	...	...	260	1	1	262
Pulses (Rabi). — Masur	593	135	...	268	...	996	1	...	. .	...	. .	1	527	1,162	1,689	...	...	894	1,409	35	...	...	5,024	72	1,840	6,936
Fodder crops	561	1,938	3,265	1,941	45	7,750	...	...	...	...	27	27	1,423	3,051	4,474	599	14	12	...	...	...	..	12,876	...	...	12,876
Fibres, cotton, etc.	298	2,911	1,665	12,707	20,747	38,328	507	1,232	1,634	2,516	951	6,840	160	2,809	2,969	41,473	...	5	...	...	4	...	89,619	...	...	89,619
Dyes, indigo, etc.	649	17,330	6,148	25,044	34,606	83,777	6,646	12,456	19,238	23,487	20,793	82,620	214	1,887	2,101	6,028	380	...	...	...	...	...	174,906	...	...	174,906
Drugs, opium, etc.	2	19	18	63	127	229	282	3,160	3,538	4,485	369	11,834	250	54	304	27	4	432	265	...	...	...	13,095	11	372	13,478
Oil-seeds	...	231	10	1,497	...	1,738	...	271	...	...	14	285	659	172	831	30	62	479	1,024	15	. .	...	4,464	...	...	4,464
Miscellaneous	1,092	3,438	2,277	2,946	6,280	16,033	927	2,381	6,812	3,895	4,099	18,114	1,941	3,307	5,248	5,032	4,945	367	1,115	11	3	23	50,891	13	16,836	67,740
Total, 1891-92	119,420	169,551	141,373	161,388	241,132	832,864	43,300	91,882	156,654	225,824	143,303	661,963	79,704	143,723	223,42	164,981	30,606	19,712	96,305	11,970	1,148	1,626	2,043,602	21,338	82,243	2,147,183
Total, 1890-91	96,947	157,603	158,869	164,515	243,718	821,652	34,043	81,462	153,208	237,325	136,594	642,632	76,464	160,958	237,422	152,118	33,953	16,960	98,272	8,730	673	1,678	2,014,090	13,286	90,849	2,118,225

NAINI TAL,
The 20th August 1892.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first five months of the official year 1892-93, and of the twenty-one preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE FIVE MONTHS, APRIL TO AUGUST.																									YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	4,48	28,91	8,81	42,20	3,47	14,29	1,58	19,34	49	37	54	1,40	1,45	5,22	6,30	12,97	69	1,70	8,54	10,93	10,58	50,49	61,07	25,77	86,84	1871-72
1872-73	5,66	28,14	9,03	42,83	2,23	15,63	1,35	19,21	47	38	89	1,74	1,66	5,03	4,98	11,67	1,36	1,91	16,41	19,68	11,38	51,09	62,47	32,66	95,13	1872-73
1873-74	4,20	28,20	6,75	39,15	2,54	13,97	1,38	17,89	51	25	48	1,24	1,58	5,50	6,25	13,33	1,37	1,88	13,09	16,34	10,20	49,80	60,00	27,95	87,95	1873-74
1874-75	4,96	31,23	5,16	41,35	2,69	16,55	1,49	20,73	53	25	56	1,34	1,45	5,95	5,64	13,04	1,75	2,70	9,16	13,61	11,38	56,68	68,06	22,01	90,07	1874-75
1875-76	5,28	32,25	6,67	44,20	2,78	16,79	3,37	22,94	52	35	85	1,72	1,79	6,11	6,24	14,14	1,45	1,81	16,41	19,67	11,82	57,31	69,13	33,54	1,02,67	1875-76
1876-77	5,56	25,98	4,83	36,37	3,49	13,64	48	17,61	57	25	9	91	2,46	5,56	3,81	11,83	1,99	2,15	11,82	15,96	14,07	47,58	61,65	21,03	82,68	1876-77
1877-78	6,21	32,73	4,94	43,88	3,74	16,84	49	21,07	92	30	15	1,37	2,27	3,25	73	6,25	2,10	2,24	9,24	13,58	15,24	55,36	70,60	15,55	86,15	1877-78
1878-79	5,62	27,50	5,65	38,77	3,49	15,08	85	19,42	81	20	10	1,11	2,43	4,14	1,80	8,37	3,21	2,77	11,94	17,92	15,56	49,69	65,25	20,34	85,59	1878-79
1879-80	4,88	24,46	3,39	32,73	3,70	12,70	80	17,20	1,21	33	8	1,62	2,20	3,59	2,12	7,91	2,96	2,36	15,59	20,91	14,95	43,44	58,39	21,98	80,37	1879-80
1880-81	5,52	23,25	3,93	32,70	3,53	17,23	69	21,45	1,77	42	9	2,28	2,03	4,35	4,16	10,54	2,07	3,02	16,66	21,75	14,92	48,27	63,19	25,53	88,72	1880-81
1881-82	5,69	23,43	5,93	35,05	4,25	16,54	65	21,44	1,60	54	13	2,27	2,15	4,29	2,85	9,29	2,90	3,01	20,08	25,99	16,59	47,81	64,40	29,64	94,04	1881-82
1882-83	5,99	1	6,25	12,25	4,36	—98*	55	3,94	1,39	3	21	1,63	2,23	1	1,78	4,02	3,48	3	25,34	28,85	17,45	—90*	16,55	34,13	50,68	1882-83
1883-84	5,97	4	7,12	13,33	4,47	17	45	5,09	1,50	1	19	1,70	2,19	3	2,40	4,62	3,35	9	18,32	21,76	17,48	34	17,82	28,68	46,50	1883-84
1884-85	5,07	13	4,27	9,47	4,23	17	71	5,11	1,64	3	18	1,85	2,00	1	2,79	4,80	3,35	4	12,75	16,14	16,29	38	16,67	20,70	37,37	1884-85
1885-86	5,45	7	5,22	10,74	4,70	19	34	5,23	1,74	2	30	2,06	2,02	2	1,31	3,35	2,72	3	21,05	23,80	16,63	33	16,96	28,22	45,18	1885-86
1886-87	5,41	12	4,25	9,78	4,92	24	48	5,64	1,97	6	38	2,41	2,56	5	2,27	4,88	3,86	6	16,89	20,81	18,72	53	19,25	24,27	43,52	1886-87
1887-88	4,78	15	5,29	10,22	5,63	19	69	6,51	2,07	3	29	2,39	3,73	1	2,03	5,77	4,01	2	18,14	22,17	20,22	40	20,62	26,44	47,06	1887-88
1888-89	6,02	2,46	6,95	15,43	5,76	1,23	54	7,53	2,08	60	18	2,86	4,17	33	2,26	6,76	3,82	37	11,95	16,14	21,85	4,99	26,84	21,88	48,72	1888-89
1889-90	5,80	3,59	5,36	14,94	6,65	98	85	8,48	2,18	36	23	2,77	4,12	39	2,72	7,23	3,63	1,52	19,93	25,08	22,47	6,94	29,41	29,09	58,50	1889-90
1890-91	6,61	3,32	6,93	16,86	7,03	1,98	68	9,69	2,60	37	33	3,30	4,72	51	1,88	7,11	3,74	20	26,41	30,35	24,70	6,38	31,08	36,23	67,31	1890-91
1891-92	6,26	4,07	6,38	16,71	6,66	2,06	46	9,18	2,31	34	27	2,92	3,85	42	1,78	6,05	3,84	17	25,69	29,70	22,92	7,06	29,98	34,58	64,56	1891-92
1892-93	6,94	4,63	5,17	16,74	7,16	1,80	68	9,64	2,30	29	28	2,87	4,33	12	1,60	6,05	4,41	29	16,72	21,42	25,14	7,13	32,27	24,45	56,72	1892-93

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 14th September 1892.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 10th, 1892.

During the week under review the weather throughout the greater part of the Indian region has been under the influence of two cyclonic storms which, developing over the Bay, have passed through the central parts of the country, and have given cyclonic weather over a very large part of India. The regions most influenced by these storms were the head of the Bay, the head of the Peninsula, Guzerat, and South Rajputana, and here heavy rain and strong winds were experienced. Other parts of India were more or less beyond their influence, so that in the Peninsula only moderate showers were received, and in the extreme north-west of India the weather was fine. The effect of the storms on the winds was to produce a circulation such as prevails during the height of the monsoon, with a cyclonic movement in the immediate neighbourhood of the storms in addition.

It will be remembered that at the close of last week a depression lay over the central parts of the country. The chart of the 4th showed that this depression had passed slowly in a westerly or west-north-westerly direction, and that the centre lay between Indore and Neemuch. The barometer was rising over Southern and Eastern India, rapidly immediately in the rear of the depression, and was falling over North-West India. The wind was westerly over the Peninsula, southerly over the Bay, Burma, and Bengal, and easterly up the Gangetic plain, while close to the centre there existed a complete cyclonic circulation. There was very little rain in the centre and east of the Peninsula, and none in Sind, the west of Rajputana, and the greater part of the Punjab. Elsewhere the fall was general, and in Arakan and the immediate neighbourhood of the depression was heavy. On the following day, the 5th, the chart showed that the depression had continued its slow westerly advance, and the centre lay close to Mount Abu. The barometer had fallen briskly over the Western desert, and a fresh fall had commenced in Burma, but elsewhere pressure was increasing. The wind directions were generally the same as those recorded on the 4th, except that the cyclonic circulation had progressed westward with the storm. Rain had spread to almost all parts of Rajputana, but, with this exception, the distribution of rainfall was the same as on the previous day. In the vicinity of the storm the amounts were large. On the 6th the weather was in a very unsettled state. The depression which had been traced to the neighbourhood of Mount Abu had begun to move northward across Rajputana, while at the same time a shallow depression had appeared over Lower Bengal, and a third depression was entering the Bay from Burma. Owing to this complicated distribution of pressure the wind direction varied a good deal. There was again very little rain over Madras and none over the extreme north-west of India, but elsewhere the fall remained general. Mount Abu had received 15·90 inches, Deesa 5·87 inches, and Simla 4·62 inches; but in other parts of India the fall was moderate. The chart of the 7th showed that the storm over Rajputana had continued its northerly movement, and that the centre was close to Bikanir. At the same time the depression which was passing out from Burma into the Bay had advanced north-westward towards the head of the Bay and had coalesced with the shallow low pressure area over Bengal. The wind was now cyclonic over both North-West and North-East India and westerly across the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Rain had ceased over the Gangetic plain and almost ceased over Bengal, while the weather remained fine over the east of the Peninsula and the extreme north-west of India. A further fall of 8·74 inches was reported from Mount Abu, and in Tenasserim and the North-West

Himalayas the amounts were considerable. On the 8th the depression over North-West India was filling up, while that over the head of the Bay, on the contrary, was developing. Steep gradients prevailed over the Bay. The principal characteristics of the wind circulation were the same as on the preceding day. Rain had become general over Madras, so that the chart showed general rain over Burma, the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, and Rajputana, and fine weather over Sind, the Punjab, the Gangetic plain, and Bengal. The heaviest falls were at Sambhar and Moulmein. By the morning of the 9th the depression in North-West India had practically disappeared, while that over the Bay had continued to develop while it advanced slowly north-westward towards the Orissa Coast. A well-marked cyclonic circulation prevailed around the depression, and over a large part of the country the winds were more or less influenced by the presence of the storm. All over the north of the Bay and the surrounding regions rain was falling—in some places moderately heavily, but in other parts of India only scattered showers were received. Early on the morning of the 10th the depression crossed the coast, and at 8 A.M. the centre lay between Cuttack and Sambalpur. The wind was variable over North-West India, but elsewhere it was more or less influenced by the storm in the Bay and circulated cyclonically around it. With the movement inland of the depression the monsoon winds of the Bay rushed northward into Bengal, &c, and carried rain up the Gangetic plain as far as Agra. Rain was general, except over North-West India, the amounts being considerable in Tenasserim and parts of the east of the Peninsula.

Temperature.—The effect of the general rainfall is strongly shown in the temperature returns for the week. The mean temperature for the whole of India for the week showed a mean diurnal deficiency of 1·2° compared with the normal average. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India :

Province.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—2·0	—2·2	—1·7	—1·7	—2·3	—1·9	—1·9	—2·0
Bengal and Assam . .	—0·6	—0·6	—0·1	+1·0	+1·3	+1·1	—1·0	+0·2
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	+0·2	—0·7	—1·5	—1·0	—0·8	+0·3	+0·4	—0·4
Punjab	+1·2	+1·3	—1·1	—3·8	—1·9	—0·2	—0·8	—0·8
Bombay	—2·4	—1·6	—1·2	—0·5	—0·8	—0·3	—0·7	—1·1
Central Provinces and Berar	—2·4	—4·2	—2·4	—2·4	—1·4	—3·0	—1·6	—2·5
Central India and Guzerat .	—0·7	—1·9	—3·5	—3·7	—2·9	—2·6	—1·1	—2·3
Sind and Rajputana . .	+2·7	+1·0	—1·7	—3·1	—3·1	—1·9	—0·9	—1·0
Madras	—0·3	—0·5	0	+0·2	+0·1	—1·8	—2·1	—0·6
Mean for whole India . .	—0·5	—1·0	—1·5	—1·7	—1·3	—1·1	—1·1	—1·2

On each day the mean temperature of the whole country was lower than usual, the greatest deficiency being on the 7th. All the provincial variations, except those for Bengal and Assam, showed a deficiency, the amount being between 2° and 2½° over Burma, Central Provinces, Central India, and Guzerat.

Rain.—With the exception of Madras (South) and Sind, all the divisions have received rain. The heaviest average fall during the week was 21·84 inches

in Tenasserim, followed by 7·01 inches in Guzerat, by 6·27 inches in Arakan, and 5·48 inches in the Konkan; while the smallest average amounts were in the centre, north-west, and west of the Punjab and in Madras (South Central). The column of normal falls shows that ordinarily rain is received in all the divisions, the heaviest amounts being in Tenasserim and Assam (Surma) and the lightest in Sind and parts of the Punjab. There was thus a fairly close agreement between the actual and average distribution of rain.

The third column of the table shows that of the 50 divisions where comparison is possible, nineteen had more and thirty-one had less than the average fall. Hence the rainfall of the week under review was less heavy than that of its predecessor, when exactly half had excessive rain. The region of excess included Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab (South, Submontane, and Hill districts), the west of the Peninsula, Guzerat, Central India, Rajputana, the Circars, and Hyderabad. The greatest actual excess was 13·94 inches in Tenasserim, but the excess was also very considerable relatively to the average in Guzerat, Rajputana (West), and North Madras. The greatest deficiency was in Assam (Surma). This distribution of rainfall was due to the progress of the depressions noted in the first part of the summary, the excess in the Bay area being due to the heavy rainfall which accompanied the development of the disturbance over the Bay, and the excess over Guzerat and Rajputana to the effect of the depression which curved slowly to north over that region.

The concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall. Assuming that a departure of less than 20 per cent. from the normal implies an average rainfall, it will be seen that only in Deltaic and Eastern Bengal has there been any deficiency. In all other parts of India the monsoon rainfall of 1892 has equalled or exceeded the average. The greatest excess is still shown over the Indus Valley.

The following are the largest amounts recorded in the different divisions during the week. The most abnormal amounts were received in Guzerat and neighbouring regions:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Burma	Amherst	Sudder	24·99 inches.
	Shwegyin	Kyaikto	14·33 "
Assam	Lakhimpur	Sudder	7·19 "
Bengal	Dumka	Jamtara	4·77 "
	Darjeeling	Silliguri	5·94 "
	Puri	Sudder	7·04 "
North-West Provinces	Dehra Dun	Kalsi	5·45 "
Punjab	Ludhiana	Samrala	11·74 "
	Simla	Sudder	6·15 "
Malabar	South Kanara	Beltangadi	8·55 "
Mysore	Shimoga	Nagar	20·40 "
Konkan	Ratnagiri	Sangameshwar	11·34 "
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	21·81 "
Central Provinces	Narsinghpur	Sudder	7·11 "
Guzerat	Surat	Pardi	17·48 "
Rajputana	Ajmere	Dawer	11·60 "
Madras	Ganjam	Ichapur	6·10 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending September 10th.			Rainfall data from May 29th to September 10th, 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to September 10th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	21·84	7·90	+13·94	150·57	137·66	+ 9
	Lower Burma	4·49	3·40	+ 1·09	66·49	70·05	— 5
	Central Burma	4·32	2·46	+ 1·86	49·70	51·57	— 4
	Upper Burma	1·06	?	?	19·81	?	?
	Arakan	6·27	5·22	+ 1·05	133·80	145·85	— 8
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·81	4·14	— 2·33	42·98	62·34	— 31
	Assam (Surma)	30·6	7·14	— 4·08	116·65	112·80	+ 3
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·59	2·85	— 0·26	52·22	50·06	+ 4
	Deltaic Bengal	1·85	2·72	— 0·87	30·25	39·35	— 23
	Central Bengal	1·43	2·96	— 1·53	34·01	39·11	— 13
	North Bengal	1·55	5·06	— 3·51	82·34	73·81	+ 12
	Orissa	3·21	2·49	+ 0·72	36·10	36·19	0
	Chota Nagpur	2·46	2·40	+ 0·06	35·62	38·38	— 7
	Behar (South)	1·91	2·09	— 0·18	32·04	32·01	0
	Do. (North)	1·08	2·60	— 1·52	43·44	36·20	+ 20
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·96	1·89	— 0·93	35·39	29·27	+ 21
	Oudh (South)	0·75	1·66	— 0·91	34·67	27·67	+ 25
	Do. (North)	1·20	1·83	— 0·63	36·99	29·89	+ 24
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·80	1·48	— 0·68	31·17	26·57	+ 17
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·61	1·46	— 0·85	25·68	22·21	+ 16
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·97	2·03	— 1·06	36·41	33·46	+ 9
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·89	0 86	+ 0·03	15·92	10·24	+ 55
	Do. (Central)	0·26	1·25	— 0·99	19·92	16·26	+ 23
	Do. (Submontane)	2·99	1·57	+ 1·42	27·81	21·24	+ 31
	Do. (Hill Districts)	5·05	2·31	+ 2·74	56·96	53·26	+ 7
	Do. (North-West)	0·22	0·79	— 0·57	19·90	13·44	+ 48
	Do. (West)	0·01	0·28	— 0·27	12·38	5·28	+ 134
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	2·24	2·47	— 0·23	94·29	89·54	+ 5
	Madras (South Central)	0·11	1·58	— 1·47	17·84	18·67	— 4
	Coorg	2·19	2·92	— 0·73	91 00	80·01	+ 14
	Mysore	0·90	1·39	— 0·49	21·28	19·68	+ 8
	Konkan	5·48	4·29	+ 1·19	119·17	101·52	+ 17
	Bombay Deccan	2·08	1·01	+ 1·07	32·60	19·20	+ 70
	Hyderabad (North)	..	...	...	..	..	..
	Khandeish	1·57	1·50	+ 0·07	21·97	16·65	+ 32
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·85	1·96	— 0·11	38·09	27·61	+ 38
	Central Provinces (West)	1·50	2·75	— 1·25	38·76	33·27	+ 17
	Ditto (Central)	2·22	2·57	— 0·35	44·09	42·85	+ 3
	Ditto (East)	1·81	2·38	— 0·57	52·08	39·47	+ 32
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	7·01	3·33	+ 3·68	42·14	37·70	+ 12
	Kathiawar	1·54	1·74	— 0 20	15·64	17·31	— 10
	Sind	0	0·26	— 0·26	8·60	4·23	+ 103
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·92	1·83	+ 1·09	32·70	31·66	+ 3
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	3·59	2·01	+ 1·58	29·59	23·87	+ 24
	Rajputana (West)	4·43	1·06	+ 3·37	15·38	11·92	+ 29
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·51	1·74	+ 0·77	25·11	19·99	+ 26
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	4·25	2·92	+ 1·33	37·41	42·17	— 11
	Hyderabad (South)	1·71	1·12	+ 0·59	28·15	17·26	+ 63
	Madras (Central)	0·54	1·82	— 1·28	18·68	12·86	+ 45
	East Coast (Central)	0·62	1·27	— 0·65	18·27	12·73	+ 40
	Ditto (South)	0·43	1·45	— 1·02	16·26	12·24	+ 33
	Madras (South)	0	0·68	— 0·68	4·73	5·30	— 11

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *15th September, 1892.*

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 10th September.*—Rainfall heavy in Ganjam and South Canara, moderate in the remainder of the Circars, Deccan, Karnatic, and West Coast districts and North Arcot, and slight in rest of the Central and Southern districts. More rain wanted in Coimbatore and the Southern districts. Cultivation still proceeding actively. Standing crops generally thriving, but excessive rain has done some damage in the Deccan and Karnatic. Harvest of early crops continues; outturn fair. Water-supply and pasture ample and condition of cattle good. Prices much cheaper in the Circars; cheaper in Carnatic and Central districts; nearly stationary elsewhere. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Kurnool and Cuddapah 4,773; works closed elsewhere. All kitchens closed.

Bombay.—*For week ending 14th September.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper and in one district of Sind; generally good or moderate, but excessive and injurious to crops in parts of Gujarat and Deccan. Standing crops otherwise good. Preparations for late crops progressing in several districts, but retarded in parts by heavy rain. Prices generally steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 13th September.*—General rain over the whole Province, but in most districts the falls were light. Prospects of winter-rice continue satisfactory, except in four districts, where the crop is seriously threatened unless ample rain is soon received. In Midnapur and Hooghly reports show improvement, but much rice-land still remains to be planted. Early-rice and jute harvests approaching completion. Harvesting of other autumn crops proceeding. Floods in Behar have subsided and caused no damage to the crops, except in a tract roughly estimated at 30 square miles in the Saran district. Prices of rice are generally steady, but the appearance of the new early-rice crops has somewhat lowered the market in some districts. In two districts prices show a tendency to rise. Supply of fodder and water sufficient in all districts and cattle reported healthy.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 14th September.*—Comparatively light rain has fallen during the week, and prospects continue favourable. Crops on low-lying land in one division have suffered. Harvesting of the autumn crops has begun in some districts, and ploughing for the spring harvest is in progress. Supplies are abundant and prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 14th September.*—Rain has fallen in all but three districts. Ploughings for spring crops going on. Autumn crops are ripening, and their condition is reported generally good. Maize and sugarcane

crops have been affected by blight in parts of Lahore. Young locusts appeared in parts of Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan, but steps have been taken for their destruction. No damage is reported to have been done. Condition of cattle is reported to be good generally. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Prices rising in three districts; falling in one; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 14th September.*—Rain with high wind has continued, and the weather has been unusually cool. In the rice districts prospects are very favourable, the only qualification being that excessive rain has caused damage in part of the Bilaspur district. The accounts of the cotton and *jowari* crops are less hopeful; weeding has been impeded, and the plants are generally suffering. A break is very much needed, especially in the Nimar, Wardah, and Nagpur districts.

Burma.—*For week ending 10th September.*—LOWER BURMA: Transplanting finished or in progress everywhere. Standing crops in good condition. UPPER BURMA: Transplanting in progress generally. Prospects good in eleven districts. In Shwebo transplanting only proceeding slowly owing to want of rain, and in Yeu crops are said to be in good condition, but only a 10-anna or, with favourable rain during the next three weeks, a 12-anna crop is expected. More rain is wanted in some districts. On the whole prospects in Upper Burma are very fair. The fluctuations in the price of paddy are not noteworthy. No relief works in progress.

Assam.—*For week ending 13th September.*—Weather seasonable. Transplanting of late-rice nearly over. Fodder and water plentiful.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 14th September.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in one district. Crops good, except in parts of one district, where more rain is wanted. Prospects favourable. No material change in prices.

COORG: Rainfall good. *Eleusine coracana* being cut in places. Rice and coffee crops in good condition. Prices stationary. Fodder and water-supply for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 14th September.*—BERAR: Average rainfall good. Weather cool and cloudy. Autumn crops damaged by excessive rain, except in one district. Weeding operations stopped in places. Fodder sufficient. Prices almost steady. Condition of cattle good.

HYDERABAD: Excessive rain injuring autumn crops. Weeding of irrigated crops continues. Prices falling slightly.

Central India.—*For week ending 14th September.*—Rain throughout Central India. Weeding operations hindered in three States, where crops are suffering from excess of rain. Condition of crops bad in Goona, fair in Bhopal, and good elsewhere. Pasturage and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains fairly steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 14th September.*—Good rainfall, except in Bikanir; a break is needed. Agricultural operations generally satisfactory. Weeding in progress and land being prepared for spring crops in some places.

In Bikanir standing crops in excellent condition throughout. In parts of Merwara maize has been partly harvested. Good harvest prospects. An average outturn is expected in Sirohi and Ajmere-Merwara. Crops damaged in places by excessive rain. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Pasturage sufficient throughout, but no dry fodder available. Prices steady in seven States, falling in four, and rising in one. Area affected in Ajmere-Merwara considerably decreased. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 7,282 against 8,866 last week; Marwar (week ending 7th September) 4,118. *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 972 against 1,636 last week; Kishengarh 37; and Marwar (week ending 7th September) 1,698.

Nepal.—*For week ending 8th September.*—Weather close and warm. Early-rice is being harvested.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXI OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 5th September 1891.			Week ending 3rd September 1892.			Earnings from 1st April to 5th September 1891.	Earnings from 1st April to 3rd September 1892.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	8,30,881	508	1,639	7,92,313	483	2,15,29,812	2,10,05,534	...	5,24,278
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	75,151	90	831	62,410	75	28,39,820	24,95,104	...	3,44,716
Indian Midland	127	752	59,929	80	752	56,803	76	19,92,794	21,97,052	2,04,258	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa	253	1,672	3,43,581	205	1,674	2,97,000	177	92,61,220	94,90,908	2,29,688	...
South Indian	150	901	1,34,401	149	1,106	1,41,816	128	32,40,732	32,17,779	...	22,953
Southern Mahratta	86	1,044	70,071	67	1,044	59,257	57	20,90,589	18,55,928	...	2,34,661
Bengal and North Western (*b*)	130	721	67,088	93	755	70,700	94	22,95,611	23,38,843	43,232	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	157	5,347	34	199	8,028	40	2,32,016	2,84,555	52,539	...
TOTAL	250	7,712	15,86,449	206	8,000	14,88,327	186	4,34,82,594	4,28,85,703	...	5,96,891
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*c*)	264	2,395	6,14,602	257	2,450	3,32,567	136	1,40,10,300	1,02,04,509	...	38,05,791
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,24,733	180	692	1,01,353	146	38,61,561	37,06,052	...	1,55,509
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	2,53,398	326	777	2,89,270	372	46,05,256	42,75,077	...	3,30,179
Bengal Central (*d*)	117	125	12,665	101	125	15,300	122	3,09,245	3,06,381	...	2,864
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*e*)	203	609	75,716	124	715	1,09,000	152	22,07,531	26,93,595	4,86,064	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,471	59	25	1,400	56	28,056	29,855	1,799	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	383	48	8	155	19	7,212	6,360	...	852
TOTAL	251	4,631	10,82,968	234	4,792	8,49,045	177	2,50,29,161	2,12,21,829	...	38,07,332
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,485	4,76,968	321	1,490	3,69,828	248	2,00,71,412	1,68,97,005	...	31,74,407
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	2,00,840	436	461	1,65,000	358	62,18,859	65,73,434	3,54,575	...
Madras	216	840	1,94,028	231	840	1,66,438	198	41,21,494	38,49,651	...	2,71,843
TOTAL	468	2,786	8,71,836	313	2,791	7,01,266	251	3,04,11,765	2,73,20,090	...	30,91,675
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,129	35,41,253	234	15,583	30,38,638	195	9,89,23,520	9,14,27,622	...	74,95,898
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	17,971	111	162	15,886	98	4,55,763	4,33,535	...	22,228
Tárakeshwar	258	22	4,256	193	22	3,939	179	1,29,464	1,23,781	...	5,683
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	6,875	103	67	6,020	90	1,75,400	2,03,294	27,894	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	9,463	121	78	9,905	127	2,24,565	2,27,528	2,963	...
TOTAL	135	329	38,565	117	329	35,750	109	9,85,192	9,88,138	2,946	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	154	354	40,505	114	354	37,901	107	11,23,008	11,06,311	...	16,697
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,124	86	13	710	55	27,663	26,942	...	721
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	25,425	86	311	25,845	83	5,65,303	5,59,049	...	6,254
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	2,890	31	93	2,110	23	83,986	1,12,882	28,896	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,502	52	29	1,195	41	(*g*) 32,874	35,986	3,112	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	2,859	40	72	2,210	31	92,742	1,13,078	20,336	...
TOTAL	107	857	74,305	87	872	69,971	80	19,25,576	19,54,248	28,672	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,671	99	108	10,545	98	3,10,528	2,26,531	...	83,997
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
—											
Gondal-Junágarh-Por-	83	334	20,454	61	334	18,998	57	6,33,060	7,56,626	1,23,566	...
	72	188	11,832	63	292	12,100	41	2,20,932	4,10,903	1,89,971	...
Bi	63	94	5,622	60	94	5,428	58	1,47,486	1,42,207	...	5,279
Wee	76	616	37,908	62	720	36,526	51	10,01,478	13,09,736	3,08,258	...
	269	17,039	37,02,702	217	17,612	31,91,430	181	10,31,46,294	9,59,06,275	...	72,40,019

'ough for convenience classed

(*e*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.

(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond Manmád, Khámgaon and A

The Gazette of India.

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No. 39.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 39.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 22nd September, 1892.

No. 419.—The services of Mr. J. Kennedy, Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date of his return from furlough.

The 23rd September, 1892.

No. 422.—Mr. A. Robinson is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 30th September 1892.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Simla, the 21st September, 1892.

No. 2217—1.—Veterinary-Captain J. Mills is appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department on probation, with effect from the 1st April 1892, and posted to Bombay.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th September, 1892.

No. 1561-*G.*—Captain L. S. Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is posted, on return from furlough, as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Lieutenant S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana.

The 21st September, 1892.

No. 1566-*G.*—Captain W. H. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is granted special leave for six months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

(Foreign Department notification, No. 1309-G., dated the 22nd July, 1892, is hereby cancelled.)

No. 3631-*I.*—For the purposes of the exercise of civil jurisdiction within, and in respect of, the cantonment of Secunderabad, and with reference to the notifications of the Government of India cited in the margin,* the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following order:

* Foreign Department No. 1371-I., dated the 29th March, 1889, and No. 3378-I., dated the 10th October, 1890.

The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India,* direct the transfer of any particular civil suit or appeal or proceeding pending before—

(*a*) the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the said cantonment, to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or

(*b*) any Civil Court having jurisdiction within the said cantonment and subordinate to the Resident at Hyderabad, to any other Civil Court of equal or superior jurisdiction subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

whenever it appears to the Governor-General in Council that such transfer will promote the ends of justice or tend to the general convenience of parties or witnesses.

The Court to which such civil suit or appeal or proceeding may be transferred shall, as far as may be possible, regard being had to the law for the time being in force and administered in the said cantonment, deal with the same as if the suit or appeal or proceeding had been initiated in such Court.

No. 3633-*I.*—For the purposes of the exercise of civil jurisdiction within, and in respect of, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, and with reference to the notifications of the Government of India cited in the margin,* the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following order:

* Foreign Department Nos. 664-I. and 665-I., dated the 10th February, 1891.

The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India,* direct the transfer of any particular civil suit or appeal or proceeding pending before—

(*a*) the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the said Residency Bazars, to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or

(*b*) any Civil Court having jurisdiction in the said Residency Bazars and subordinate to the Resident at Hyderabad, to any other Civil Court of equal or superior jurisdiction subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

whenever it appears to the Governor-General in Council that such transfer will promote the ends of justice or tend to the general convenience of parties or witnesses.

The Court to which such civil suit or appeal or proceeding may be transferred shall, as far as may be possible, regard being had to the law for the time being in force and administered in the said Residency Bazars, deal with the same as if the suit or appeal or proceeding had been initiated in such Court.

The 22nd September, 1892.

No. 1571-*G.*—Surgeon-Captain G. F. Alexander, M.B., Army Medical Staff, is appointed temporarily to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 10th August, 1892.

No. 1586-*G.*—The furlough granted to Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. A. Durand, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, British Agent at Gilgit, in Foreign Department notification No. 1485-G., dated the 1st September, 1892, is hereby cancelled.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 20th September, 1892.

No. 3864-*A*.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

August 1892. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

—	In August.		To end of August.		Whole year.	
[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	Budget, 1892-93.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1891-92.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	74	64	8,42	8,23	25,38	24,63
Opium	76	66	3,38	3,25	7,64	8,01
Salt	51	48	3,41	3,58	8,55	8,64
Stamps	38	34	1,95	1,85	4,23	4,27
Excise	41	41	2,11	2,10	5,10	5,11
Provincial Rates	8	5	1,37	1,20	3,62	3,53
Customs	11	12	59	68	1,69	1,70
Assessed Taxes	17	18	62	63	1,53	1,53
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	4	4	13	14	54	48
Registration	3	3	19	18	39	40
Tributes from Native States	5	4	23	23	76	78
Other Civil Revenue	38	37	1,49	1,45	3,69	3,47
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	3,66	3,36	23,89	23,61	63,12	62,55
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 62	— 55	— 2,10	— 1,95	— 4,16	— 4,15
Opium	— 29	— 20	— 1,12	— 1,26	— 2,23	— 1,86
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,80	— 1,74	— 9,39	— 9,19	— 24,76	— 23,57
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,71	— 2,49	— 12,61	— 12,40	— 31,15	— 29,58
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 10	+ 9	+ 51	+ 43	+ 81	+ 68
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 5	+ 3	+ 10	+ 2	+ 18	+ 23
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 16	+ 14	+ 2,01	+ 2,22	+ 3,97	+ 4,53
Ditto Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.	...	...	— 1	— 1	— 59	— 77
Military Receipts	+ 4	+ 7	+ 28	+ 31	+ 73	+ 80
Ditto Issues	— 1,12	— 1,11	— 5,92	— 6,03	— 14,45	— 15,08
Telegraph Receipts	+ 5	+ 5	+ 26	+ 26	— 1	+ 70
Ditto Issues	— 5	— 5	— 26	— 26		— 66
Public Works Department—						
State Railways—Receipts	+ 66	+ 84	+ 4,15	+ 4,69	— 81	+ 11,36
" " Issues	— 63	— 66	— 3,65	— 3,32		— 8,81
East Indian Railway—Receipts	+ 28	+ 27	+ 1,88	+ 1,90		+ 4,36
" " " Issues	— 9	— 8	— 51	— 45		— 1,44
Ordinary Branches—Receipts	+ 25	+ 26	+ 1,06	+ 1,04		+ 2,39
" " Issues	— 56	— 62	— 2,99	— 3,16		— 8,40
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 86	— 77	— 3,09	— 2,36	— 10,17	— 10,11
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	...	.	...	— 5	+ 25	— 5
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 26	— 15	+ 8	— 24	...	+ 14
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 39	— 27	— 4,02	— 3,14	— 7,93	— 6,26
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R 10 per £	— 1,35	— 80	— 7,78	— 9,23	— 17,30	— 16,96
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 26	— 15	— 48	— 37	— 27	— 32
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,72	— 1,37	— 12,20	— 13,03	— 25,25	— 23,45
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 1,63	— 1,27	— 4,01	— 4,18	— 3,45	— 59
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,91	14,97	17,29	17,88	16,75	17,88
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,28	13,70	13,28	13,70	13,30	17,29

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd September, 1892.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 906.—The tenure of the appointment of Captain J. E. Nixon, 18th Bengal Lancers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, is extended for two years from the 2nd April 1893.

No. 907.—The following appointments have been made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:

Major H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O., Derbyshire Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, Cawnpore, *vice* Captain Clough-Taylor, deceased. Dated 2nd June 1892.

Captain E. D. J. O'Brien, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Station Staff Officer, Fyzabad, *vice* Captain Allen, appointed a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch. Dated 4th July 1892.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 908.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Patch, Commissary-General, Western Circle, is re-appointed to his present post from the 7th December 1891 with a view to his being granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army from that date.

No. 909.—Lieutenant E. G. Vaughan, Indian Staff Corps, 31st Bengal Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 9th August 1892. (Joined his appointment on the 3rd September 1892.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 910.—The following extract, being paragraphs 1 and 2 of a Military letter from the Secretary of State for India, No. 115, dated the 25th August 1892, is published for general information:

The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and, being reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeon-Lieutenants on the Bengal Establishment:

Patrick Balfour Haig.
Thomas William Archer Fullerton.
Ralph Henry Maddox.
Edward Victor Hugo.
Harry George Melville.
Arthur Oldham Hubbard.
Charles George Robson-Scott.
Herbert Austen Smith.
Douglas Richard Green.
George McIver Campbell Smith.
Hubert Malins Earle.
Joseph George Hulbert.

2. Their commissions will bear date 27th July 1892, the day of their passing out of the Army Medical School, from which date will also reckon their service for pension.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 911.—Lieutenant Augustus Hodson-Cooke, East Surrey Regiment, Wing Officer, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 14th January 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 912.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Frederick Charles Rampini, South Staffordshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 14th Madras Infantry,—13th March 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Edward William Keily, Connaught Rangers, officiating Wing Officer, 29th Madras Infantry,—7th April 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Keily will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 7th April 1891, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 913.—Second-Lieutenant Mansfield Elliot Nuttall, Lancashire Fusiliers, 27th Regiment (1st Belooch Battalion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 27th February 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Nuttall will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 914.—The undermentioned military pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as Sub-Assistant Apothecaries, with effect from the 30th August 1892:

Joseph Seymour Herring.
Frederick George Handel Deeks.
Norman Albray Lemondine.
William George Mersh.
Charles John Augustus Meneaud.
William Bamford.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 915.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:

Major F. S. Gwatkin, Indian Staff Corps, 13th Bengal Lancers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Captain F. J. Aylmer, Royal Engineers, Company Commander, Bengal Sappers and Miners, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain H. B. Brownlow, Royal Artillery, Commandant, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, (p. a.) for one year and six months, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 29th October 1892.

No. 916.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel C. R. Matthews, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, (m. c.) for six months.

Major A. Daniell, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Punjab Infantry, Wing Commander, Corps of Guides, Infantry, (p. a.) for one month.

Lieutenant T. R. C. Hudson, Royal Artillery, Subaltern, No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, (m. c.) for two months.

Lieutenant C. H. Davies, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, (m. c.) for two months.

Captain A. N. Carr, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for six months.

No. 917.—Colonel F. J. Keen, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India on attaining colonel's allowances.

No. 918.—Lieutenant A. W. Warden, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India, (m. c.) for one month, with effect from the 1st July 1892, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

No. 919.—Conductor A. W. Shepherd, Ordnance Department, chief clerk, office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Eastern Circle, is granted leave within Indian limits, (p. a.) for five months, under rule X of the regulations of 1875.

PROMOTIONS.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 920.—*5th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Lekh Rám to be Subadar, *vice* Prag Dube, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1892.

No. 921.—*7th Bengal Infantry*—

Color-Havildar Pirthipal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gajraj Singh, promoted, with effect from the 25th June 1892.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 922.—*1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles*—

Jemadar Chamú Rána to be Subadar and Havildar Budhe Singh Gurúng to be Jemadar, *vice* Kishenbir Nagarkoti, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 23rd March 1892.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 923.—Major Philip Herman Wallerstein, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, 1st class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from 1st October 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 924.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in, and admissions to, the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified:

MADRAS.

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

SUBADAR GHULAM HUSAIN, *Bahadur*, 2nd Madras Lancers, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Babu Rám, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—29th April 1892.

SUBADAR-MAJOR SAIYID HAIDAR, *Bahadur*, 15th Madras Infantry (Pioneers), *vice* Subadar-Major Venket Rao, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—15th June 1892.

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."

SUBADAR MILT SINGH, 32nd Regiment (4th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry, *vice* Subadar Ghulam Husain, *Bahadur*, promoted,—30th April 1892.

SUBADAR-MAJOR ABDUL AZIZ KHAN, 21st Madras Infantry (Pioneers), *vice* Subadar-Major Saiyid Haidar, *Bahadur*, promoted,—16th June 1892.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 925.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of the undermentioned sepoys of the 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers) to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit:

NO. 2432, PRIVATE MULLARY;

NO. 2517, PRIVATE MUNISAWMY,—

For conspicuous gallantry in action at the passage of the Manipur river on the 4th May 1892 in having unarmed, and under the fire of a party of Chins, swam across the river, carrying with them a cradle for the repair of a bridge, by which the detachment to which they belonged was enabled to cross and disperse the enemy.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 926.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Michael Sanders Taylor, Kasauli Reserve Detachment, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

No. 927.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain A. A. Fraser, Bedfordshire Regiment, to be Adjutant, with effect from the 18th September 1892, *vice* Captain Bellingham, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 928.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. James Archibald Maughan to be Captain, *vice* Goodfellow, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant George Moss Harriott to be Lieutenant, *vice* Barry, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant George Sutherland Fenwick to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

Mr. Bradford Leslie to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Harriott, promoted.

Mr. Lion Harry Barker to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Fenwick, promoted.

Mr. Reginald Nicholson to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 929.—*Berar Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain A. Higgins resigns his commission.

No. 930.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant W. W. Marrett resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 931.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 534 of 1892, the date of the promotion of Lieutenant L. P. Chapman, Royal Engineers, to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is altered from the 8th to the 28th March 1892.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 55.—The following list of officers on the active list of the Royal Indian Marine, with their dates of seniority, is published for general information:

COMMANDERS.

1st Grade.

	Date of seniority.
Powell, Walter John	19th December 1864.
*Campbell, Alexander, D.S.O.	31st August 1867.
*Gwyn, Anthony	5th February 1876.
Street, Henry Alfred	22nd December 1876.
Bean, Maurice	26th October 1877.
Wilson, George	14th October 1878.
Bishop, Edward	19th July 1879.
Falle, Phillip John	14th May 1879.

2nd Grade.

Creagh, Boyle Purdon	24th September 1880.
Edwards, William Marcus	1st October 1880.
Pryce, Harry James	20th April 1881.
Shopland, Edwin Rew	1st April 1887.
Barrett, James Stook	1st July 1881.
Black, Henry Somes	29th May 1886.
Hewett, Charles William	29th May 1886.
Finny, Thomas George Rocastle	1st January 1888.
Jones, Richard Douglas Paget	1st January 1888.

* Ranking as Captains in the Royal Navy while serving as Deputy Director and Assistant Director respectively.

3rd Grade.

	Date of seniority.
Simpson, Henry Brown	21st May 1888.
Aves, William	3rd June 1888.
Butterworth, Thomas Henry	1st July 1889.
Barwick, Frederick Mortimer	18th March 1890.
Chandler, Wilfred	6th September 1890.
Brownlow, Roderick Deane Charles.	1st January 1891.
Searle, William Henry Willoughby.	1st August 1891.
Hooper, Clement William Robert.	1st September 1891.

LIEUTENANTS.

Hooper, Henry Brereton	1st December 1882.
Holland, Gerald Edward	1st December 1882.
Lye, George Arthur	1st December 1882.
Downes, Percy	27th December 1882.
Beaumont, Edward Jackson	11th July 1882.
Mitchell, Walter	1st April 1885.
Rose, George Alexander	1st January 1886.
Warden, St. Leger Stanley	1st April 1887.
deBerry, Thomas Arthur Leach	1st January 1888.
Baugh, George Johnstone	1st April 1887.
Hewett, George Stuart	1st July 1888.
Bacon, Kenrick Verulam	1st July 1888.
Fletcher, Charles Farish	1st April 1886.
Piffard, Albert James Guérard	1st January 1888.
Gordon, Robert Weaver Walter	1st October 1888.
St. John, John Henry Dickson	1st October 1888.
Elderton, Ferdinand Halford	1st January 1889.
Beauchamp, Willoughby George	1st July 1889.
Walker, Thomas Johnstone	1st October 1888.
Kendall, Charles James Cope	1st April 1890.
Ford, Cecil Rooke	6th September 1890.
Du-Plat-Taylor, John Corbet Guthrie.	1st January 1891.
Cooper, Robert	1st January 1891.
Devenish, Reginald George	1st January 1891.
Sinclair, Charles George	1st July 1891.
McArthur, Archibald Wilson	1st July 1891.
Marsack, Alfred John	1st July 1891.
Wilson, Neville Frederick Jarvis	1st August 1891.
Rowsell, Clarence Ralph	1st September 1891.
Dobbin, Harry Charles Edward	1st April 1892.
Vale, Seymour Douglas	1st April 1892.
Huddleston, Willoughby Baynes	1st April 1892.

SUB-LIEUTENANTS.

Relf, Benjamin George	1st April 1887.
Beaumont, Arthur Leslie	1st April 1890.
Grimstone, Claud Vincent	1st April 1890.
Dobson, Frank	1st April 1890.
Minto, William	1st April 1890.
Warden, Arthur Richard Shaw	1st July 1890.
Carey, Charles John Pugh	1st July 1889.
Calderon, John James Wilkie	1st July 1891.
Foord, John William Hutcheson	1st July 1891.
Hordern, Edward Joseph Calveley.	1st July 1891.
Hickman, Charlie Steward	1st July 1891.
Rowand, Alexander	1st July 1891.
Windham, Walter George	1st July 1891.
Gibsone, Donald Hope	1st September 1891.
Farewell, Michael Warren	1st June 1892.
Vines, Duncan Frederick	1st June 1892.

SUB-LIEUTENANTS—*contd.*

	Date of seniority.
Shearme, Charles William	1st June 1892.
Mills, Ernest Gray	1st June 1892.
Henley, Charles Beauclerk	1st June 1892.
Waters, Henry Charles	19th May 1890.
Balfour, Alfred Stevenson	19th May 1890.
Hand, Thomas Henry Herbert	19th May 1890.
Jones, Benjamin Henry	8th December 1891.
Gardner, Charles	8th December 1891.
Gray, Reginald	8th December 1891.
Stocken, Edward	8th December 1891.
Willock, Archibald Ravenshaw Gore.	8th December 1891.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.

* Slater, Frederick Thomas	1st October 1883.
* Anderson, Thomas	1st April 1885.
Elcock, Henry	1st April 1885.
Gadsden, Frederick Ord	24th February 1890.
Walmsley, Thomas	8th April 1890.
Newman, William Watt	19th June 1890.
Brown, John	5th May 1891.

ENGINEERS.

Collins, William Alexander	1st March 1881.
Fuller, Clement	1st April 1885.
Gill, George	8th July 1881.
Malcolm, Robert	1st April 1886.
Kelly, William Gass	1st April 1886.
Kelly, George	1st April 1886.
Torrie, William	1st April 1886.
Andrews, John	1st April 1886.
Walker, Robert	1st April 1886.
Mathews, Walter Gerald Keily	1st January 1887.
Knox, Lawrence	1st April 1887.
Lamb, Francis Stewart	1st June 1887.
McDonald, James	1st June 1887.
Johnston, Henry	1st July 1887.
Bunyer, Benjamin Cooke	1st July 1889.
Schneider, Frederick Hugo	1st December 1888.
Pickard, Frederick Featherstone	1st April 1890.

* Ranking with, but after, Fleet Engineers in the Royal Navy while serving as Inspectors of Machinery.

ENGINEERS—*contd.*

	Date of seniority.
Jones, Charles John Inigo	8th April 1890.
Venn, Ernest Gale	28th July 1890.
Wilson, Frederick James	5th May 1891.
McCulloch, Alexander	5th October 1891.
Tayler, David John	5th October 1891.
Stevenson, Samuel Hodgert	5th October 1891.
Mitchell, Andrew	17th January 1892.
White, Henry Francis	26th July 1892.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Walmsley, Joseph James	5th June 1886.
Mitchell, William	25th September 1886.
Sheehan, Frederick Albert	28th June 1887.
Cope, Henry Sloate	28th June 1887.
Brown, Villimous Albert	28th June 1887.
Sharvell, George Henry	24th December 1887.
Mackey, Alfred	24th December 1887.
Furminger, William Samuel	24th December 1887.
Blair, James Frederick	3rd January 1888.
Young, William	6th October 1890.
Nutter, James	6th October 1890.
Barnaby, Thomas Penney	6th October 1890.
Olford, Frank	20th October 1890.
Bonny, Arthur	20th October 1890.
Sharvell, William Charles	20th October 1890.
Knight, Thomas Henry	20th October 1890.
McLean, Allan	20th October 1890.
Lush, John	20th October 1890.
Tucker, Ernest Victor	20th October 1890.
Ellery, Edmund James	1st November 1890.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 56.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave in India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No. 7, dated the 26th April 1892, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Mr. J. J. Walmsley, Assistant Engineer, Royal Indian Marine.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd September, 1892.

Under clause 25 of the regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 17th and the 23rd September 1892:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Medical Staff	Surgeon-Captain R. Fowler	6th September 1892.	Murree.		
Indian Staff Corps (3rd Sikh Infantry).	Captain E. J. N. Fasken	13th September 1892.	Murree.		

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th September, 1892.

No. 329.—The following is published for general information:

No. 511-R.T., dated Simla, 1st September, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules for Railways under Construction.

Read—

Sections 3 (4), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).

Public Works Department Notification No. 267, dated the 11th June 1890, appointing the Director General of Railways as the officer who is to make General Rules under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, in the case of a railway administered by Government.

Public Works Department Notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing, in the *Gazette of India* dated the 8th November 1890, Public Works Department Resolution No. 736 R.T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules for working railways under construction and not open for traffic which were framed by the Railway Conference of 1888 and recorded in Appendix M of its proceedings, with rules 7, 16 and 25 as modified in the memorandum accompanying Public Works Department letter No. 233 R.T., dated the 12th June 1890.

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 214 T., dated the 9th June 1892.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director General of Railways has applied for leave to adopt on the East Coast Railway the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department Notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the 'General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods,' which were published under the notification referred to in the foregoing observations, to such portion or portions of the East Coast Railway as may be at the time under construction and not open for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Madras and to the Director General of Railways for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

No. 330.—Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 11th August 1892, under Article 712 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 331.—Mr. G. H. Le Maistre, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

The 20th September, 1892.

No. 332.—Under section 16 (*1*) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling-stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the East Coast Railway.

No. 333.—Mr. C. C. Swetenham, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Burma State Railway.

The 21st September, 1892.

No. 334.—With reference to Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 72, Mr. Frank Prendergast Dunne is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch in the rank of Deputy Examiner of Accounts, 2nd Grade, temporary, on probation, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 22nd September, 1892.

No. 335.—Mr. A. H. Wollaston, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 26th July 1892.

No. 336.—Under section 16 (*1*) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling-stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Mari-Attock and Mushkaf-Bolan Railways.

The 23rd September, 1892.

No. 337.—With reference to Notification No. 184, dated 18th May 1892, placing Mr. F. L. Brown, Examiner of Accounts, on special duty, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, that officer vacates the appointment of Deputy Accountant General for inspection duty.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March, 1892.

From the 2nd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

The 22nd September, 1892.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2679-*P*.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 17th September 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No 242 of 1892.—Cottangulum Gopaul Naicker, Proprietor, Basin Foundry, Madras, for "a Cabalay for lifting water."

No. 243 of 1892.—Major John Lovell, 21st Hussars (at present Secunderabad, Deccan), for "Mounted or Dismounted Officers, Soldiers, or Tourists' Field Service Belt and Equipment."

No. 244 of 1892.—Robert Bell, of 29, Tynedock Street, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, Doctor of Medicine, and a Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, for "Improvements in the means and apparatus for heating and ventilating railway carriages and other places."

No. 2680-*P*.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 114 of 1891.—Henry Rembert, Gentleman, residing at Willis in the County of Montgomerie and State of Texas, United States of America, for "A new method of baling cotton." (Filed 9th September 1892.)

No. 91 of 1892.—Thomas McMurray, of 9, Morison Street, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, Scotland, Manufacturing Chemist, for "New or improved compounds to be used for disinfecting, deodorising, germicide, sanitary, manuring, and like purposes." (Filed 12th September 1892.)

No. 97 of 1892.—James Mackay Taylor, of Multan in the Punjab, Assistant Engineer, for "An improved water-lift." (Filed 9th September 1892.)

No. 98 of 1892.—Thomas Obbinson, of Mentone near Melbourne in the Colony of Victoria, Agent, for "An improved method of, and apparatus for, advertising." (Filed 9th September 1892.)

No. 112 of 1892.—Wilhelm Kohler, Manufacturer, and Daniel Kegler, Merchant of Mannheim in the Grand Duchy of Baden, for "Vitrification furnace." (Filed 12th September 1892.)

No. 164 of 1892.—Henry Edmund Collins, of No. 49, Comedan Bagan Road, Kidderpore, near Calcutta, Marine Engineer, for "A new or improved Bow-facing apparatus for rowing on the ratchet principle." (Filed 12th September 1892.)

No. 170 of 1892.—William Snell Chenhall, Mining Engineer and Analyst, and William Francis Snell Chenhall, Stockbroker's Clerk, both formerly of No. 3, Freeland Place, Tram Terminus, Eastville, Bristol, but now of No. 3, Ballance Road, Homerton, London, England, for "Improvements in solidifying animal, vegetable and mineral oils, and volatile and inflammable fluids." (Filed 12th September 1892.)

No. 2681-*P*.—The under-mentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies of the designs have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every design is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee:—

No. 62 D. of 1892.—Messrs. R. D. Warburg & Co., Lyons, France, for "a design consisting of a silk flower embroidered on silk muslin ground, showing two three-leafed blossoms on either side of the stem and one two-leafed bud."

No. 63 D. of 1892.—Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Bombay, for "a flowered design with spots embroidered with silk and/or gold thread on cotton, half silk and/or silk grenadine muslin and/or gauze ground."

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

No. 1004.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1892-93.	April 1891 to May 1891.	April 1892 to May 1892.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I	Land Revenue*	25,379,900	3,673,300	3,925,900	252,600	...
II	Opium	7,634,600	1,228,100	1,228,900	800	...
III	Salt	8,544,700	1,716,200	1,701,500	...	14,700
IV	Stamps	4,229,600	726,400	747,900	21,500	...
V	Excise	5,102,400	811,300	796,400	...	14,900
VI	Provincial Rates	3,623,100	637,400	695,500	58,100	...
VII	Customs	1,691,800	304,500	259,000	...	45,500
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,645,200	160,900	153,400	...	7,500
IX	Forest	1,567,200	134,500	146,000	11,500	...
X	Registration	392,200	65,500	70,900	5,400	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	762,100	112,800	116,100	3,300	...
XII	Interest	873,500	211,800	221,500	9,700	...
XIII	Post Office	1,498,400	245,100	250,800	5,700	...
XIV	Telegraph	884,300	132,300	120,000	...	12,300
XV	Mint	227,000	36,200	37,900	1,700	...
XVI	Law and Justice: Courts of Law	364,500	57,300	59,700	2,400	...
	Law and Justice: Jails	310,600	30,700	28,000	...	2,700
XVII	Police	366,500	47,500	50,200	2,700	...
XVIII	Marine	219,500	20,300	21,800	1,500	...
XIX	Education	213,500	27,000	25,700	...	1,300
XX	Medical	60,900	7,300	8,100	800	...
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	76,700	11,300	7,100	...	4,200
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	206,300	26,400	26,000	...	400
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	74,000	9,200	9,900	700	...
XXIV	Exchange	178,500	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	349,800	40,300	40,400	100	...
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Receipts)	15,543,600	2,849,300	2,972,400	123,100	...
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,260,000	1,358,400	1,327,100	...	31,300
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	27,500	400	4,300	3,900	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,323,200	102,100	107,400	5,300	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	189,100	24,100	23,400	...	700
XXXI	Military Works	42,100	6,100	6,500	400	...
XXXII	Civil Works	522,700	68,600	70,900	2,300	...
XXXIII	Army: Effective	627,400	95,000	100,200	5,200	...
	" Non-effective	54,300	7,200	8,300	1,100	...
		88,066,700	14,984,800	15,369,100	384,300	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, etc. £	200,800	44,600	42,900	...	1,700
	Exchange added to Revenue Rx.	100,400	18,600	24,600	6,000	...
	GRAND TOTAL	88,367,900	15,048,000	15,436,600	388,600	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 21st September, 1892.

two months of the year 1892-93, as compared with the corresponding period of 1891-92.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1892-93.	April 1891 to May 1891.	April 1892 to May 1892.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	242,700	41,400	40,600	...	800
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,515,700	266,300	241,700	...	24,600
3	Land Revenue	4,029,900	577,400	585,100	7,700	...
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,233,900	1,025,500	794,200	...	231,300
5	Salt (do. do.)	497,200	77,800	82,500	4,700	...
6	Stamps	86,900	14,500	15,200	700	...
7	Excise	206,100	20,300	20,900	600	...
8	Provincial Rates	59,500	8,700	7,600	...	1,100
9	Customs	142,200	22,300	23,300	1,000	...
10	Assessed Taxes	31,800	4,500	4,800	300	...
11	Forest	968,000	105,300	116,600	11,300	...
12	Registration	213,800	33,800	34,200	400	...
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt *	4,156,600	925,500	925,800	300	...
14	Do. on other Obligations	506,300	8,900	16,600	7,700	...
15	Post Office	1,410,000	200,400	203,600	3,200	...
16	Telegraph	642,700	86,500	95,600	9,100	...
17	Mint	95,800	16,700	14,200	...	2,500
18	General Administration	1,458,600	220,600	229,100	8,500	...
19	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,854,300	456,900	463,000	6,100	...
	Law and Justice { Jails	908,900	170,000	172,700	2,700	...
20	Police	3,910,000	591,000	607,900	16,900	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	513,600	61,500	63,500	2,000	...
22	Education	1,494,300	190,600	192,900	2,300	...
23	Ecclesiastical	168,700	26,500	27,200	700	...
24	Medical	918,700	139,600	146,400	6,800	...
25	Political	738,400	96,100	95,500	...	600
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	414,400	116,500	106,000	...	10,500
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	500,400	79,800	80,300	500	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,000	100	100	...	...
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	875,300	133,300	137,600	4,300	...
30	Stationery and Printing	506,600	76,400	74,400	...	2,000
32	Miscellaneous	203,700	44,100	39,800	...	4,300
33	Famine Relief	130,000	100	1,700	1,600	...
34	Construction of Protective Railways	1,011,700	...	195,400	195,400	...
35	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,000	19,100	19,100	...	...
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	301,500	8,900	23,500	14,600	...
38	State Railways (Working Expenses)	7,878,800	1,236,400	1,192,400	...	44,000
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	31,200	...	...	...	...
39	Guaranteed Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	600,000	21,400	24,500	3,100	...
	Interest	38,600	...	...	...	...
40	Subsidized Companies (Land, etc.)	44,900	4,200	1,000	...	3,200
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	60,000	26,800	12,200	...	14,600
42	Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses)	771,000	112,600	111,400	...	1,200
43	" Minor Works and Navigation	1,008,600	122,200	173,400	51,200	...
44	Military Works	1,126,200	92,500	110,200	17,700	...
45	Civil Works	4,606,300	510,300	500,100	...	10,200
46	Army: Effective	14,082,100	2,461,700	2,366,900	...	94,800
	" Non-effective	924,600	224,400	204,900	...	19,500
47	Special Defence Works	270,900	21,800	44,100	22,300	...
		65,457,400	10,701,200	10,639,700	...	61,500
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, etc. £	15,950,400	2,855,400	3,038,000	182,600	...
	Exchange charged as Expenditure . . . . . Rx.	7,975,200	1,195,300	1,741,200	545,900	...
	Deduct—Provincial Deficits	89,383,000	14,751,900	15,418,900	667,000	...
		1,161,700	*1,400*	*1,600*	...	*200*
		88,221,300	14,750,500	15,417,300	666,800	...
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
48	State Railways	1,412,000	142,800	268,600	125,800	...
49	Irrigation Works	544,500	78,700	61,400	...	17,300
	In England—					
48	State Railways £	1,382,000	92,600	166,900	74,300	...
49	Irrigation Works £	3,700	1,700	800	...	900
50	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities £	...	...	...	...	...
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue . . Rx.	692,800	39,500	96,100	56,600	...
		4,035,000	355,300	593,800	238,500	...
	GRAND TOTAL	92,256,300	15,105,800	16,011,100	905,300	...

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

R. N. RAY,
Offg. Dy. Comptroller-General.

R. LOGAN,
Offg. Comptroller-General.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

THE following selections and text-books are appointed for the examinations of 1893, 1894, and 1895:—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1894.

ENGLISH.

The following portions of English selections for the Entrance Examination of 1891, published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.:—

[*To be read.*]

PROSE.

The Escape of Prince Charles.
Death of Sir Philip Sydney.
The Spanish Armada.
The Exhibition of Arms at Hastinapur.
The Swayamvara of Draupadi.
John Smeaton: A life among the Light-houses.
Catherine Douglas, Margaret Carnegie, Mary Pickard, and Amelia Sieveking.
Life of the Rev. Robert Walker.
Life of Captain James Cook.
Life of King Alfred.
Life of Heyne.
History of the Abolition of the Slave-trade, by Granville Sharp, Clarkson, and Buxton.
Account of Mr. Mompesson.
Self-control.
The Student—His Health.

POETRY.

Boadicea.
The Nightingale and Glow-worm.
Hohen Linden.
The Scholar.
Love.
Simon Lee, the Old Huntsman.
The Graves of Martyrs.
The Two Armies.

[*To be committed to Me m.*]

Boadicea.
The Nightingale and Glow-worm.
Hohen Linden.
The Graves of Martyrs.

Two papers to be set in English. The first paper to contain questions on the text-books and questions on grammar arising therefrom; the second paper to contain passages in a vernacular, as defined in paragraph 6 of the Regulations for the Entrance Examination, for translation into English, together with questions on English composition. In the case of students whose vernacular is English, a special paper will be set in which simple essays or letters or other original compositions will replace the passages for translation into English.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1895.

GREEK.

Xenophon	...	...	Anabasis, Books III and IV.

LATIN.

Cæsar	...	...	De Bello Gallico, Books II and III.
Virgil	...	...	Selections by E S. Shuckburgh, M.A. (Macmillan's Elementary Classics)

One paper to be set in this subject with questions on history, parsing, and geography arising therefrom, and easy passages from authors not prescribed to be translated into English and one paper containing questions in Latin grammar with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.

GERMAN.

Hauff	...	...	Die Karavane.

One paper to be set on the text-book and one paper on elementary grammar and composition.

FRENCH.

Féval ... ... Chouans et Bleus.

One paper to be set on the text-book and one paper on elementary grammar and composition.

HEBREW.

The Book of Genesis.

SANSKRIT.

Calcutta University Selections for 1895. Edited by Mahamahopadhyay Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., containing the following portions of standard books :—

Hitopadesa, Book I ... Mitralábha.
Mahábhárata ... ... Sabitriupákhyána.
Ramáyana, Book II ... Ayodhyákánda, Chapters 59 to 68 (including the death of Dasaratha).

Omitting all objectionable passages.

The following books or any others covering similar ground are recommended as text-books in Sanskrit Grammar:—

Vidyáságar ... ... Vyákarana Kaumudi.
or
Vidyáságar ... ... Upakramaniká, as translated by Rajkrishna Banerji, 12th edition,
or
Nilmani Mukerjee ... ... Laghumanjari,
or
Herambanath Tattváratna ... Vyákarana Sangraha,
or
Kalikumar Sarmá ... ... Vyákaránádarsa.
or
Kanailal Sastri ... ... Vyákaranabodh (in Hindi).

BENGALI.

Calcutta University selections for 1895. Edited by Rai Bankimchandra Chatterjee, Bahadur, B.L.

ARABIC.

Sullam-ul-Adab ... ... Edited by Colonel Holroyd.

PERSIAN.

Selections by Shams-ul-Ulama Maulavi Ahmad.

URDU.

Selections by Shams-ul-Ulama Maulavi Ahmad.

HINDI.

Tulsidas ... ... Rámáyana, Ajodhyá Kánda.
Rajniti.

URIYA.

M. S. Rao ... ... Prabandhamálá, pages 1-115.
Ram Narayan Ray ... Kabitá Sangraha.

ARMENIAN.

History of Armenia, Books I—III.

PALI.

Pali Miscellany, by Professor Trenckner (28 pages of text).

Selections from the Jatakas. . (Professor Fausboll's edition). The Apannakajataka (36 pages of text).

BURMESE.

Prose.

Zanaka Jataka.
Withandya Jataka.

Poetry.

Lanka-thara Son-ma-sá.
Am-tha-tha-sin-ma-sá.

The spelling required of the candidates who present themselves for examination in Burmese should be in accordance with—

(*a*) The Thatpôn published by the Text-Book Committee;
(*b*) Judson's Dictionary, and
(*c*) The revision made by the Text-Book Committee of the words of disputed spelling in Judson's Dictionary.

TAMIL.

Poetry.

Tamil Poetical Anthology, No. II, page 15 to end.

Prose.

Panchatantra ... ... Parts I, II, and III.

One paper to be set on the text-books in each of the Oriental languages (including questions on grammar and idiom, and easy sentences to be translated into the other language); and one paper containing (*i*) simple passages in English to be translated into one of the vernaculars of India* recognised by the Senate (the passages being taken from a newspaper or other current literature of the day), and (*ii*) a subject for original composition in one of the vernaculars recognised by the Senate. Half the value of the paper is to be assigned to the passages in English and half to the subject for original composition.

HISTORY.

R. C. Dutt ... ... Brief History of Ancient and Modern India.
Miss Buckley ... ... History of England for Beginners.

GENERAL AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Clarke ... ... Class Book of Geography, omitting (*a*) all the paragraphs headed "Communications;" (*b*) all the paragraphs headed "Historical Sketch."
and
Huxley ... ... Introductory Primer, Arts. 12—55.
and
Geikie ... ... Physical Geography Primer.

MATHEMATICS.

Euclid ... ... † Elements of Geometry, edited by Hall and Stevens, or any other edition covering the same ground.

DRAWING.‡

Whitehall Drawing Copy Book, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6 and 9, Freehand.

F.A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

ENGLISH.

Sir W. Butler ... ... Gordon (English men of Action series), omitting Chaps. II and III.
Blackie ... ... Self-culture.
Tennyson ... ... Enoch Arden.
Milton ... ... Paradise Lost, Book I.
Goldsmith ... ... The Deserted Village.
Helps ... ... Essays written in the intervals of Business (omitting the Essay on Organization).

Some subject for original composition to be set in one of the papers.

GREEK.

Herodotus ... ... Book IV.
Euripides ... ... Hecuba.

LATIN.

Virgil ... ... Æneid, Book VI.
Livy ... ... Book XXI.

With passages from Latin authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

* The vernaculars recognised by the Senate are the following:—Bengáli, Hindi, Uriya, Mahrathi, Urdu, Burmese, Armenian, Parbatia, Assamese, Telugu, Guzrathi, Khasia, and Tamil.

† The notes are to be read as elucidating the text of Euclid, and the additional propositions are to be treated as riders.

‡ 1. Free-hand—

The candidate will be required to draw correctly, in outline, straight lines, simple and compound curves. Drawing to be enlarged or reduced to a given size.

2. Model drawing—

By "model drawing" the delineation of "Geometric solids or common objects from Nature" is to be understood.

The candidate will be required to draw correctly, in outline, Geometric solids, as the cube, triangular, square and hexagonal prisms, the cylinder and cone. The solids to be arranged in groups of two or three in combination with common objects without ornamentation as vases, lotas, buckets, stools, &c.

Drawing to be not less than eight inches in height.

One paper to be set in this subject.

FRENCH.

La Fontaine	...	... Fables, Books III, IV.
Colbeck	...	... French Readings from Roman History, Chaps. VI–XIII (Macmillan's Foreign School Classics.)

SANSKRIT.

Kálidása	...	... Raghuvansa, Cantos I—V.
Bhatti	...	... Bhattikávya, Cantos I—V.

PALI.

Jatakas (Fausböll's edition), Vaggo I—IV, pages 95—234.
Dhammapada (Fausboll's edition, the First Bhanavaram, pages 1—35.

BENGALI FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Akshay Kumar Dutt	...	Treatise on the Hindu Sects, Introduction to Part II.
Hemchandra Banerjee	...	Vritra Sanhára, Part

ARABIC.

Selections by Colonel H. S. Jarrett.

PERSIAN.

Selections by Shams-ul-Ulama Maulavi Ahmad.

HEBREW.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms I–XLI.

ARMENIAN.

Prose.

I. Eghishé's History of the Wars of the Vardons (fifth century), Parts I, V, VI, and last ten pages of the Supplement.

II. A course of reading in classical Armenian for advanced students by Elisha. (Selections from ancient and modern classical authors.)

Poetry.

1. Joseph declaring himself to his brothers, pages 117—121.
2. The Mother and Daughter, pages 191—194.
3. The Shepherd and Shepherdess, pages 212—216.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

Ganot	...	... Popular Natural Philosophy, 5th edition, Book I, omitting articles 12, 13, 32—35, 49—52, 56, 61—75. Book II, omitting articles 107—110. Book III, omitting articles 124—131, 137—140, 155—159. Book V, omitting articles 209, 210, 221, 222, 235, 240—242, 252, 260—265, 268—298, 302, 303, 305. Book VI, omitting articles 355, 365—374, 376—378, 381—397. Book VII, omitting articles 405, 407—409. Book VIII, omitting articles 416, 451—461, 481, 488, 500—508, 511, 512.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry of the Non-metals as in Remsen's Elements of Chemistry.

BOTANY FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Oliver's First Book of Indian Botany; the whole of Part I and Chapter I of part II, *viz.*, the Elements of Morphology and Physiology of Flowering Plants, the Principles of their Natural Classification, and the diagnosis and detailed accounts of the following six natural orders:—

1. Malvaceæ.	4. Urticaceæ
2. Leguminosæ.	5. Aroideæ.
3. Cucurbitaceæ.	6. Gramineæ.

LOGIC.

P. K. Ray	...	... Text-book of Deductive Logic, 4th edition (omitting Chapter II of Part II, Chapter IX of Part III, and the Appendix).

HISTORY.

Smith	...	... Smaller History of Greece.
Creighton	...	... Primer of the History of Rome.

MATHEMATICS.

Euclid	...	... * Hall and Stevens's Edition.
Taylor	...	... Elementary Geometry of Conics, 7th edition.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

ENGLISH.

Pass Course.

Shakespeare	...	... Midsummer Night's Dream, Julius Cæsar, King John.
Locke	...	... Conduct of the Understanding (Clarendon Press Series).
Burke	...	... Regicide Peace, Letters I and II (Clarendon Press Series).
Cowper	...	... Letters, Golden Treasury Series, pages 1—163.
Tennyson	...	... The Lady of Shalott, The Palace of Art, The Lotos-Eaters, Tithonus, The Lord of Burleigh, The Voyage, The Brook, Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington, The Revenge, Demiter and Persephone.
Milton	...	... Lycidas, Il Penseroso, L'Allegro.
Morley	...	... Life of Burke (English Men of Letters Series).

Honour Course.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Spencer	...	... Faery Queene, Book I.
Ascham	...	... The Schole-master.
Matthew Arnold	...	... Essays on Criticism, First Series.
Gray	...	... Poems, edited by John Bradshaw (Macmillan & Co.).

Permanent Subjects.

Earle	...	... The Philology of the English Tongue.
Shaw	...	... Outlines of English Literature.

GREEK.

Pass Course.

Sophocles	...	... Philoctetes; Electra.
Demosthenes	...	... De Corona.
Æschines	...	.. In Ctesiphontem.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Thucydides	...	... Book II.
Euripides	...	... Bacchæ.
Plato	...	... Phædo.

Permanent Subject.

Peile	...	... Primer of Philology.

LATIN.

Pass Course.

Virgil	...	... Georgics, I, II.
Livy	...	... Books II, III.
Cicero	...	... Pro Murena.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Lucretius	...	... De Rerum Natura, Books I, II.
Tacitus	...	... Annals, Books III, IV.
Terence	...	... Adelphi.

Permanent Subject.

Peile	...	... Primer of Philology.

* The notes are to be read as elucidating the text of Euclid, and the additional propositions are to be treated as riders.

HEBREW.

Pass Course.

Samuel, I and II.	Psalms, XC—CL.
Chronicles, I and II.	Proverbs.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Isaiah.
Ezekiel.
The history of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

SANSKRIT.

Pass Course.

Kálidása	Kumárasambhava, Cantos I—VII.
Mágha	Sisupálabadha, Cantos I—II.
Kálidása	Sakuntalá, as fixed in Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar's edition.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Bhavabhuti	Uttararámcharitá.
Bháravi	Kirátárjuniya, Cantos XIII—XIV.

Permanent Subject.

Barada Rája	Laghukaumudi (Dr. Ballantyne's edition, as reprinted by Lazarus & Co., pages 1—282, *i.e.*, to the end of Tinanta).

ARABIC.

PASS COURSE.

Tarikh-i-Yamini ...	The first 50 pages (Delhi edition).
Mustatrif	The first 50 pages (Egyptian edition).
Hamásah	31 pages (Urdu Guide Press).
Díwán-i-Mutanabbi ...	Calcutta edition (pages 283—332), beginning with the Qasidah for Azududdaulah.

HONOUR COURSE.

(*In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Maqamat-i-Hariri ...	The first half.
Tarikh-i-Timúri ...	The whole.
Hamásah	84 pages from page 32 (Urdu Guide Press).
Banat Súad	The whole.

PERSIAN.

PASS COURSE.

Selections by Shams-ul-Ulama Maulavi Ahmad.

HONOUR COURSE.

(*In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Aklak-i-Jalali	The whole.
Hafiz	The first half, *i.e.*, pages 1—125 (Urdu Guide Press).
Wakai-i-Niamat Khan-i-Ali ...	The last half.

PALI.

PASS COURSE.

Kaccáyana	Pali Grammar (Senart's edition).
Trenckner's Milinda Panha.	

HONOUR COURSE.

(*In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Childers	Mahaparinibbanasutta.
Whitney	Language and the study of Language.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

PASS COURSE.

Psychology and Ethics.

James Sully ... ... Outlines of Psychology, 5th edition, Chapters I—X.
Martineau ... ... Types of Ethical Theory, 3rd edition, Vol. I (Introduction only), Vol. II. Omitting book II, Branches II and III.

HONOUR COURSE.

Psychology and Ethics.

James Sully ... ... Outlines of Psychology, 5th edition.
Martineau ... ... Types of Ethical Theory, 3rd edition, Vol. I (Introduction only), Vol. II.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Bacon and Descartes to Reid and Kant.

The following books are recommended:—

Ueberweg ... ... History of Philosophy, Vol. II.
Schwegler ... ... History of Philosophy.
Fraser ... ... Berkeley } (Blackwood's Philosophical Classics).
Fraser ... ... Locke }

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Martineau ... ... Study of Religion, 2nd edition (omitting Book I and Book III, Chapter II).

PURE LOGIC.

P. K. Ray ... ... Text-book of Deductive Logic, including the Appendix, 4th edition.
Ueberweg ... ... System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS COURSE.

Loney ... ... Elements of Statics and Dynamics.
Maxwell ... ... Matter and Motion, Chapter III and articles 96, 97.
Besant ... ... Elementary Hydrostatics, 14th edition, Chapters I—VII (omitting articles 93, 102, 104, 111—121) and Chapter VIII, articles 133-140, or the corresponding portions of the 15th edition.
(or the corresponding portions of S. B. Mukerjee's Elementary Hydrostatics)

HONOUR COURSE.

Loney ... ... Elements of Statics and Dynamics.
Maxwell ... ... Matter and Motion.
Besant ... ... Elementary Hydrostatics, 14th edition, Chapters I—VII (omitting articles 93, 102, 104, 111—121), and Chapter VIII, articles 133—140, or the corresponding portions of the 15th edition.
(or the corresponding portions of S. B. Mukerjee's Elementary Hydrostatics.)
Salmon ... ... Conic Sections (6th edition) Chapters I—III, V—VIII, to the end of article 116, and X—XIII.
Williamson ... ... Differential Calculus (6th edition), Chapters I—V, IX, XI—XVIII.
Todhunter ... ... Integral Calculus, Chapters I—VII.
(or the corresponding portions of Williamson's Integral Calculus.)

HISTORY.

PASS COURSE.

History of England.

Greene ... ... Short History of the English People.

History of India.

Elphinstone	...	... History of India (Hindu and Mahomedan Periods).
Wheeler	...	... Short History of India (British Period only).

Histories of Greece and Rome.

Smith	...	... Student's History of Greece.
Liddell	...	... Student's History of Rome.

Political Economy.

Fawcett	...	... Manual of Political Economy.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Capes	...	... The Early Empire.
Capes	...	... The Age of the Antonines.
Bagehot	...	... The English Constitution.
Mill	...	... Political Economy.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PASS COURSE.

Deschanel	...	... Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy.
Kolbe	...	... Inorganic Chemistry, translated by Humpidge.

PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, AND THE DOCTRINE OF SCIENTIFIC METHOD.

Honour Course.

Deschanel	...	... Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy.
S. P. Thompson	...	... Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism.
Tait	...	... Heat (omitting Chaps. 21 and 22).
Frankland and Japp		... Inorganic Chemistry (Edition 1884), omitting all the sections printed in small type, and all the parts relating to the following elements:—Zirconium, Thorium, Niobium, Tantalum, Beryllium, Palladium, Iridium, Rhodium, Osmium, Ruthenium, Norwegium, Cerium, Didymium, Lanthanum, Yttrium, Erbium, Terbium, Scandium, Samarium, and Decipium.
Remsen	...	... Organic Chemistry.
Jones	...	... Junior Course in Practical Chemistry.
Jevons	...	... Principles of Science, 2nd edition (omitting Books I and II).

BIOLOGY.

PHYSIOLOGY AND BOTANY.

Pass Course.

Huxley	...	... Elementary Lessons in Physiology.
Huxley and Martin		... Practical Biology.
Prantl and Vines		... Text-book of Botany.
Oliver	...	... First Book of Indian Botany.

PHYSIOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

Pass Course.

Huxley	...	... Elementary Lessons in Physiology.
Huxley and Martin		... Practical Biology.
Claus-Sedgwick	...	... Elementary Text-book of Zoology, Vol. I, General Part and Special Part, Protozoa to Insecta, Vol. II. Special Part, Mollusca to man.

PHYSIOLOGY, BOTANY, ZOOLOGY, AND THE DOCTRINE OF SCIENTIFIC METHOD.

Honour Course.

Huxley	...	... Elementary Lessons in Physiology.
Huxley and Martin		... Practical Biology.
Foster	...	... Text-book of Physiology.

Prantl and Vines	...	Text-book of Botany.
Oliver ..	...	First Book of Indian Botany.
Henfrey ...	...	Elementary Course of Botany.
Vines ...	...	Lectures on the Physiology of Plants.
Claus-Sedgwick ...	...	Elementary Text-book of Zoology, Vol. I, General Part and Special Part, Protoza to Insecta, Vol II. Special Part, Mollusea to man.
Huxley ...	...	Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata.
Huxley ...	...	Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrata.
Jevous ...	...	Principles of Science, 2nd edition (omitting Books I and II).

GEOLOGY.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Pass Course.

Geikie ...	...	Class book of Geology.
Judd ...	...	Volcanoes.
Geikie ...	...	Atlas of Physical Geography.
Mill ...	...	The Realm of Nature (University Extension Manuals).
Oldham ...	...	Manual of the Geology of India.
Cole ...	...	Aids to Practical Geology.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Pass Course.

Geikie ...	...	Class-book of Geology.
Rutley ...	...	Rock-forming Minerals.
Cole ...	...	Aids to Practical Geology.
Rutley ...	...	Mineralogy.
Oldham ...	...	Manual of the Geology of India.

GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, AND THE DOCTRINE OF SCIENTIFIC METHOD.

Honour Course.

Geikie ...	...	Text-book of Geology.
Rutley ...	...	Rock-forming Minerals.
Cole ...	...	Aids to Practical Geology.
Geikie ...	...	Atlas of Physical Geography.
Judd ...	...	Volcanoes.
Mill ...	...	The Realm of Nature.
Rutley ...	...	Mineralogy.
Jevons ...	...	Principles of Science, 2nd edition, omitting Books I and II
Oldham ...	...	Manual of the Geology of India.

M.A. EXAMINATIONS, 1893 AND 1894.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Preston's Theory of Light has been made alternative with Airy—On the Undulatory Theory of Optics, Aldis' Fresnel's Theory of Double Refraction, and Glazebrook's Physical Optics at the M.A. examination of 1893 (p. 188, Calendar for 1892).

The following portions of Maxwell's Electricity and Magnetism have been prescribed for the M.A. Examinations of 1893, and 1894 as alternative with Mascart and Joubert's Electricity and Magnetism :—

Maxwell's Electricity and Magnetism, 2nd Edition.

Vol. I.—Preliminary. 1-17, 19, 21-24.

Part I.—Chapters I, II 63-77, 80—end, III, IV 95*a*-96*a*, 98-99*b*, 101*a*-101*d*, V, VI, VII, VIII, XI 155-164, XIII.

Part II.—Chapters I, II, III, IV, V, VI, IX 315-318, X 325-327, 331 334, XI, XII.

Vol. II.—

Part III.—Chapters I, 371-386, 389-390, 393-394, II, III 407-416, 423, IV, V 437-441, VI, VII 449-451, 453, 455-464, VIII, 465.

Part IV.—Chapters I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII 585-598, 602-603, IX 604-617, X, XI, XIII, 682-688, XV 721-729, XVI 730-749, XVII, XVIII 758-761, 763-767, XIX 768-778, 780, XX, XXI 806-821, 831, XXII.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1894.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Ueberweg ...	... History of Philosophy (omitting the 1st and 2nd periods of the Philosophy of the Christian era and the appendices).
Caird ...	... The Critical Philosophy of Kant (1889).
Berkeley ...	... Fraser's Selections from Berkeley, 3rd edition.
Hamilton ...	... Lectures in Metaphysics. Dissertations in his edition of Reid's works.
Sully ...	... The Human Mind.
Mill ...	... Logic, Examination of Hamilton's Philosophy.
Jevons ...	... Principles of Science, 2nd edition.
Ueberweg ...	... System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines.
Butler ...	... Dissertations on Virtue, Sermons I, II, III.
Sidgwick ...	... Method of Ethics, 4th edition.
Martineau ...	... Types of Ethical Theory, 3rd edition.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Caird ...	... Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.
Martineau ...	... Study of Religion, 2nd edition.
Max Muller ...	... Hibbert Lectures on the origin and growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religions of India ; or

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

Butler ...	... Analogy.
Paley ...	... Evidences of Christianity.
Gore ...	... The Incarnation of the Son of God
Macdonald ...	... Papers on the Bible, omitting the following :—III, V, VIII, and XIII.

M.A EXAMINATION, 1895.

ENGLISH.

Chaucer ...	... Prologue and Knight's Tale.
Shakespeare ...	... Much Ado About Nothing, King Lear, Twelfth Night Cymbeline.
Shakespeare and Fletcher	... Two Noble Kinsmen.
Milton ...	... Paradise Regained.
Pope ...	... Essay on Man
Taylor ...	... Philip van Artevelde.
Milton ...	... Areopagitica.
Carlyle ...	... On Heroes.
Sir Thomas Browne	... Hydriotaphia or Urn Burial.
George Eliot ...	... Scenes from Clerical Life.
Mill ...	... Essay on Liberty.
Morley ...	... On the study of Literature.
Holmes ...	... Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.

Permanent Subjects.

Morris ...	... Historical Outlines of English Accidence.
Smith ...	... Student's Manual of the English Language.
Taine ...	... History of English Literature, translated by Van Laun.
Dowden ...	... Shakespeare : a Critical Study of his Mind and Art.
Sweet ...	Anglo-Saxon Primer.
Sayce ...	... Introduction to the Science of Language.

GREEK.

Homer ...	... Iliad, Books I—XII
Pindar ...	... The whole.
Æschylus ...	... Prometheus ; Agamemnon ; Eumenides.
Sophocles ...	... Œdipus Tyrannus ; Ajax ; Antigone.
Euripides ...	Hecuba ; Medea ; Ion.
Aristophanes ...	... Knights, Clouds ; Frogs ; Birds.
Herodotus ...	Books II and III, to the end of Chap. LXVI
Thucydides ...	... Books VI, VII, VIII.
Demosthenes ...	... Orations against Leptines and Meidias, De Falsa Legatione.
Plato ...	... Republic ; Theætetus.

Aristotle	... ...	Politics.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce	... ...	Introduction to the Science of Language.
Mahaffy	... ...	History of Classical Greek Literature.

Also passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

LATIN.

Virgil	... ...	Bucolics (with the exception of II); Georgics; Æneid, Books I—VI.
Horace	... ...	Odes; Epodes; Satires, I (with the exception of 2 and 8) Epistles, I; De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal	... ...	Satires (except II, VI and IX).
Persius	... ...	Satires.
Lucretius	... ...	Books I, V and VI.
Catullus	... ...	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus	... ...	Aulularia; Trinummus.
Terence	... ...	Andria; Heauton Timoroumenos.
Livy	... ...	Books XXI—XXV.
Sallust	... ...	Bellum Catilinarium; Bellum Jugurthinum.
Cicero	... ...	Second Philippic; De Natura Deorum.
Tacitus	... ...	Histories.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce	... ...	Introduction to the Science of Language.
Cruttwell	... ...	History of Roman Literature.

Also passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

HEBREW.

Isaiah.
Jeremiah.
Ezekiel.
The Minor Prophets.
Psalms.
Proverbs.
Job.
Ecclesiastes.
Song of Solomon.
Daniel.
Ezra.
Nehemiah.

Permanent Subjects.

Robertson Smith	...	Old Testament in the Jewish Church.
Davidson	... ...	Introduction to the Old Testament.
Ewald	... ...	History and Antiquities of Israel.
Sayce	... ...	Introduction to the Science of Language.

PALI.

Anuruddhā	... ...	Abhidhammatthasangaha.
Theragāthā	... ...	The Ekanipāta, Dukanipāta and Tikanipāta.
Anguttara-nikāya	...	The Bālavagga, Rathakāravagga, Pugalavagga, and Devadūtavagga of the Tikanipáta
Mahāvanisa	... ...	The first five chapters (parichchhedas) Turnour's or Sumangala's Edition.
Jātakas	... ...	Fausböll's Edition, Vol. II, Dalhavagga, Santhavagga, Kalyānadhammavagga.
Kaccāyana	... ...	Pali Grammar (Senart's Edition).
Mahāparinibbānasutta	...	(Childer's Edition).
Dhammapada	... ...	The first Bhānavāram (pathamakabhānavāram) with Fausböll's Extracts from Buddha Ghosa's Commentary for this portion of the text.
Burnouf	... ...	Introduction á l' histoire du Buddhisme Indien.
Spence Hardy	... ...	Manual of Buddhism.
Weber	... ...	History of Indian Literature.
Bigandet	... ...	Legends of Gaudama.

ARABIC.

Prose.

Moquddamai-i-Ibn Khalladùn.	Fifty pages.
Maqamát-i-Hariri. ...	The second half.

Poetry.

Hamásah	The whole.
Diwán-i-Mutanabbi ...	
Sabai Mu'allaqah ...	

PERSIAN.

Prose.

Munshi Muhammad Mahdi ...	Durrai Nádirah.
Shíms-uddin Faqír ...	Hadáiq-ul-Balághát.
Saifí	Uruz
Abu'l Fazl	Akbarnámah, Vol. I.
Inshai Abu'l Fazl ...	First Daftar.
Jámi	Qawafí.

Poetry.

Kháqáni	Qasáíd.
Khusrau	Qiránu-Sádain.
Ferdaúsi	Selections from the Sháhnámáh by Colonel Jarrett, Calcutta, 1880.
Hakím Sená	Hadíqah.
Sáib...	Díwán.
Habib Qááni	Qasáíd, first half.

Candidates are also required to possess a knowledge of Arabic to the extent laid down in the course for the First Examination in Arts.

SANSKRIT.

Kálidása	Vikramorvasí.
Kálidása	Meghadúta.
Bhavabhúti	Mahávíracharita.
Súdraka	Mrichchhakatika.
Visákhadatta	Mudrá Rákshasa.
Bánabhatta	Kádambarí, Purvabhága.
Vyása and Sánkara ...	Vedánta Sútra and Bháshya, first four Sútras of the 1st Adhayáya, and 1st and 2nd Pádas of the 2nd Adhyáya.
Gotama and Visvanátha ...	Nyaya Sútra and Vritti, Chapters I—IV.
Váchaspati Misra ...	Tattva Kaumudi.
Upanishad	Katha, with Sankara Bháshya.
Rigveda	Hymns from the Rigveda Sanhita, edited by P. Peterson.
Vyása	Bhagavadgítá.
Pánini	Vaidika Prakriyá, Káraka and Samása, as contained in Siddhánta Kaumudi.
Manu	Sanhitá (the whole.)
Mammata Bhatta ...	Kávya Prakása.

Permanent Subjects.

Max Muller	Science of Language, Vols. I—II.
Muir	Sanskrit Texts, Vol. V.

Students may take up the Inscriptions of Asoka instead of one of the following groups :—

GROUP I.

Nyáya Sútra and Vritti (limited as above).

GROUP II.

Tattva Kaumudi and Vedánta Sútra (limited as above).

HISTORY.

(*a*) No text-books

(*b*)	Hallam	Middle Ages, Chap. VIII, part 3 and notes.
	Hallam	Constitutional History of England.
	Erskine May ...	Constitutional History of England.

(*c*) As a period :—

The History of Europe during the 16th century.

Hume	History of England.
Froude	History of England.

	Robertson ...	... Charles V.
	Prescott ...	... Philip II.
	Motley ...	... Rise of the Dutch Republic.
(*d*)	Guizot ...	... History of Civilisation.
	Mill ...	... Representative Government.
	Austin ...	... Jurisprudence, Lectures V and VI.
	Wheaton ...	... International Law, Parts I and II.
(*e*)	Sidgwick ...	... Principles of Political Economy.
	Mill ...	... Political Economy.
	Leone Levi ...	... History of British Commerce.
	Adam Smith	... Wealth of Nations.

MATHEMATICS.

Hall and Knight	... Higher Algebra.
Hobson ...	... Plane Trigonometry.
Burnside and Panton	... Theory of Equations, Chaps. I—XII.
Salmon ...	... Conic Sections.
Smith ...	... Solid Geometry.
Williamson ...	... Differential Calculus.
Williamson ...	... Integral Calculus.
Greenhill ...	... A Chapter in the Integral Calculus.
Forsyth ...	... Differential Equations, Chapters I—IV, VIII, IX.
Minchin ...	... Statics, articles 1—218, 235—241, 259—279, 297—301, 315—347.
Williamson and Tarleton	... Dynamics, Chapters I—VIII.
Besant ...	... Hydromechanics, Part I (Hydrostatics).
Basset ...	... Elementary Treatise on Hydrodynamics and Sound, Chaps. I, II, IV, V.
Heath ...	... Optics.
Casey ...	... Spherical Trigonometry, Chaps. I, II, V, IX.
Thomson and Tait	... Elements of Natural Philosophy, Division I.
Godfray ...	... Astronomy.
Newton ...	... Principia, Sections I, II, III.
Routh ...	... Rigid Dynamics, articles 1—18, 24, 48—50, 66—213,

(or the corresponding portions of Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics).

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

The selection of text-books in Chemistry, A, and Physics B and C, for 1895, has been postponed till 1893:—

D.—BOTANY.

Asa Gray ...	... Structural Botany.
Sachs ...	... Text-book of Botany (translated by Bennet and Dyer).
Balfour ...	... Palæontological Botany.
Nicholson ...	... Manual of Palæontology, Vol. II, Chapters on Polæobotany.
Roxburgh ...	... Flora Indica, Clarke's Edition (for reference in identifying Indian plants).
Sachs ...	... Physiology of Plants, translated by Ward (1887)

E.—PHYSIOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

Gegenbauer ...	... Elements of Comparative Anatomy translated by Bell.
Gamgee ...	... Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body.
Claus Sedgwick	... Text-book of Zoology.
Balfour ...	... Comparative Embryology.
Darwin ...	... Origin of Species.

F.—GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Geikie ...	... Text-book of Geology.
Nicholson ...	... Palæontology.
Blanford ...	... Sketch of the Geology of India (being the Introduction to the Manual of the Geology of India).
Dana ...	... Text-book of Mineralogy.
Rutley ...	... The Study of Rocks.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 15th September 1892.

W. GRIFFITHS.
Offg. Registrar.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th September, 1892.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 31st August, 1892 .	54,700	10,91,840	22,15,700	3,58,37,600	15,02,90,900	4,12,16,300	1,91,71,600	24,98,23,940	36,000	6,67,200	1,58,75,300	1,65,78,500	1,34,800	32,200	26,66,24,140
Add—															
Amount of 4/4 notes transferred to 6/4 in London .	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Amount of 4/½ '78 and '79 notes transferred to 6/4 in London . . .	...	...	...	...	96,41,600	...	...	96,41,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,41,600
Amount of 4/½ '80 notes transferred to 6/4 in London .	..	...	...	...	87,400	...	...	87,400	...	..	...	...	...	...	87,400
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th September, 1892 . .	...	...	...	...	2,700	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th September, 1892 . .	...	...	...	...	1,46,500	52,500	...	1,99,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,99,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th September, 1892 . .	...	...	...	1,23,800	2,08,500	1,42,000	40,000	5,14,300	...	...	2,900	2,900	...	...	5,17,200
	54,700	10,91,840	22,15,700	3,59,61,400	16,03,80,100	4,14,10,800	1,92,11,600	26,02,71,440	36,000	6,67,200	1,58,78,200	1,65,81,400	1,34,800	32,200	27,70,74,540
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	5,500	3,03,100	5,70,200	6,40,800	1,60,300	16,79,900	...	3,43,500	92,07,600	96,51,100	...	...	1,13,31,000
Balance on 15th September, 1892	54,700	10,91,840	22,10,200	3,56,58,300	15,98,09,900	4,07,70,000	1,90,51,300	25,85,91,540	36,000	2,23,700	66,70,600	69,30,300	1,34,800	32,200	26,57,43,540

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th July, 1892, enfaced from India 7,930 lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,677 lakhs.
" 16th July 1892, " 31st July, " ditto 8 " ditto 13 "
" 1st Aug. " " 15th Aug. " ditto 70 " ditto 22 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 26 " ditto 10 "
" 1st Sept. " " 15th Sept. " ditto 8 " ditto 17 "

8,042 lakhs. 6,739 lakhs.
6,739 "
Balance against India . 1,303 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 21st September, 1892.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64, Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Mr. John Euglebright.	Ghaziabad . .	13th July, 1892 . .	District Judge, Meerut, 19th August, 1892.	Intestate. An application on behalf of the deceased's wife has been filed for letters of administration.
Mrs. Mary Rachel Cargill.	Delhi . . .	17th May, 1892 . .	District Judge, Meerut, 17th August, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was the wife of Lieut.-Col. Spencer Cargill of the retired list, who has presented an application for letters of administration.
Mr. Feavearyear .	Jamalpur . . .	29th July, 1892 .	District Judge, Bhaugulpur, 17th August, 1892.	Will left. No application for letters of administration or probate.
„ G. R. Miller .	England . . .	6th July, 1892 .	District Judge, Umballa, 17th August, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was a Pleader of Umballa. No application for letters of administration.
Gunner, W. Masside .	Jamalpur . . .	8th August, 1892 .	District Judge, Bhagulpur, 20th August, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was employed in the Jamalpur Boilor-shop. No application for letters of administration.
Apothecary, Charles Marshall.	Agra . . .	11th April, 1892 .	District Judge, Agra, 18th August, 1892.	Will left. The deceased was an Apothecary, Pension Establishment. The executor, Mr. John Marshall, has filed an application for grant of probate.
Mr. J. Sims . .	Sagaing . . .	20th November, 1891 .	Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing District, 19th August, 1892.	Intestate. No application for letters of administration.
„ William Smith .	Ajmere . . .	1st August, 1892 .	Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, 26thAugust, 1892.	Will left. The deceased was an Engine Driver in the Locomotive Department, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere. No application for pronate.
„ G. Gaynar . .	Allahabad . .	5th July, 1892 . .	District Judge, Allahabad, 30th August, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased died in the Civil Hospital. No application for letters of administration.
Mrs. B. J. Burnell .	Dawa Factory, Behia, in District Shahabad.	19th January, 1892 .	District Judge, Purnea, 30th August, 1892.	Will left. The deceased's husband, who applied for probate on the 25th May last, died on the same day. No legal representative has applied to prosecute the application.
Captain E. H. Fenn .	Bassein . . .	7th August, 1892 .	Deputy Commissioner, Bassein, 2nd September, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was Captain of the Royal Indian Marine, retired list. No application for letters of administration.
Mr. J. Dunlop . .	Kyaukse . . .	8th August, 1892 .	Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukse, 7th September, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was a temporary Upper Subordinate in the Public Works Department. No application for letters of administration.
„ A. R. Miller .	Ditto . . .	6th May, 1892 . .	Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukse, 5th September, 1892.	Intestate. The deceased was a Subordinate in the Public Works Department.

F. COLLIS SANDES,
Offg. Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 23rd September, 1892.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th September, 1892.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				48,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,13,98,931	14	0	1,83,07,088	13	5
Public Deposits at Branches	69,08,156	15	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,52,03,395	5	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.				3,88,115	4	1
Sundries				28,63,516	9	11
RUPEES				10,15,62,116	0	8

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				93,36,971	0	0
Other authorized Investments				7,143,794	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				96,36,075	6	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				63,69,195	2	9
Bills discounted and purchased				1,64,18,087	15	10
Balances with other Banks				6,74,780	13	0
Bullion				26,932	12	9
Dead Stock				12,37,964	15	0
Stamps				8,962	10	1
Sundries				16,34,517	2	0
				5,24,87,282	9	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,42,52,809	8	9	4,90,74,833	6	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,48,22,023	14	0			
RUPEES				10,15,62,116	0	8

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 22nd September, 1892.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 63·9.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 21st September, 1892.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 14th September, 1892	6,74,220	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	17,40,685	24,14,905
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	39	
Ditto ditto Government	174	213
		24,15,118
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	7,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	7,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 21st September, 1892	...	17,15,118
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	6,63,548	
Ditto ditto Government	10,51,570	17,15,118
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	30,053	
Ditto ditto Government	...	30,053

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 22nd September, 1892.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
THE TREASURY.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 3rd September, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the Public Debt Office, the Government Savings Bank, and the Government Account Department at the Bank of Bengal, will be open for the transaction of business and for the receipt and payment of money on Government account on the following days during the Durga Puja holidays :—

26th and 27th September, and 3rd, 4th and 7th October, 1892.

The Paper Currency Office at Calcutta and the Comptroller General's Office will also be open on the above dates.

R. LOGAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th September, 1892.

No. 21.—Second grade Assistant Surgeon Annoda Prasad Dutt, of the Bengal Provincial Establishment, is permitted to resign the service of Government.

The 12th September, 1892.

No. 22.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon A. Salt, of the Punjab Provincial Establishment, is permitted to resign the service of Government.

J. RICHARDSON, *M.B.*,

Offg. Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th September, 1892.

No. 936.—Mr. W. C. Price, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 8th October to 30th November, 1892, both dates inclusive.

The 22nd September, 1892.

No. 937.—Captain W. J. Bythell, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for thirty-one days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th October, 1892, or such other date as he may avail himself thereof.

G. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Offg. Surveyor-General of India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 14th September, 1892.

No. 3.—Mr. F. C. W. Dover, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, temporarily employed in Rajputana and Central India, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Department.

R. G. MACDONALD,

Offg. Accountant General.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 14th September, 1892.

No. 5628.—Under the provisions of Section 5(2) of the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1890, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to empower Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Railway District, being a Magistrate of the 1st class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, to try in a summary way, under Chapter XXII of the said Code, any offence mentioned in Section 260 which, under Section 29, he is competent to try.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain*,

First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 19th September, 1892.

No. 5620.—First class Hospital Assistant Wazir-uddin, of the Supernumerary Establishment at Indore, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 22nd July, 1892.

By Order,

J. RAMSAY,

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 14th September, 1892.

No. 5627.—Under the provisions of Section 5(2) of the British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation, 1890, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to empower Diwan Ganpat Rai, C I E., Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sibi, being a Magistrate of the 1st class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, to try in a summary way, under Chapter XXII of the said Code, any offence mentioned in Section 260 which, under Section 29, he is competent to try.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain*,

First Assistant.

SECY. TO AGENT, GOVR.-GENL., AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BALUCHISTAN, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 12th September, 1892.

No. 21.—Lieutenant E. G. Farquharson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Quetta on the afternoon of the 12th instant, and is posted to the Zhob Division.

The 15th September, 1892.

No. 22.—Mr. W. H. Mills, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Loralai Division, was granted one month and eleven days' privilege leave, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th July, 1892.

J. CRAIG,

Offg. Secy. to Agent., Govr.-Genl., & Chief Commr., British Baluchistan, P. W. D.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 14th September, 1892.

No. 3030—124-92.—Under Section 492 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Resident in Mysore appoints the Prosecuting Inspector of the Municipality, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to be a public prosecutor in the said station to conduct prosecutions in cases instituted under the Municipal Regulations and Bye-laws.

By Order,

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Capt.*,

First Asst. to the Resident.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th September, 1892.

No. 23-A.—Lieutenant H. G. Jolyde Lotbiniere, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 13, on the 6th August, 1892.

No. 24-A.—Lieutenant H. G. Jolyde Lotbiniere, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 12 to 14, on the 6th August, 1892.

The 16th September, 1892.

No. 25-A.—Lieutenant A. H. D. Black, R.E., Assistant Engineer, held charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Ferozepore Division, Military Works, from the 12th to the 23rd July, 1892.

The 19th September, 1892.

No. 26-A.—Lieutenant J. H. S. Murray, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 18, on the 7th September, 1892.

J. DAY, *Capt., R.E.*,

for *Director-General of Military Works.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th September, 1892.

No. 42.—Mr. H. P. Phillips, District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of five months' leave on medical certificate in continuation of the leave notified in Bengal Government Notification No. 90 of the 15th March, 1892.

No. 43.—Mr. L. C. D. Bean, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of three months' leave on medical certificate in continuation of the leave sanctioned in Notification No. 3 of the 1st March, 1892, by the Manager, North Western Railway.

No. 44.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Director-General of Railways' Notification No. 21, dated the 10th May, 1892, regarding the reversion of Mr. A. B. Prussia to his substantive rank in class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, *for* 25th April, 1892, *read* forenoon of the 20th April, 1892.

The 13th September, 1892.

No. 45.—The Honourable E. H. S. Napier, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Kashmir Railway Survey to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,

Director-General.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Sealdah, Calcutta, the 22nd September, 1892.

No. 10.—The extraordinary leave from 12th April to 7th May, 1891, granted to Mr. C. L. S. Fouracres, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, as per Notification No. 133, in Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* dated 15th April, 1891, in continuation of two months' privilege leave, is commuted into privilege leave.

S. FINNEY,

Offg. Manager.

NOTICE.

All communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, including Applications and Specifications, should be addressed to the Secretary, Revenue and Agricultural Department, AT CALCUTTA.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,

Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, dated at Quetta, this 12th day of September, 1892.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2467, Sergeant William Thompson.	Place of Enlistment,—Kamptee.
Age,—28 years 11 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Birmingham, Warwickshire.
Height,—5 feet 7½ inches.	Date of Desertion or absence,—7th September, 1892.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue.	Place of Desertion or absence,—Quetta.
Trade,—Mechanical Engineer.	Marks,—*Nil.*
Date of Enlistment,—23rd April, 1888.	Under 5 years' service.

AUG. W. HILL, *Major,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Middlesex Regt.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, dated at Quetta, this 12th day of September, 1892.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3663, Sergeant Henry James Richardson.*	Place of Enlistment,—Cardiff.
Age,—26 years 9 months.	Parish and County in which born,—Bloomsbury, Middlesex.
Height,—5 feet 9 inches.	Date of Desertion or absence,—7th September, 1892.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.	Place of Desertion or absence,—Quetta.
Trade,—Clerk.	Marks,—*Nil.*
Date of Enlistment,—4th June, 1884.	Under 9 years' service.

* Transferred from 7th Dragoon Guards as Regimental Master Tailor.

AUG. W. HILL, *Major,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Middlesex Regt.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th September, 1892.

The following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which correspondence and parcels may be sent between India and the Isazai Field Force :—

FROM INDIA TO THE FIELD.

Mode of addressing correspondence.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the Field should be addressed as follows :—

A. B.
Regiment, Battery, or Staff appointment,
Isazai Field Force.

No post-town should be added to the address, and care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment or Battery or Staff appointment of the person addressed.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, book-packets, and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the Field. *Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.*

Delivery.

Articles of the letter mail will be delivered through orderlies. Parcels will be delivered at field post offices, under receipt, to the addressees or their duly accredited agents, *i.e.*, persons authorised in writing to sign the receipts on behalf of the addressees.

No Registration, Insurance, Value-payable Post, or Money Orders.

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the Field. No article can be accepted for despatch to the Field by value-payable post. Money orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the Field.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, and book-packets may be posted to addressees in India. Prepayment of postage is optional, but if postage is not fully prepaid, the articles will be charged on delivery with double the deficiency under the ordinary rule. No registered or insured letters or ordinary or insured parcels or value-payable articles will be accepted for despatch.

Money Orders.

Money orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

What may be sent.

Only unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, and book-packets may be posted at any Field post office for delivery from another Field post office. *Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.*

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From India to the Field must be fully prepaid. Service parcels can be sent.

From the Field to India need not be stamped. Postage at the prepaid rate will be charged on delivery in India. Service parcels cannot be sent.

From one Field post office to another will be delivered free if properly superscribed and franked. Service parcels cannot be sent.

Service stamps need not be carried by officers proceeding on Field service.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps, post-cards, and embossed envelopes can be purchased at any Field post office.

Officers Commanding British Regiments and Batteries are recommended to provide themselves with a sufficient stock of 9-pies soldiers' envelopes which are not sold at post offices and

to replenish the stock from time to time through the Treasure Chest Officer.

Calcutta, the 19th September, 1892.

No. 8273.—Babu Dwarka Nath Goswami is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, with effect from the 18th August, 1892, until further orders.

The 23rd September, 1892

No. 8434.—Mr. C. S. Clifford is appointed, from the 13th September, 1892, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, *vice* Mr. A F. Ingle, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, deceased, until a permanent officer is appointed, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 20th September, 1892.

Birch, J. R. K., Captain.
Collins & Co.
Fritz & Co., Messrs.
Galeffi, A., Esq.
Hobsick, Moritz.
Hony. Secy., Ladies' Golf Club.
Hope & Co.
Hubbard, A. O., Esq.
Indian Trading Co.
Lasson Amanda.
Leonard, J. F., Mrs.
Loey Van, Madame.
Spencer, Blackett & Co.
The Agent, National Marine Insurance Co. of South Australia.
Wilde, Anna, Miss.
Woods, A.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

Abbs, Cooper, Miss.
Abeasis, J., Mr.
Alberto, Marchetto, Mr.
Alexander, George.
Atkinson, F. S.
Augustine, S. M.
Bartlett, W. E.
Barton, J. G.
Bean, H.
Blotwell, F. M.
Brown, Frank.
Charlton, J. G.
Clark, Harry.
Commandant, Malacca Police.
Conway, Esq.
Coventry, Mrs. E. M.
Culbard, Mrs.
Davies, Reginald.
Davis, Esq.
Desevaux, Charles.
Drummond, G.
D'Souza, J. V., Mr.
Earl, T. S.
English, Wm. A., Dr.
Ewan, Francis.
Findlay, J. C.
Finkler, M.
Hairadin, O., Esq.
Harrington, Rev.
Hlellde, Mrs.
Home, W. D., Mr.
Humpage, Alf., Mr.
Isaacs, Elias H.
Kramer, Miss Bethy.
Lackerstaen, M. L.
Lebihan, Monsieur.
Leonardi, F.
Leonardi, O.
Leslie, W.
Meik, Thos.; care of A. Hough, Esq.
McCoy, G. E.
Moolla Moosajee.
Naser, Sam. E.
Newcombe, Alfred.
Parsons, John.
Patterson, E. L.
Peatling, T. H.
Pryce, A. E.
Reynolds, R.
Roberts, R.
Roehr, Victor, Esq.
Saloo, B., Mr.
Sceats, Frank S.
Smith, Ed. A., Esq.
Smith, E., Esq.
Sponce, Reginald, Esq.
St. Clair, C., Mrs.
St. John, J. M. H.
Staff, Ernest.
Summers, T., Mr.
Swarch, Sofia.
Swetenham, E., Col.
Tambkin, S.
Tod, John.
Vas, Predade.
Wallace, R. C.
Wallace, R. E.
Wallerstein, Major.
Walton, H. E.
Wyndham, Wm.

Registered Letters.

Abromovitz, Sophie.
Aldham, C. J., Esq.
Browning or Waugh, E. S., Mrs.
Jones, F. H., Esq.
Labowtez, Julia, Madam.
Lawler, M., Mrs.
Schoidhan, Dr. Franzis.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexander, H. N.
Abolled, W. L.
Ardeshir, E. Dadymoster.
Anjier, F M.
Brighton, T. D.
Byramjee, D. Janjay.
Burnett, J. B.
Bird, G. F.
Bulkley, Mrs.
Bachan, F. R. F., Lt.
Bexfield, J.
Bagshawe, C.
Basset, E.
Brantz, Reg.
Barboza, A.
Beveridge, H. A.
Clarke, F.
Cozeneuve, L.
Collins, J. O.
Crouch, W. B.
Cory, Miss.
Crowford, W. L. C.
Carmine, F.
D'Selva, J.
Devaie, Miss.
Danlop, R.
Danheney, G. H.
Esenhofer, F. K.
Fiies, J.
Faulker.
Gore, G. C., Maj.
Hamilton, A. G.
Hille, R.
Horloger, H.
Hardwicke, E. A.
Jogalkisor.
Jeffries, W. F.
Jeatt, A.
Jones, A. B., Mrs.
Jopp, R. A., Col., R.E.
Kelly, E. H., Dr.
Kimerling, M.
Koch, G.
Kinilly, F.
Lemarchand, C. H.
Lawrence, C. L.
McPhee.
Mayo, S.
Michael, R.
McDonald, W. J.
Marinberek, J.
Macpherson, J.
Newman, H J.
Nolan, A. H., Mrs.
Owen, W., Surg.-Maj.
Owen, W. S.
Priestly.
Petts, S., Mrs.
Park, C. L.
Rawborn, A. J.
Roy, W., Mr.
Roland, C.
Royal, B., Madam.
Rufener, F.
Ross, J.
Ringwood, H., Corpl.
Rohore, M.
Spitzel, L.
Slegemoun, E. A., Mr.
Smith.
Stewart, C. H.
Sayamanunda Shomi.
Sukhmore, S.
Somlal.
Spencer, H. G.
Shwarts, M.
Sampson, E. D.
Thompson, C. S., Revd.
Townsend, A. S.
Thomson, A. C.
Vukeis, W.
Vonkugehnaun.
Wellamson, A., Mrs.
Wood, R.
Warwick, G. H.
Wilby, T.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 29th August, 1892.

Alexander, W. P.
Anthony, R.
Chamberlain, E.
Cheetham, R. H.
Cobin, R. M.
Cooke, G. H.
Corbett, R. D.
Davison, Mrs.
George, J.
Goward, E.
Graham, Mrs.
Gregory, —.
Hay, J.
Holton, J.
Hopkins, J. A.
(Parker, C. F.)
Maw, P. W.
Pym, G.
Sanderson, H. E.
Shircore, J.
Snell, R.
Tayler, G.
William, F.

GEO. ED. WALKER,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 24th September, 1892.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1892.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	28th Sept.	Per P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	27th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion.	28th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	3rd Oct.	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	3rd ,,	Ditto.
Colombo and Australasian Colonies.	26th Sept.	*Vid* Bombay.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	24th ,,	Per French Str. *Niemen.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	27th ,,	Per Steamer *C. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	27th ,,	Per Steamer *Africa.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	30th ,,	Per Steamer *Palamcotta.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	28th ,,	Per Steamer *Kola.*
Port Blair	27th ,,	*Vid* Rangoon.

N. B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

GEO. ED. WALKER,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent,

Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডণের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২॥০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1 Pound tin, R16, or, post free, R16-12.
½ „ R 8, „ R 8-8.
¼ „ R 4, „ R 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonipe and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৬৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৸০
॥ আধ „ „ ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮॥০
শিকি „ „ ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪॥০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat, and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, respectively.

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„ twelve „ . . .	„ 180	„ 120	„ 80

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☞ *The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*

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[These books (except the General Acts for 1877-84, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Codes, 1886, the Bombay Code, and Volume I of the Statutes, of which no copies remain in stock) may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 170518, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Deenbai, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

DEENBAI PESTONJI FRAMJI BHAWNUGGRI.

BOMBAY, BOHORA BAZAR,
The 5th September, 1892.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. C159865 and 165422 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for ₹1,000 and ₹500, respectively, originally standing in the names of the Bank of Bengal and Deb Nath Sreemanie, respectively, and last endorsed to Sreemutty Koosum Kamini Debby, Administratrix to the estate of late Deno Nath Sen, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

SREEMUTTY KOOSUM KAMINI DEBBY,

Administratrix to the estate of late Deno Nath Sen,
9, Shama Charn Dey's Street, Calcutta.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 39.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1892.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 17th, 1892.

The weather over India during the week under review has been under two sets of conditions. From the 11th to the 14th a depression was crossing the central parts of the country and advancing towards North-West India. During the period covered by the existence of this depression the weather over the greater part of India was of the ordinary monsoon type. The winds blew from the westward across the Peninsula, from the southward over the Bay area, and from the south-eastward and eastward up the Gangetic plain. There was little or no rain over the extreme north-west of India or in Madras, but elsewhere rain was general, and in places fairly heavy. On the 15th the depression broke up, and on the 16th a new disturbance began to develop over the Bay. With this change in the distribution of pressure there occurred a considerable change in the weather. The monsoon current fell off and became variable on the West Coast, and the rainfall ceased over a large part of the country; on the other hand, the wind shifted to north-east on a large part of the Madras Coast, and the weather, which had previously been fine there, changed to rain.

The chart of the 11th showed that the depression which had crossed the Orissa Coast at the close of the previous week had its centre between Jubbulpore and Raipur at 8 A.M. The wind circulated round the depression with the ordinary cyclonic directions, while rain was reported from the greater part of India. In Madras, however, there was very little rain, as the westerly wind reached that Province relatively dry. In North-West India a different set of conditions prevailed. The winds were light and variable and the weather dry. On the 12th the depression had reached Central India, and the centre lay

between Indore and Jhansi. The winds and general weather were unchanged. There was no rain in Madras and hardly any in North-West India, but elsewhere rain was general, and in the neighbourhood of the storm heavy. The chart of the 13th showed that the depression was still advancing north-west and carrying rain with it. On the other hand, the monsoon current had fallen lighter and become less regular on the West Coast, and rain there was decreasing. In Madras there was again no rain. By the morning of the 14th the depression had reached the south of the Punjab, and in the front of the storm centre, *i.e.*, in the west of the North-West Provinces and the east of the Punjab, there had occurred a heavy fall of rain. In other parts of India, on the contrary, though the winds were generally from monsoon directions, the weather was on the whole fair, with only passing showers. On the 15th the barometer was rising, except in parts of Madras, and the depression had practically filled up. The chart showed that further heavy rain had fallen over the same district of North-West India, in which it had been heavy on the preceding day, and that in other parts of the country only scattered showers had again been received. On the 16th a further change occurred The rainfall ceased to a considerable extent over that portion of North-West India where the fall had previously been heavy, and the general rainfall of the country was scattered and on the whole light. Over the Bay area a change in the contrary direction had occurred. A well-defined depression had appeared there. The wind all round the Bay had become cyclonic, and rain was falling from Diamond Island round to Nellore. On the 17th the barometer was falling, except in Bengal and Burma, but the general conditions of the pressure distribution were little altered. The depression was intensifying somewhat over the Bay, and the wind directions over the greater part of the country were influenced by this disturbance. Rain was exceptionally general, the only parts of the Indian region in which it had not been received being the west of the Punjab, Rajputana, Guzerat, and Sind. In some parts of the Peninsula and of the Central Provinces the amounts were fairly heavy.

Temperature:—Owing to the general character of the rainfall, the mean temperature of the Indian region has been everywhere low. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—2·4	—0·5	+1·9	+2·3	+1·8	+1·6	+1·7	+0·9
Bengal and Assam . .	—0·5	—1·6	—0·2	+1·0	+2·6	+2·1	+1·3	+0·6
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	—0·9	+0·5	—0·2	—0·9	—1·1	—0·4	—0·2	—0·5
Punjab	—0·4	—0·6	+0·4	—3·3	—4·2	—2·6	—1·1	—1·7
Bombay	—1·6	—3·2	—1·8	—0·8	—0·8	+0·4	—1·4	—1·3
Central Provinces and Berar	—1·0	—4·6	—4·9	—1·6	—0·3	+0·3	—0·5	—1·8
Central India and Guzerat .	+0·5	—1·6	—2·4	—1·1	—0·3	—0·5	—0·2	—0·8
Sind and Rajputana . .	—0·1	+0·7	—0·6	—1·7	—1·2	—0·7	+0·8	—0·4
Madras	—2·5	—1·2	—0·3	0	+1·2	+0·7	—0·9	—0·4
Mean for whole India . .	—1·0	—1·3	—0·9	—0·7	—0·3	+0·1	—0·1	—0·6

The mean temperature of the whole of India for the week shows a mean diurnal deficiency of 0·6° compared with normal average. On each day, except

the 16th, the mean temperature of the whole country was lower than usual by amounts varying between 1·3° and 0·1°. The provincial variations show a slight excess in Burma and Bengal and a deficiency elsewhere.

Rain has again fallen in all the divisions of India, except Rajputana (West), Sind, and Madras (South). The amounts received range from 7·78 inches in Tenasserim to only 0·03 inch in the Punjab (West). The returns of average normal rainfall show that in ordinary years rain is received in all the divisions, but the general distribution is the same in the normal as in the actual rainfall, the largest normal amount being 7·08 inches in Tenasserim and the smallest 0·09 inch in Sind. The third column of the table shows that of the fifty divisions into which India is divided, nineteen received more and thirty-one less than the normal amount. The regions of more or less excessive rainfall included the following divisions:—Tenasserim and Lower Burma; the Central, West, and Submontane divisions of the North-West Provinces; the South, Central, Submontane, and Hill divisions of the Punjab; Khandeish, all the Central Provinces divisions, Central India and the east of Rajputana, the East Coast (North), and the south of Hyderabad. All the other divisions had less than the usual amount of rain. The greatest absolute excess was 4·55 inches in the submontane division of the Punjab, and the greatest absolute deficiency 5·80 inches in Arakan. Except in Arakan and parts of Bengal and of the Peninsula, the deficiency relatively to the average was comparatively unimportant.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the actual and normal rainfall for the monsoon period, May 29th to September 17th, and the excess or deficiency of the former compared with the latter represented as a percentage. Assuming that a departure of less than 20 per cent. from the normal implies that the rainfall of the division has been about equal to the ordinary requirements, the concluding column of the table shows that only in Eastern and Deltaic Bengal has the rainfall of the season been deficient. The deficiency in this part of the country is best exemplified by the rainfall at Cherrapunji, where the total fall of the week was only 0·50 inch. In most of the other divisions the fall has been about the average, but in Oudh, the Punjab (South, Submontane, North West, and West), in the Bombay Deccan, in Khandeish, in Berar, in the Central Provinces (East), in Sind, in Hyderabad (South), in Madras (Central), and in the East Coast (Central) the fall for the season has been excessive.

The following are the largest total amounts recorded in the different divisions during the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Burma	Amherst	Thatôn	10·81 inches.
	Pegu	Sudder	6·08 "
Assam	Sylhet	Ditto	3·24 "
Bengal	Noakhali	Ditto	2·83 "
	Darjeeling	Kurseong	8·24 "
North-West Provinces	Etah	Sudder	5·04 "
	Dehra Dun	Kalsi	9·77 "
Punjab	Karnal	Sudder	9·20 "
	Jullunder	Nawashahr	15·43 "
Malabar	South Kanara	Kasaragod	3·40 "
Mysore	Shimoga	Nagar	3·10 "
Konkan	Thana	Sudder	4·89 "
Deccan	Sholapur	Ditto	4·19 "
Berar	Buldana	Mehkar	13·19 "
Central Provinces	Chanda	Sudder	7·78 "
Guzerat	Panch Mahals	Dohad	5·00 "
Central India	Bhopal	Ashta	11·75 "
Rajputana	Ajmere	Harmara	3·76 "
Madras	Kistna	Nandigama	5·02 "

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending September 17th.			Rainfall data from May 29th to September 17th, 1892.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since May 29th to September 17th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent*
Burma	Tenasserim	7·78	7·08	+ 0·70	158·35	144·74	+
	Lower Burma	3·18	2·84	+ 0·34	68·97	72·89	—
	Central Burma	2·28	2·36	— 0·08	51·97	53·93	—
	Upper Burma	0·80	?	?	20·61	?	
	Arakan	0·80	6·60	— 5·80	134·60	152·45	— 1
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·14	2·80	— 1·66	44·93	66·85	— 3
	Assam (Surma)	1·42	6·34	— 4·92	118·06	119·14	—
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·68	2·18	— 1·50	52·91	52·24	+
	Deltaic Bengal	0·83	1·95	— 1·12	31·09	41·43	— 2
	Central Bengal	0·76	2·45	— 1·69	34·62	41·54	— 1
	North Bengal	2·22	3·92	— 1·70	80·41	75·32	+
	Orissa	0·47	2·58	— 2·11	36·56	38·76	—
	Chota Nagpur	1·73	2·44	— 0·71	37·36	40·82	—
	Behar (South)	0·84	1·91	— 1·07	32·88	33·92	—
	Do. (North)	1·04	2·38	— 1·34	44·48	38·58	+ 1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1·57	2·10	— 0·53	36·96	31·37	+ 1
	Oudh (South)	1·46	1·70	— 0·24	36·13	29·37	+ 2
	Do. (North)	1·21	1·91	— 0·70	38·20	31·80	+ 2
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·66	1·56	+ 0·10	32·83	28·13	+ 1
	North-Western Provinces (West).	1·54	1·25	+ 0·29	27·22	23·46	+ 1
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	2·21	1·52	+ 0·69	39·18	34·33	+ 1
Punjab	Punjab (South)	1·20	0·59	+ 0·61	17·12	10·84	+
	Do. (Central)	2·80	1·27	+ 1·53	21·11	19·07	+
	Do. (Submontane)	4·97	0·42	+ 4·55	32·78	21·66	+
	Do. (Hill Districts)	3·42	0·91	+ 2·51	60·38	54·16	+
	Do. (North-West)	0·23	0·24	— 0·01	20·13	13·68	+
	Do. (West)	0·03	0·10	— 0·07	12·41	5·38	+ 1
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·40	[illegible]	— [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+
	Madras (South Central)	0·23	1·27	— 1·04	18·07	19·94	—
	Coorg	1·19	2·71	— 1·52	92·19	82·72	+
	Mysore	0·16	1·22	— 1·06	21·44	20·90	+
	Konkan	1·82	3·84	— 2·02	120·99	105·36	+
	Bombay Deccan	1·00	1·11	— 0·11	33·60	20·31	+
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	2·89	1·71	+ 1·18	24·86	18·36	+
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	5·35	1·18	+ 4·17	43·44	28·79	+
	Central Provinces (West)	2·68	2·26	+ 0·42	41·44	35·53	+
	Ditto (Central)	3·01	2·24	+ 0·77	47·10	45·09	+
	Ditto (East)	2·02	2·01	+ 0·01	54·11	41·48	+
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	1·68	1·80	— 0·12	43·82	39·50	+
	Kathiawar	0·28	0·77	— 0·49	15·91	18·08	—
	Sind	0	0·09	— 0·09	8·60	4·32	+
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	4·59	1·23	+ 3·36	37·29	32·89	+
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1·64	0·74	+ 0·90	31·23	24·60	+
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·64	— 0·64	15·38	12·56	+
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·67	1·66	+ 0·01	26·78	21·65	+
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	3·60	2·29	+ 1·31	41·01	44·46	—
	Hyderabad (South)	2·83	1·15	+ 1·68	30·98	18·41	+
	Madras (Central)	0·66	0·99	— 0·33	19·33	13·85	+
	East Coast (Central)	0·84	1·01	— 0·17	19·11	13·73	+
	Ditto (South)	0·10	1·01	— 0·91	16·37	13·25	+
	Madras (South)	0	0·52	— 0·52	4·73	5·81	—

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *22nd September, 1892.*

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 17th September.*—Rainfall continued heavy on the West Coast, Circars, and parts of Deccan; light in Karnatic; very little rain in the Central and Southern districts. Recent rainfall has been excessive in the Deccan, but deficient in the Southern districts. Sowings being pushed forward generally. In seven recently-affected districts sowings reported up to August 4·8 million acres against 3·4 million, average. Standing crops generally thriving, but sunshine needed in the Deccan, and rain required urgently in the Southern districts. Harvest of early crops proceeding; outturn generally fair and in some places good. Pasture and water abundant. Condition of cattle good. Prices cheaper in Karnatic and fallen slightly in Circars, but nearly stationary elsewhere. All relief closed.

Bombay.—*For week ending 21st September.*—Fair rain throughout the Presidency Proper and in one district of Sind. Standing crops injured by excessive rain in parts of three districts, and by insects, blight, or stormy weather in parts of Sind. Prospects otherwise good. Preparations for late crops progressing in several districts, but retarded in parts owing to excessive rain. Harvesting of early crops progressing in four districts. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 17th September.*—Rain has fallen in almost all districts during the week, but the falls have been generally light. General prospects of the winter-rice crop continue favourable, except in four districts, where the rainfall has been deficient. More rain is also required in the districts of the Presidency division and in Tipperah and Balasore. Autumn and jute harvests are nearly over, and are generally yielding a good outturn; in some districts, however, the autumn rice is reported to be below the average. The following estimates of the outturn of the autumn harvest are given:—Bankura 10 annas, Midnapur-Ghatal 10 annas, Hooghly 8 annas, Khulna 12 annas, Chittagong 18 annas, Mymensingh 8 annas, Dinajpur 18 annas, Pabna 12 annas, Jalpaiguri 13 annas, Malda 20 annas, Darbhanga 16 annas, Champaran 16 annas, Cuttack 12 annas, Palamau 16 annas, Singhbhum 14 to 16 annas, and Manbhum 12 annas. In Saran about 130 square miles along the Gogra flooded and nearly all crops lost. Price of rice fallen in some districts owing to the appearance of the new early-rice crops into the market. Fodder and water-supplies are generally sufficient, and cattle are in good condition.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 21st September.*—The rainfall during the week has been light. Occasional breaks have done much benefit to the crops, and prospects are good. Early-autumn crop being harvested, and ploughing for the spring harvest in progress. Prices fluctuating.

Punjab.—*For week ending 21st September.*—Rain has fallen in all but five districts. Canals in Mooltan flowing feebly. Irrigation of autumn crops

in progress. Ploughings and sowings for spring crops are flourishing. Young locusts have appeared in parts of Rawal Pindi and Dera Ismail Khan, but no damage is reported to crops going on. Standing are generally in good condition. Fodder is reported to have been done. Cattle the Province. Prices falling in one district, rising in three others, and station-ary elsewhere. be sufficient throughout

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 21st Septemb.* been very heavy falls of rain during the week, but they were local.—There have a break seems to have commenced. It is urgently required for the extent, cotton crops, which have suffered considerably in four districts. The rice crop continues to promise very well, but more rain is wanted in one district. Locusts have appeared in part of the Chanda district. Fodder continues plentiful.

Burma.—*For week ending 17th September.*—LOWER BURMA: Transplanting nearly finished. Prospects favourable in all districts. UPPER BURMA: Transplanting progressing everywhere, except in Shwebo, where it is prevented by want of rain. Sesamum being sown in one district, and the early crop is being reaped in two others. Cotton picking in progress in Myingyan. Millets being sown in four districts. Prospects of standing crops are generally favourable, but more rain is wanted in seven districts. In parts of the Southern Shan States great failure of crops has occurred owing to want of rain. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in three districts and risen in one; elsewhere fluctuations are small.

Assam.—*For week ending 20th September.*—Rain wanted in two districts. Transplanting of winter paddy almost over. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 21st September.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general, but slight. Crops good, except in parts of one district, where more rain is wanted. Prospects favourable. Prices slightly fallen in one district.

COORG: Rainfall good. Standing crops generally good. Rice slightly damaged in parts by insects. Reaping of *Eleusine coracana* and cardamom picking commenced. Fodder and water-supply ample.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 21st September.*—BERAR: Average rainfall over 5 inches. Weather cloudy and rainy. Autumn crops damaged by excessive rain. Weeding retarded. Fodder sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rain during week good. Damage to autumn and irrigated crops by excessive rain is feared. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 21st September.*—Rain general. Breaks much needed in Bhopal, Western Malwa, Bhopawar, and Goona, where crops have suffered from excessive rain, and ploughing and weeding operations interrupted. Condition of agricultural stock and fodder generally good in all parts. Prices high in Bhopal; steady in other Agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 21st September.*—Except in Marwar, the rainfall has been general and moderate, but in parts excessive. Agricultural operations and standing crops generally satisfactory, and harvest prospects good. Autumn crops have suffered from excessive rain in parts of Ajmere-Merwara and five States. Cattle generally in good condition. Pasturage sufficient throughout. Prices steady in seven States and falling in four others. Area affected by scarcity in Ajmere-Merwara considerably decreased. FAMINE RELIEF: *Numbers on works*:—Ajmere-Merwara 6,468 against 7,282 last week; Marwar (report not received). *On gratuitous relief*:—Ajmere-Merwara 789 against 972 last week; Kishengarh 33; Marwar (report not received). Government relief in Ajmere has nearly closed, and a large reduction is expected early in Merwara.

Nepal.—*For week ending 15th September.*—Occasional thundershowers. Prospects favourable.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXII OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as po[illegible]

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 12th September 1891.			Week ending 10th September 1892.			Earnings from 1st April to 12th September 1891.	Earnin[illegible] from 1st Apr[illegible] 10th Sept[illegible]ber 18[illegible]
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.		
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
[illegible] worked by companies.									
[illegible] gauge—									
[illegible]ndian (a)	590	1,634	8,13,966	498	1,639	7,71,473	471	2,23,43,778	2,17,77,[illegible]
[illegible]l-Nágpur	150	831	67,536	81	831	62,050	75	29,07,356	25,17,[illegible]
[illegible] Midland	127	752	55,225	73	752	54,364	72	20,48,019	22,53,[illegible]
[illegible]ge—									
[illegible]ana-Malwa	253	1,672	3,27,792	196	1,674	2,50,000	149	95,89,012	97,55,[illegible]
[illegible] Indian	150	901	1,34,144	149	1,106	1,52,836	138	33,74,876	33,72,[illegible]
[illegible]rn Mahratta	86	1,044	68,052	65	1,044	64,346	62	21,58,641	19,14,[illegible]
[illegible]l and North Western (b)	130	721	62,362	86	755	66,870	89	23,57,973	23,82,[illegible]
[illegible]hand-Kumaun (Lucknow-[illegible]illy section)	59	157	6,509	41	199	7,248	36	2,38,525	2,91[illegible]
Total	250	7,712	15,35,586	199	8,000	14,29,187	179	4,50,18,180	4,42,63[illegible]
[illegible]s worked by the State.									
[illegible] gauge—									
[illegible] Western (c)	264	2,395	5,23,642	219	2,450	4,51,919	184	1,45,33,942	1,06,09[illegible]
[illegible] and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,19,676	173	692	1,09,114	158	39,81,237	38,16[illegible]
[illegible]n Bengal (including metre [illegible]2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	2,77,328	357	777	3,09,180	398	48,82,584	45,96[illegible]
[illegible]l Central (d)	117	125	13,932	111	125	18,050	144	3,23,177	3,24[illegible]
[illegible]ge—									
[illegible] (e)	203	609	76,019	125	715	1,10,132	154	22,83,550	28,05[illegible]
[illegible]uges—									
[illegible]	47	25	1,333	53	25	1,529	61	29,389	31[illegible]
[illegible]-Companyganj	44	8	354	44	8	154	19	7,566	6[illegible]
Total	251	4,631	10,12,284	219	4,792	10,00,078	209	2,60,41,445	2,21,90[illegible]
[illegible]ted by guaranteed companies.									
[illegible] gauge—									
[illegible] Indian Peninsula (f)	572	1,485	4,09,203	276	1,490	4,05,095	272	2,04,80,615	1,73,61[illegible]
[illegible]ay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	1,82,200	395	461	1,28,000	278	64,01,059	67,00[illegible]
[illegible]s	216	840	1,61,834	193	840	1,69,306	202	42,83,328	40,34,[illegible]
Total	468	2,786	7,53,237	270	2,791	7,02,401	252	3,11,65,002	2,80,97,[illegible]
[illegible]uaranteed and State)	290	15,129	33,01,107	218	15,583	31,31,666	201	10,22,24,627	9,45,51,[illegible]
[illegible]sisted companies.									
[illegible] gauge—									
[illegible]-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	18,599	115	162	17,855	110	4,74,362	4,54,[illegible]
[illegible]eshwar	258	22	4,338	197	22	4,481	204	1,33,802	1,28,[illegible]
[illegible]ge—									
[illegible]khand-Kumaun (Company's [illegible]ion)	114	67	5,744	86	67	6,179	92	1,81,144	2,09,[illegible]
[illegible]-Sadiya	128	78	10,290	132	78	10,193	131	2,34,855	2,37,[illegible]
Total	135	329	38,971	118	329	38,708	118	10,24,163	10,30,[illegible]
[illegible]ned by native states and [illegible]ked by companies.									
[illegible] gauge—									
[illegible]izam's guaranteed state	154	354	45,614	129	354	39,899	113	11,68,622	11,46,[illegible]
[illegible]aekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,025	79	13	760	58	[illegible]	27,[illegible]
[illegible]ge—									
[illegible]ern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	296	25,312	86	311	29,533	95	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]aekwar's Mehsána	50	93	3,136	34	93	1,610	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]ipur	55	29	1,294	45	29	1,317	45	(g) [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]auge—									
[illegible] Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	2,640	37	72	1,820	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	107	857	79,021	92	872	74,939	86	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]ned by native states and [illegible]ed by state railway agency.									
[illegible] gauge—									
[illegible]ura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,671	94	108	9,555	88	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]ned and worked by native states.									
[illegible]auge—									
[illegible]nagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Por[illegible]ndar	83	334	20,076	6[illegible]	334	16,061	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]pur-Bickaneer	72	188	13,201	7[illegible]	291	10,800	37	2,34,133	4,20,[illegible]
[illegible]auge—									
[illegible]uvi	63	94	5,223	5[illegible]	94	3,914	42	1,52,70[illegible]	1,46,[illegible]
Total	76	616	38,500	6[illegible]	719	30,775	43	10,39,978	13,39,[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,039	34,68,270	20[illegible]	17,611	32,85,643	187	10,66,14,564	9,91,76,[illegible]

[illegible]ncludes the Patna-Gya state railway.

[illegible]ncludes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classe[illegible] amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is th[illegible] property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.

[illegible]ncludes the Jammu and Kashmir railway.

(e) Includes the Mu[illegible]V[illegible]ley state railway.

(f) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, [illegible] state railways.

(g) Total receipts from 21st April to 12th Septemb[illegible]